

**From:** [Richard Kemp](#)  
**To:** [Pritchard, Rebecca](#)  
**Cc:** [Erica Kemp](#)  
**Subject:** Boundary Changes within Liverpool  
**Date:** 23 September 2021 14:31:27

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Rebecca,

You will be aware that Liverpool City Council have twice considered a response to you in January and last night.

My Group last night abstained on the vote because we believe we are being bullied into submission by an ill-informed Government directive based on an ill-considered report from Max Caller.

On that basis I wish the submission from our Council Group and our Party to be that sent to you by the Council following the January Council.

This was supported not only by us but by all members of the Council.

I can arrange for you to get the agreed report again but I am working on the assumption that you have already seen it.

This submission is also from the Liverpool Liberal Democrat Party and is counter-signed by the Party Chair.

Cllr Richard Kemp CBE  
Leader, Liverpool Liberal Democrats

Ald Erica Kemp CBE,  
Chair, Liverpool Liberal Democrat's



Liverpool  
City Council

Local Government Boundary Commission for England

# Liverpool City Council *Council Size Submission*

**January 2021**



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# **1 INTRODUCTION**

## **a) Context**

- 1.1.1 The Local Government Boundary Commission for England (LGBCE) confirmed that a review of Liverpool's ward boundaries commence from 2019, which was intended to lead to all out elections during 2022.
- 1.1.2 Electoral reviews look at whether the boundaries of wards or divisions within Liverpool need to be altered and realigned. In this instance, the review is being conducted to ensure fairer representation at local government elections after changes in the distribution of electors seen across Liverpool since 2004, when the last review was implemented and which saw a reduction in the number of wards from 33 down to 30.
- 1.1.3 Although the electoral register is usually published on 1st December each year, due to the Parliamentary election taking place on 12th December 2019, this publication was delayed and was instead published on 2nd January 2020. Liverpool's electorate at January 2020 was 345,651 – more than 18% higher than the 2004 base level.
- 1.1.4 An indication of the impact that this election had on the electorate is that from the election being announced on 29th October 2019 to the registration deadline on 26th November 2019, Liverpool had over 25,000 new electors added to their electoral register.
- 1.1.5 However, the electorate remains at a lower level than it was before Individual Electoral Registration (IER) was introduced, the impact of which disproportionately affecting those areas with transient populations as well as those areas with large student populations.
- 1.1.6 This reduction is due to the city's unique demographic composition with a high incidence of frequent movers, many of whom do not maintain up to date electoral register entries. Students living within the city may also choose to register to vote at the home rather than their term time address.

## **b) Process**

- 1.2.1 During the first stage of the electoral review, the LGBCE will seek to recommend a council size, which allows the council to take decisions effectively, manage the business and responsibilities of the council successfully and provide effective community leadership and representation.
- 1.1.1 This document is Liverpool City Council's council size submission, which provides the LGBCE with the City Council's view on the appropriate council size and supporting evidence across the following three broad areas (as stated in the LGBCE guidance on council size for local authority elected Councillors and staff) –

- **Governance and decision-making** – determining the role of councillors in decision-making, and how work and responsibilities are distributed across the council.
- **Scrutiny functions** – the role of councillors in holding decision makers to account and to ensure that the council can discharge its responsibilities to outside bodies.
- **Representative role of councillors** – assessing how councillors represent and provide leadership in their communities and how this affects workload and responsibilities.

**c) Councillors Survey**

- 1.3.1 During November and December 2020, the City Mayor and Councillors were asked to complete a survey focusing on the average time spent each month on council business (see Appendix 1). 56 Councillors took part in the survey process, reflecting a response rate of 62%. All Councillors were also consulted in relation to the content and extent of this submission.
- 1.2.1 This survey provides details in terms of Councillors workloads relating to governance and decision-making and for Councillors additional information in terms of their scrutiny functions and their representative role, as well as assessing the way Councillors communicate with the public and how this has changed over time.
- 1.2.2 In addition, the survey also provided a qualitative analysis of Councillors own views on how their personal workload and that of the wider council has changed over time.
- 1.2.3 A sample of 12 Councillors also completed an additional detailed weekly assessment of the demands on their time related to the role of a typical Liverpool Councillor (see Appendix 2).

## **2 POLICY CONTEXT**

Liverpool has been at the forefront of local devolution and driving local economic growth over the last 15 years. The City has seen a renaissance of the physical fabric of the city and its economy. The cultural and creative sectors have been at the heart of this alongside the city's move to a more devolved governance model. Details of the local and city region devolution together with key policy drivers are detailed below.

### **a) Liverpool City Deal**

2.1.1 In 2011, the City Council negotiated its first city deal, which resulted in a directly elected City Mayor for the City and a package of local growth measures.

2.1.2 Liverpool's City Deal was designed and intended to deliver –

- new, additional funding for economic development, skills and infrastructure;
- direct influence over the use and disposal of assets of the then outgoing North West Development Agency (NWDA) and the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) which maintains the legacy assets of NWDA and the former Merseyside Development Corporation and English Partnerships but also has its own investment and development programmes – stimulating growth and improvements in economic development and in housing throughout the city;
- a Local Finance for Growth package via the first Mayoral Development Corporation outside London:
  - ✓ including a new Enterprise Zone for North Liverpool and the Central Business District; and
  - ✓ capturing directly the entire benefit of any growth in business rates across five other key economic areas of the city – North Liverpool, the Knowledge Quarter in the city centre, Stonebridge Cross, the Eastern Approaches and Speke-Garston (referred to as Mayoral Development Zones).
- direct influence over the development and implementation of changing Government policy on benefits and worklessness which have such significant implications to the city, aimed at minimising the impact of the changes while securing better outcomes for local people (such as young people struggling to find work or long term unemployed people) affected by these issues

- 2.1.3 The Liverpool City Deal was underpinned by a range of key ambitions, including to make Liverpool the preferred choice for investment and job creation by –
- Exploiting Liverpool’s national and international profile and making the most of the vitality of its citizens;
  - Enhancing the City and its city region’s infrastructure, links and distinctive sense and quality of place;
  - Encouraging business creation, growth and productivity;
  - Supporting research, innovation and enterprise across the City;
  - Raising demand for a skilled and educated workforce, helping our residents to reach their full potential;
  - Promoting new ‘green’ industries and encouraging new generation technologies;
  - Ensuring the City Region has the best possible physical and virtual connectivity; and
  - Improving the quality, range and choice of housing.

All of which being key drivers for continued economic and population growth.

- 2.1.4 This ambition was defined by the three economic objectives for the City to –
- Accelerate the rate of economic growth;
  - Improve productivity; and
  - Re-balance the economy.

2.1.5 In negotiation with government, the City Deal delivered a package of distinctive, innovative and locally responsive policies and interventions, which resulted in a new approach to investment.

2.1.6 Liverpool as the key driver of growth was at the heart of that devolution agreement and substantial investments and benefits have flowed from that agreement around transport economic development, employment and housing and planning.

2.1.7 It has been a clear policy driver for the city over this period and especially most recently to deliver economic growth in an inclusive way for all resident. This policy agenda recognises that economic growth on its own will not solve the long term challenges the city faces on health, education, skills or housing but that concerted system wide change is needed to focus on addressing our long term challenges.

## **b) Liverpool City Region Devolution Agreement**

2.2.1 In December 2015, agreement was reached between Government and the Liverpool City Region to a Devolution Agreement covering Liverpool, its neighbouring authorities and the Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP). 17 November 2015.



- 2.2.2 The Agreement delivered a major transfer of resources, powers and responsibilities from Government to the City Region, alongside governance changes, which saw the introduction of a City Region Mayor.
- 2.2.3 Devolution arrangements for the wider Liverpool City Region complement those of the City Deal previously agreed by the City Council and further extend the range of drivers for economic and population growth in Liverpool and the wider City Region for decades to come.
- 2.2.4 The City Region Devolution Deal has delivered greater control and influence over approximately £3bn of national funding over an initial 5-year period, alongside increased powers and responsibilities in the key areas of economic development, transport, employment and skills and housing and planning.
- 2.2.5 The key elements of the City Region Devolution Deal included –
- establishment of a Single Investment Fund drawing together City Region and national funding streams into a single pot to invest in economic growth in the form of a flexible multi-year settlement;
  - an additional £30m annual allocation over the next 30 years, equating to £900m of total investment which the City Region can use to invest in projects to create jobs and drive forward economic growth;
  - longer term certainty over the Special Rail Grant to the City Region which has seen the procurement of new trains for the Merseyrail network, replacing existing rolling stock with newer, faster trains with greater capacity to support increased population growth and new employment opportunities;
  - devolution of business support services which will enable the City Region to provide a fully integrated and locally delivered business support service;
  - greater control over the skills system, including full devolution of the Adult Skills Budget which has enabled the City Region to address the mismatch between the supply of skills and the needs of employers – this in turn is seeing a focus of investment in skills areas, acting as an economic and social draw bringing new investment, businesses and migration into the city and wider city region;
  - strategic planning powers which help support accelerate economic growth and housing development. Combined with the City Council's clear strategic policy frameworks have helped give clarity and certainty to potential developers; and
  - recognition of the unique asset and potential of the River Mersey including a commitment to consider a business case for a tidal power scheme for the River Mersey/Liverpool Bay area which could ultimately

generate low carbon energy for business and consumers.

- 2.2.6 The deal is the first step in a long-term devolution journey towards a genuine place based relationship with national government, which will, over time, provide for significant influence or control over all public expenditure in our local areas. It also reinforces the role of Liverpool and the wider City Region at the heart of the “Northern Powerhouse” and recognises the unique and significant contribution the City Region can play in driving forward the economy of the North.
- 2.2.7 The overall increase in the amount of activity and decision-making devolved to a local level increases the demand for local involvement in decision-making, in turn increasing the number of decisions that local Councillors can, and are expected, to seek influence over. So, for instance, historically local Councillors would have no influence over the Adult Skills Budget and would pass any relevant electorate queries onto local MPs. Now that elements of this budget are devolved, local Councillors have a new role in its scrutiny and therefore engaging with the electorate on its implementation and usage.

**c) Liverpool Local Plan 2013-2033**

- 2.3.1 Liverpool’s current statutory Local Plan is the 2002 Unitary Development Plan (UDP). This is a very dated development plan and accordingly does not make any provision for meeting the city’s future population and housing needs both of which have and are increasing.
- 2.3.2 The UDPs replacement is however, at a very advanced stage of preparation. The Submission Draft Local Plan (SDLP) was formally submitted to the Secretary of State in May 2018 for the purposes of independent examination. The public hearings concluded on 23rd October 2020 and the Inspector has said he will issue his final report before April 2021.
- 2.3.3 In spring 2021, the City Council will consult on Main Modifications (MMs) to the SDLP. These are the changes that the Inspector considers necessary to enable the Local Plan to be sound. Following the consultation, the Local Plan will be adopted as the new statutory Local Plan for Liverpool in summer 2021.
- 2.3.4 While the Inspector final report will not be available for another 4 or 5 months, the examination did not identify any significant issues.
- 2.3.5 Of particular relevance to the Boundary Review, the SDLP sets out a requirement for 34,780 new dwellings (net) over the period of 2013 – 2033, to be delivered at an average of 1,739 dwellings per year over that twenty year period. This requirement was examined in depth at the public hearings, with views expressed both that it was too high and that it was too low. The Inspector however has not identified any need to amend the identified housing requirement.

- 2.3.6 Therefore, the City Council can be confident that the Local Plan sets out the correct level of development and policies to manage that development for at least the next 10 years.
- 2.3.7 The Council notes however that Government are currently reviewing Planning policy with specific reference to the allocation of the delivery of 300,000 new homes per year nationally. Although Government guidance on this matter is not yet fully available, the latest statement from MHCLG indicates that there will be a significant focus on cities to deliver these new homes (<https://www.gov.uk/government/news/plan-to-regenerate-england-s-cities-with-new-homes> ) and this is likely to impact therefore on Liverpool's house building target numbers and overall population.

#### Strategic Housing Land Area Assessment (SHLAA) & Residential Growth

- 2.3.8 The Liverpool Local Plan having identified a requirement for a minimum of 1,739 new homes per year sets out policies and proposals to meet that need. Since the 2013, the beginning of the current plan period for the SDLP, the number of new homes delivered has, on average substantially exceeded the level of provision required.
- 2.3.9 In addition, the number of new homes in the 'pipeline' is significant which means that the City is very likely to build more new home than the minimum required by a considerable margin.
- 2.3.10 The Strategic Housing Land Area Assessment (SHLAA) is both a database of potential housing sites and an appraisal of their deliverability (an assessment of availability, achievability and suitability for development) of each of more than one thousand sites within the SHLAA. Of these some 400 sites, which already have planning permission for residential development, now are the most deliverable of all sites.
- 2.3.11 The SHLAA and the Monitoring Framework of the Local Plan give the location, together with the size and type of homes to be built on these sites each year. For sites with planning permission, this provides a robust evidence for where growth in the number of homes will occur particularly up until 2025/26. An increase in the number of homes is very likely to be accompanied by a new population of households moving into those homes.
- 2.3.12 This data has also been informed the Technical Report as set out in the Appendices to this submission.

#### Economic & Employment Areas

- 2.3.13 As well as ensuring sufficient provision of land and a positive planning policy framework for the delivery of that housing, the Local Plan identifies and makes provision for sufficient land for economic activity.
- 2.3.14 The level of provision derives from the expected level of job growth and the associated employment land required. This is also directly linked to the level of housing provision required to support job growth. The examination of the SDLP

has not required any amendment to the City Council's approach.

- 2.3.15 Therefore, the City Council can be confident in the robustness of the provisions for estimates of both housing and employment growth in the City particularly in the short to medium term. This also means that the Local Plan is able to underpin and positively support the following key non-statutory plans – namely the Liverpool City Plan and the Local Economic Recovery Plan, as well as make its contribution to the City Deal

#### Impacts on Development Planning

- 2.3.16 All planning applications for development must be determined in accordance with the Local Plan policies unless other material considerations apply. In some cases land which is protected or designated for employment purposes may be the subject of a planning application for residential development.
- 2.3.17 While the City Council can resist such applications without compromising its ability to deliver sufficient new homes for Liverpool's future needs, government policy does not allow it to withhold such permission unreasonably. The Local Plan has set out a requirement for land designated for employment purposes to have been proactively marketed for 24 months. However, as this has taken place it is likely that the site in question will become available for even more house building and further local increases in population.

#### Social Impacts

- 2.3.18 The Liverpool Local Plan is required under planning legislation to advance sustainable development in the City. Sustainable development requires the achievement of social, environmental and economic objectives.
- 2.3.19 With respect to housing, this relates not only to providing enough homes, but also to contribute to meeting key objectives such as having balanced communities is met, which is both a shared objective of both the City Plan and Local plan. In relation to this, the SDLP contains new policies to maintain and where possible increase the supply of family homes. This includes policy to manage the proliferation of homes in multiple occupancy.
- 2.3.20 As the government, regulations grant permitted development rights to small HMOs such changes of use, which can result in the loss of family housing, can take place without planning permission. A combination of new policy, introduced through the emerging Local Plan, and the identification of areas of existing and growing HMO concentration and their designation under Article 4 Directions will enable the City Council to reduce the increase in HMOs in those areas. This will achieve more balanced and sustainable communities', which retain a greater proportion of family homes over time.

**d) City Plan & Liverpool Economic Recovery Plan**

2.5.1 The Liverpool City plan sets the strategic framework for these actions at a city level and has been embraced and endorsed by all the major public, private and third sector organisations in the city. The City Plan provides a strategic framework, priorities and principles for how we work together with wider stakeholders –

*“to build a thriving, sustainable, fair city for everyone”.*

2.5.2 The City Plan is structured against six broad aims:

- health and wellbeing;
- education and skills;
- safe and thriving neighbourhoods;
- strong and inclusive economy;
- low carbon, connected and accessible city, and
- the most exciting city to live and visit.

2.5.3 Each of the six aims has identified a series of strategic priorities that set the framework for future partner interventions to advance the aims and vision.

2.5.4 The other key element of the plan is to establish a new operating model of partnership working in the city – between strategic partnership organisations, and with wider stakeholders, residents and communities.

2.5.5 These principles are focused on community engagement, integrated services with greater community influence, an asset based approach, prevention/early intervention, shared resources and intelligence, and a clear commitment to tackling inequalities through prioritising the allocation of resources.

2.5.6 These plans and the commitment to more local decision making through devolution have been important policy drivers as the city addresses external economic, political and health challenges in recent months and years. They have meant that the city has been able to develop strong delivery plans, which have delivered strong economic growth in our key sectors and in particular in our knowledge quarter such as Paddington Village.

2.5.7 The City’s response to Covid 19 has been able to build on the strong strategic partnerships. Covid 19 has amplified the inequalities in the city and the response to Covid19 and the recovery plans are directed at ensuring the health of the city’s population is protected, inequalities addressed and mitigating actions are taken to protect the longer-term economic and social impacts.

### **3. EXTERNAL PRESSURES, IMPACTS ON LIVERPOOL & RESPONSE**

Liverpool in common with many core cities faces a series of social and economic pressures which directly impact all residents and communities of the city. These include the cumulative effects of national and international uncertainty driven by Brexit and the ongoing impacts of Covid-19, together with the impacts of a decade of financial retrenchment by central Government. Details of the some of the key pressures facing Liverpool and measures taken to address these are set out below.

#### **a) National Economic Context**

3.1.1 The UK faces a challenging and uncertain future. The impact of both leaving the EU and the ongoing challenges of Covid-19 are likely to have significant long term impacts on the structural nature of the UK economy and the UK housing market – effectively reordering how and where people work and live.

3.1.2 How the twin drivers of leaving the EU and Covid-19 impact on the UK will very much be determined by Government policy and investment responses but we would expect to see a number of possible impacts that would affect Liverpool's overall population and the demand for local authority-led responses;

- a national shift in housing demand patterns that could see a shift of population away from London and the South East towards more affordable housing markets elsewhere in the UK;
- the need to provide support and community leadership to communities that have demonstrated an underlying vulnerability to Covid-19 due to existing poverty and ill-health; and
- Brexit and changes to trade and population movements.

#### **Welfare Reforms & Implications for Councillor Caseload**

3.1.3 Liverpool's residents and communities have faced significant challenges because of ongoing Welfare Reforms by Government in both economic and social terms. This translates into significant ongoing demand for services and support from the City Council and crucially a critical reliance on Councillors to act as advocate, signpost and link into essential support and interventions. How this manifests in terms of demands on Councillors is assessed further in Section 7 of this report.

3.1.4 In seeking to assess the extent of impacts of welfare reform, the City Council during 2017 undertook a Welfare Reform Cumulative Impact Analysis at a local level, drawing upon both Government impact assessments and local data. The analysis identified significant disproportionate impacts on welfare reform on disabled people, women, people with children, young people and social sector tenants aged 40-59. It also highlighted the particular effects upon people in work and in-work poverty.

- 3.1.5 Further analysis of the impacts of welfare reforms were undertaken at ward level in 2018, which included mapping the impacts of the under-occupation penalty (the 'bedroom tax'), Council Tax Support for working age citizens and demand for local welfare provision payments and discretionary housing payments. This data was then compared to nationally available data from the Index for Multiple Deprivation and the End Child Poverty Campaign.
- 3.1.6 This detailed analysis shows that the ten wards defined as the most deprived also had the highest level of working age citizens relying upon Council Tax Support and the highest use of local welfare provision. There was also a strong correlation between Discretionary Housing Payments (DHP), with seven of the ten most deprived wards in the top ten for DHP. This demonstrated that the most deprived wards were the typically those most affected by these welfare reforms. This is consistent with the range of casework issues highlighted in the Councillor Survey undertaken during November and December 2020.
- 3.1.7 Whilst quantitative data can be used to map those affected by welfare reforms, it is more difficult to understand the impact at a qualitative level; for example, to understand the experience of a household that has seen a significant cash cut to its household budget. This in turn manifests in a further erosion of the value of its income over time (due to rising costs of living and reduced or frozen income) is much more difficult. The wider impacts of consequential financial hardship upon health, homelessness, debt and child development cannot be easily understood.
- 3.1.8 In the example of the Under-Occupation Penalty, it is clear that that in many northern cities, the 'penalty' typically affects a disabled person in a three-bed post war social landlord property where the 'benefit bill' is not high relative to alternatives i.e. it may be cheaper than suitable alternative accommodation (should it be available) in the private rented sector. This manifests in further demand for support from Councillors and from Council services.

#### Support Schemes and role of Elected Councillors

- 3.1.9 Since 2013, the City Council has through a Council Tax Support Scheme (CTSS) provided a maximum rebate level of 91.5% to working age households, meaning that there is a minimum payment of 8.5% of Council Tax for all low-income households. Over the years the scheme has also been adapted to recognise the implementation of Universal Credit and has also determined not to adopt a number of national welfare reforms which have reduced state benefit levels, such as the abolition of the Family Premium, the 'two child' policy and the benefit freeze from 2016 - 2020.
- 3.1.10 As a result of the current economic downturn following the impact of Covid-19, the number of households getting help under the scheme has grown significantly. There are currently around 70,000 households (around 30% of taxpayers) that claim under the CTSS in Liverpool. This is an increase of around 4,500 since April 2020. The annual value of rebates (reductions to bills) is currently around £68.2M; an increase of circa £4.2M since April.

3.1.11 It is anticipated that there will be further growth in demands for support and Councillor intervention and wider Council support if the recession deepens as furlough ends. Although it is difficult to provide reliable estimates of the possible growth of the caseload, an increase to 75,000, for example, in the latter half of the year might see the value of CTS rebates grow to around £73M.

**b) Brexit & EU Transition**

3.2.1 During the course of recent years and since the outcome of the national referendum on EU membership, there has been considerable uncertainty as to the nature of the UK's future relationships with the EU and in turn how this would impact on the UK economy.

3.2.2 At the time of writing, a Trade Deal has now been agreed with the EU, which will largely enable tariff free trade to operate with in respect of the majority of goods and services. However, the Trade Deal does not replicate the previous relationship with the EU, which ceased following the UK's departure. As such, changes to procedural requirements relating to the movement of people and rights of residence in the UK will see substantive change over the coming months.

3.2.3 Whilst the practical implications of this in many cases remain to be fully understood, it is clear that there will be substantial impacts, which in turn will manifest directly on Liverpool's residents, communities and businesses. These will require the leadership, intervention and support of Councillors during the coming months and years as the UK adjusts to a new economic, social and trading relationship with our neighbours in the EU.

**c) Covid-19**

3.3.1 Covid-19 has regrettably seen an increase in mortality rates during 2020. However, the City has led the way nationally on piloting mass testing and demonstrated a significant ability to bring viral infection levels back under control. Overall impact on population levels, particularly given the imminent availability of a vaccine, means that the virus is unlikely to have a long-term impact on population levels.

3.3.2 However, the City has a number of communities where the impact of Covid has been significantly unsettling. These are communities of intense levels of poverty and deprivation; communities where the levels of existing unemployment, ill-health and poor housing conditions have created a degree of vulnerability to Covid-19 and the need for local elected members to respond to these underlying issues has been thrown into stark contrast and now demands a solution. This will place additional pressure on local councillors to take on a greater community leadership role.



- 3.3.3 The continued and ongoing restrictions made necessary by Covid-19 are likely to have longer-term economic and housing policy restrictions. Much of the UK economy has adopted remote working successfully and many UK businesses have indicated that they are keen to seize the benefits of remote working longer term – essentially breaking the link between where a person works and where a person lives.
- 3.3.4 This is likely to have longer-term impacts on the UK housing market. By way of example, the London Assembly Housing Committee has published data that suggests about 16% of London households want to locate outside of London and the break in the connection between work location and home location is likely to create opportunities for cities such as Liverpool. The reason for this is because Liverpool – alongside other cities - offers more affordable homes, significant amounts of public parks, proximity to a high quality coastline and an excellent public transport system) will be well placed to attract migration from London and the South East.
- 3.3.5 At the same time, changes in population will see additional pressures arise within local Government as elected members are expected to respond to the demands of a new, possible more economically and socially diverse electorate.

**d) Climate Change Emergency & Biodiversity**

- 3.4.1 It is evident that climate change and species extinction are amongst the biggest issues of the 21st century and that the effects of man-made and dangerous climate change are already occurring.
- 3.4.2 An Intergovernmental Panel on climate change (IPCC) report published in October 2018 has shown that the Earth is already experiencing the consequences of a 1°C of global warming as a result of human activity. This increase is evidenced through more extreme weather, rising sea levels and diminishing Arctic sea ice, among other changes. The IPCC report recognised the critical role that cities have to play in delivering a zero carbon future.
- 3.4.3 Liverpool as a key port and throughout its history is intrinsically linked to the sea through one of the UK's great rivers, the Mersey. The city benefits from many parks and greenspaces dating from the nineteenth century era of Victorian philanthropy, and residents and communities of all ages across the city are acutely aware of the importance of our environment.
- 3.4.4 The City Council was early to recognise its' responsibilities; Liverpool was the first city to prepare an Ecological Footprint as far back as 2001 and both the city council and the wider city have historically exceeded carbon reduction targets. The City Council led by its Councillors acts as a leader across the whole city community in how it approaches the challenges of climate change.

- 3.4.5 In addition to direct carbon reduction and energy efficiency measures there are associated headline issues for the City Council –
- Leadership, Awareness and Support, with leadership roles defined across Senior Officers and Cabinet Members;
  - Understanding the role of the natural environment, infrastructure climate change mitigation and resilience; and
  - The importance of the continued development of low carbon economic opportunities and co-ordination of carbon reduction actions alongside those taken to improve other Air Quality pollutants such as Nitrous Oxides and Particulate Matter.
- 3.4.6 At a meeting of Full Council on 17 July 2019, the City Council unanimously issued a Climate Change Emergency Declaration, incorporating commitments to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and setting out a clear unified ambition of making Liverpool a net zero carbon city by 2030.
- 3.4.7 The move towards net zero carbon will require a fundamental review of every service delivered by the Council, with this Policy acting as a driver in all Council decisions. It is essential that Councillors as decision-makers and community leaders have the knowledge and skills to drive forward this critical agenda and to develop and implement the policies necessary to take the city forward. Training and support programmes are ongoing to develop and raise awareness of both Councillors and Officers on a range of key issues associated with climate change, including carbon literacy.
- 3.4.8 The City Council works closely with Government on neighbouring local authorities across the City Region in tackling issues associated climate change and biodiversity. Significant work is in progress across the city to address and introduce measures to improve air quality and to reduce emissions, with targeted measures and interventions being developed for introduction in the City Centre, with further proposals under development for key arterial routes across the wider city.
- 3.4.9 The appointment of a dedicated Cabinet Member for Environment & Sustainability provided direct leadership and oversight of the City Council's continued response on this critical issue, with a new Environment & Climate Change Select Committee established in parallel, ensuring that the City Council's ongoing response and emergent policy framework are subject to scrutiny and review on a cross-party basis.
- 3.4.10 The City Council takes the view that by connecting climate policy to the needs of everyone, and by taking joint actions, it can show that accelerating climate action improves lives. The results – which include better jobs, more money in local economies, clean air, better health, improved travel options, investment in green spaces, and construction of well insulated and cheap-to-heat homes – all engage peoples' universal values around physical and mental well-being and will help to drive further positive change. This process requires civic and community leadership at every level and Councillors are at the heart of our response moving forward.

3.4.11 It is evident that new types of decisions will have to be made regarding investment choices and spending priorities, around, for example, improved building standards; zero carbon homes; zero carbon cultural events; food waste management; restrictions on the use of private cars, renaturing green spaces, and many others. Councillors at all levels of seniority will play a crucial role in responding to and shaping the policy landscape and response in the coming years.

e) **Liverpool Economic Recovery Plan**

3.4.1 The City's Economic Recovery Plan (May 2020), is Liverpool's plan to address the economic damage created by Covid-19. The investments and developments proposed in the plan, will ensure Liverpool achieves the promise of the last decade, putting in place the developments and infrastructure for businesses to thrive, building the quality homes people need to live long and prosperous lives.

## **4. LIVERPOOL 2019 ONWARDS**

Liverpool as a city will see continued population growth in the coming years, representing its key role as an economic driver in the sub-region, wider North West economy and indeed that of the UK as a whole. Through ongoing economic regeneration and investment bringing increased employment opportunities, to investment in housing developments across the city, these all act as key drivers for the future growth of the city. Details of the some of the key drivers behind the future growth and expansion of the city are set out below.

### **a) A growing population**

- 4.1.1 Since being 2008 European Capital of Culture, Liverpool has relaunched itself as a cultural hub. This renaissance has seen artists, creative businesses and the visitor economy leading the recovery from economic recession. Innovative businesses working in health, digital technologies, and manufacturing have sprung up and grown, adding technological and business excellence to a city renowned for its arts, sport, music, and nightlife. Liverpool is a dynamic and international city.
- 4.1.2 At the beginning of 2020, Liverpool was on track to fulfil this promise. After over half a century of decline, Liverpool's population is youthful and growing, passing half a million in 2020.
- 4.1.3 Liverpool City Council Forecast Model (LCCFM) projections show that the city's population is set to exceed 569,000 by 2027, with those age 17+ from which the electorate is drawn, reaching up to a potential 466,000 (see Appendices 3 and 4 for detail)
- 4.1.4 With major business, cultural, leisure and infrastructure developments planned and or underway in the heart of the city and with an inclusive City Plan and Economic Recovery Plan, Liverpool is putting in place the basis its leading businesses need to grow and for our families and communities to thrive and grow into the future.

### **b) Citywide Economic Growth & Regeneration**

- 4.2.1 Liverpool City Council currently has in place a wide range of initiatives and strategies that are intended to grow, improve and enhance economic growth and the overall housing offer of the City. These projects will seek to provide employment and to both attract and retain economically active residents to the City. This will have a significant impact on the city's overall population. overall population. Detail of those projects and strategies are set out below.

## Expanding Central Core & Knowledge Economy

- 4.2.2 Liverpool is building the infrastructure it needs to accelerate this growth. With Knowledge Quarter Liverpool (KQ), the city has a magnet for innovative business with research institutions at its heart alongside cutting-edge healthcare facilities such as the one of the UK's first proton beam cancer treatment centres.
- 4.2.3 Upper Central Liverpool, a new mixed-use development of offices and high-quality residential development, has been attracting new tenants even during this crisis. With Central Park, the city is working through the Sciointec partnership with Bruntwood SciTech to expand Liverpool Science Park, proposing the development of a new science and tech space at the heart of the city. Central Park will create a new central park space in Liverpool, linking Upper Central to the Science Park and Liverpool John Moores University, whilst also transforming the derelict grade 2 listed Wellington Rooms building to a new entrance and event space for the campus.
- 4.2.4 Liverpool is preparing to establish a centre of manufacturing innovation at Paddington South. Anchored by the Manufacturing Technology Sector, a new facility to support manufacturing growth and innovation in the region and specialising in modern methods of construction, the area will host labs, production facilities, and a new school. MTC will ensure Liverpool plays a guiding role in the future of construction, allowing it to produce 50 homes per year in the city and an additional 500 homes per year in the region, with the skills systems to train local people for advanced, technical jobs.
- 4.2.5 While these projects are in the development pipeline, some are already underway: Paddington Central, a major mixed-use development, will expand on the success of KQ Liverpool and create an environment for innovative business.
- 4.2.6 With Health Innovation Liverpool, (The Hill), we are building on the growth of life science and health innovation in the city. A 10-acre physical health campus, with research and trial facilities and commercial space, we will begin this project with a new initiative - a new virtual health innovation system, integrating health care infrastructure across the City Region. This is one of the major challenges of modern healthcare, and by leading from the front Liverpool will help to tackle one of the world's most pressing problems: the timely and effective management of disease.
- 4.2.7 These projects will provide the stimulus Liverpool's emerging knowledge economy needs to reach its full potential, removing limitations on growth and providing the kinds of environment that researchers need to interact. This, in turn, will boost productivity and establish the city as a home of the ingenious, civic-minded businesses finding new answers to global problems and act as a key driver of economic growth. This will in turn contribute to the continued growth of the city's population.

- 4.2.8 Paddington Central is the city's leading innovation development, creating new high-quality mixed-use scheme with a focus on health, education, life-sciences and technology within the Knowledge Quarter Liverpool (KQ Liverpool) Mayoral Development Zone. The project will provide high quality landmark buildings within new public realm and open space.
- 4.2.9 Launched in Autumn 2016, Paddington Village has rapidly gained momentum with seven of its ten central plots completed, on-site or committed, attracting high profile occupiers, including the Royal College of Physicians, Novotel, Kaplan and Sky. KQ is already home to world-leading institutions and research in health and life sciences, with three university campuses, two NHS Health Trusts, and a host of knowledge-based companies.
- 4.2.10 This project is a development catalyst for the wider KQ development zone, providing a high-quality environment to attract new occupiers and create knowledge-intensive jobs.
- 4.2.11 Moving towards the east of the city, Littlewoods Studios will be a world-class film and TV production hub, an epicentre of media and creative talent in Liverpool. Upon completion, the site will house the full community needed to support purpose-built sound stages, including a college and degree-level education offer. The development sits on 10 acres of land (with a further 6 acres in phase two) less than a mile from the city centre and from the M62.
- 4.2.12 Twickenham Film Studios and Liverpool John Moores University are already committed as anchor tenants on the site, and with over 80,000ft<sup>2</sup> of space still available, the Studios will become the largest creative cluster in the City. Two new 20,000ft<sup>2</sup> studios will provide for high-end feature film and TV production, a market which is currently seeing a boom in output. The industry is anticipating a huge leap in production volumes, filming continues in the city during lockdown and the development of a forerunner; the Pop Up Studios on an immediately neighbouring site will service the pent up demand within this sector.
- 4.2.13 Regeneration, economic growth and a burgeoning knowledge sector are critical factors which together act as a significant draw at regional and national level which will impact on population growth and contribute to the continued upward trajectory for years to come.

#### North Liverpool Regeneration Developments

- 4.2.14 In the north of Liverpool, the two most prominent development projections remain Liverpool Waters and the ongoing Anfield Project.
- 4.2.15 Liverpool Waters is a 100-acre redevelopment of Liverpool's immediate north shore comprising up to 9000 new residences, new expanding populations with associated implications for the area's future electorate.

- 4.2.16 The area will also see up to 1M sq. ft. of commercial development, accelerating plans for a new stadium for Everton Football Club, a new terminal for the Isle of Man Ferry and a new permanent home for the Liverpool Cruise Terminal. Liverpool Waters is one of the country's largest and most ambitious live developments with a forecast cost of £5.5Billion.
- 4.2.17 The ongoing Anfield Project which commenced in 2013 has seen the delivery of 800 new homes, refurbishment of circa 600 homes and the expansion of Anfield; Liverpool Football Club's stadium. Plans are afoot to continue the regeneration with fulfilling the regeneration of the high street, delivering a new hotel and expanding the football stadium further.
- 4.2.18 Equally, in the north, at Stonebridge Cross and a neighbouring site at Aintree Hospital the Council is working partners on the largest housing growth project in Liverpool, with scope to build 2,000 of the greenest and most sustainable homes in the region homes.
- 4.2.19 These combined impacts of investment, growth and regeneration are closely entwined with continued growth in population across the north of the city for years to come, in turn directly influencing the growth of the future electorate.

#### South Liverpool Regeneration Developments

- 4.2.20 In the south of the city, the continuing growth in the industrial and business parks at estuary, international, triumph continue to record a solid performance. The Festival Gardens project in the south of the city will develop 22-acres on Liverpool's waterfront, building 1,500 new homes.
- 4.2.21 To the east, the ongoing development of Liverpool Shopping Park is taking shape alongside retail and business uses at Liverpool Innovation Park.

#### Improving the quality of housing, bringing housing back into use

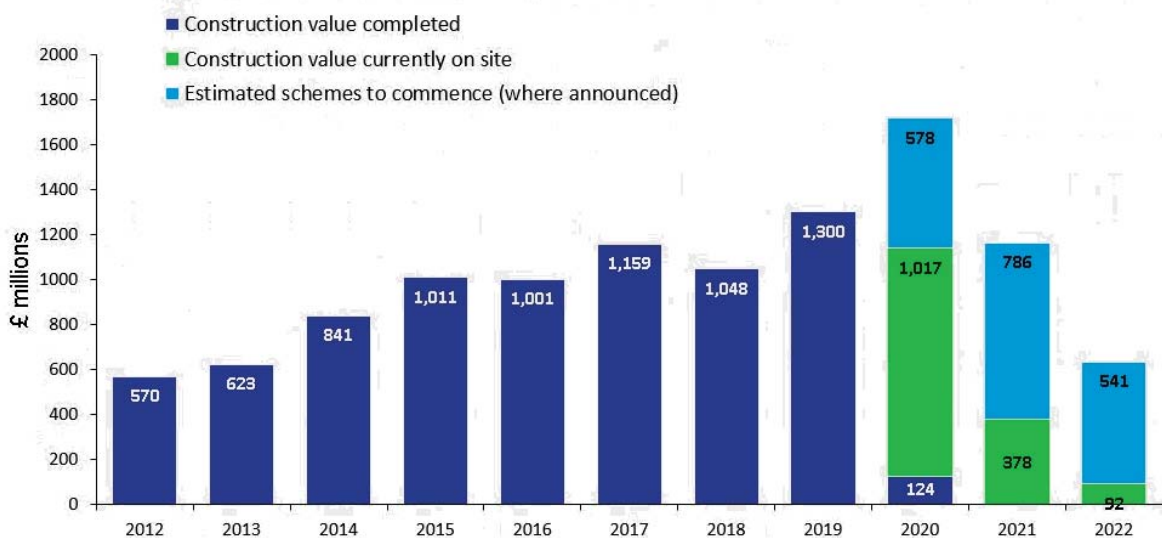
- 4.2.22 An ambitious renewal and retrofit programme is at the core of Liverpool's recovery programme. Liverpool's population is growing again, and these people need quality homes in healthy neighbourhoods. Attractive urban neighbourhoods are important to retaining, attracting and housing young, skilled workers, new investment and supporting the growth of cutting-edge businesses. Building good homes is a prerequisite to improving Liverpool's economic performance as a modern city.
- 4.2.23 Geographically spread, initial renewal and retrofit plans are evolving for Picton, Anfield, Kirkdale, Dingle and Tuebrook. The City Council will require the support of partners; landlords, owners and funding mechanisms such as those available through central and regional government bodies and the private sector.

4.2.24 Further, plans for almost 25,000 new homes either with or seeking planning permission but which have not yet been started involve a mix of types and tenures including homes for older people and those underserved in the housing market. In addition, the Council has recently taken a decision to re-enter the house building market and its first scheme for many years is about to take shape at Denford Road in Dovecot to the east of the City.

4.2.25 In summary –

- Regeneration and construction schemes with a total value of £2.28 billion are currently on site across the whole city. Of this, some £0.79 billion of work is part completed (e.g. parts of the Royal Liverpool Hospital, Liverpool Shopping Park, Paddington Village), with £1.49 billion of construction activity still underway (June 2020) and heading for completion between now and 2022;
- 2020 was looking set to exceed average construction totals of over £1bn = levels being maintained after pulling out of the 2009-2013 recession - but this may now be affected by the pandemic lockdown;

**Value of major development schemes City-wide, 2012-2022**



- of the schemes currently on site that create employment floorspace, there will be capacity for 7,747 jobs when all the space built is filled. These are jobs which are filled by local people but crucially also act as key drivers for net migration into the city and in turn growth in both population and electorate, for years to come; and
- there is some £13.2 billion worth of developments either in the pipeline, seeking or awarded planning permission across the city. These schemes would have the capacity to provide employment space for an estimated 27,441 jobs.



**c) Housing Strategy**

4.3.1 The City's draft Housing Strategy outlines a number of trends that are highly likely to impact upon both actual population trends as well as the recording and collection of population data.

4.3.2 The Strategy notes the demand for more houses based upon a growing population and reflects SHMA data that indicates an ongoing need for a minimum of 1,739 new homes per year in the City until 2033, the remaining period of the Draft Local Plan.

**d) Private Rental Sector Growth**

4.4.1 The Strategy identifies the growth in the private rental sector (PRS), which has overtaken social housing to become the City's second largest tenure at 30%. The Strategy notes the propensity for higher turnover and greater instability in lower value private rented stock (the majority of the City's PRS falls into this category), therefore families move regularly and often meaning that individual household data will be harder to track and less reliable.

**e) Residential Conversions to Multi Occupancy Housing**

4.5.1 The Strategy also notes the growth in HMO provision in the City – an independent review of HMO provision in the City has identified the need to implement an Article 4 Directive to limit the growth of HMOs in the City given the increasing number of HMOs in the City's Inner Core.

4.5.2 It should be noted that a review of Student Housing demand in the City noted an increasing preference from students for Purpose Built Student Accommodation (PBSA) as opposed to HMO accommodation – with both students and universities indicating that the higher quality offer in PBSA was a key factor in this change in market preference. The growth in the HMO market in the City is unlikely therefore to be driven by student demand but is rather a reflection of other factors including:

- the number of people affected by the Local Housing Allowance Single Room Rate;
- people in the City on low incomes with no or limited entitlement to benefits and therefore extremely limited housing choice;
- a mismatch between the number of people seeking 1 bedroom accommodation and the availability of such accommodation outside of the HMO sector.

4.5.3 This growth in demand demonstrates an increasing number of small households who are reliant upon HMO provision. In some areas of the city there are as many as 8%+ of homes that have been converted to HMOs and some streets have seen circa 50% of properties converted to an HMO.

- 4.5.4 In many cases, the city is seeing previous 3 bedroom family homes being converted into 5 and even 6 bed HMOs. This is heavily suggestive of a large population of poorer, single person households whose scale will be difficult to capture in terms of recording actual population size.
- 4.5.5 Overall, the Housing Strategy indicates that the nature of the city's housing market suggests a population that is likely to be hard to count based upon traditional population estimation mechanisms. Increasing the city's housing market is made up of private sector homes (where turnover of property is traditionally higher than social rent or home ownership) and HMOs where the actual number of people living in a property is much harder to determine overall.

**f) Student Population Growth**

- 4.6.1 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment considers the issue of potential growth in student numbers in the city between 2013 and 2033 and concludes that if trends continued based upon the previous decade's performance then the student population in the city could grow by up to 1,337 students per annum up to 2033.
- 4.6.2 However, the SHMA notes that these projections will be subject to significant variation based upon Government policy direction and that historic trends are not necessarily indicative as far as student growth numbers are concerned.

**g) Introduction and impacts of Individual Electoral Registration (IER)**

- 4.7.1 The introduction of IER in 2014 has led to a significant reduction in those Wards and polling districts with have a younger population profile, particularly around the City Centre and inner city. This demographic includes young professionals and students who live primarily in private rented accommodation and who move house frequently.
- 4.7.2 Students have a choice to register to vote in Liverpool or at their home address, which is reflected in the overall reduction in the number of registered electors across the city but particularly in wards and polling districts with significant student populations, the main ones being seen within Central, Greenbank, Picton and Riverside wards. However, there are also some student halls of residence and student properties in the Kirkdale, Princes Park and St Michaels wards and associated polling districts.
- 4.7.3 Although these groups may not be registered to vote in Liverpool, they continue to use public services and are represented by local Councillors. The concentration of these groups within particular wards can place additional responsibilities on Councillors to manage casework and issues arising from a proportion of the local population, which do not appear on the electoral register.

## **5 CITY COUNCIL GOVERNANCE & DECISION-MAKING PROCESSES**

Councillors are the heart of local government, providing political and local community leadership as well as helping shape the development of services, and ensuring investment and regeneration takes place for the benefit of local residents and communities. Details of the key roles played by elected members and Councillors in Liverpool are explored below.

### **a) Introduction & Context**

- 5.1.1 Liverpool City Council has an elected City Mayor who represents the entire city, together with 90 Councillors who in turn represent 30 wards, each of which has 3 Councillors. Councillors are elected by thirds each year, with a fallow year every four years when no local elections are held.
- 5.1.2 In common with most local authorities, the political composition of the Council has changed over the years although political control has since 2010 remained with the Labour Party. The political composition of the City Council as of 13 December 2019 is 70 Labour Councillors, 10 Liberal Democrat, 4 Green, 3 Liberal and 1 Independent. There are presently 2 vacancies.
- 5.1.3 Liverpool City Council is also one of 6 councils who together form the Liverpool City Region Combined Authority, which is headed by an Elected City Region Mayor.
- 5.1.4 The democracy, decision-making and scrutiny functions of the City Council are supported and facilitated through the Democratic Services Team, which comprises 8 Officers who facilitate all aspects of the decision-making and governance processes across the city Council.

### **Impacts of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Local Democracy**

- 5.1.5 The impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic have impacted every aspect of economic, social and political life across the UK and world, and this also extends to how local government meetings are held and conducted.
- 5.1.6 The introduction of social distancing requirements and restrictions to enable effective infection control, traditional in person committee meetings became both impractical as well as illegal. At a time of unprecedented demand and pressure for local services – and for the support and crucial leadership provided by the elected Councillors as civic leaders – it was essential that arrangements were put in place to allow the continuation of democratic decision-making processes at local and national level.

5.1.7 With effect from April 2020, Government introduced Regulations enabling public authorities such as Liverpool City Council to hold meetings on a remote or virtual basis and since then the City Council has risen admirably to the challenge this presents.

5.1.8 Virtual meetings of Full Council, Cabinet and regulatory committees such as Planning and Licensing Committees, together with every Select Committee have all been hosted successfully since. With every meeting livestreamed online and a range of opportunities for Councillors of the public to address meetings, the city council's democracy and decision-making systems have reached out as never before. No longer constrained by the limitations of the safe capacity of a meeting room, our committees now are accessible to all at the touch of a button.

**b) Full Council**

5.2.1 Full Council typically meets up to 6 times a year, with between 6-8 weeks between each meeting There are 4 types of Full Council meeting, including –

- Annual Meetings – typically held on the third Wednesday of May following local elections and which sets the Constitutional frameworks, delegations, committee structures and Councillor responsibilities for the forthcoming year.
- Budget Meeting – this meeting is typically held no later than the first Wednesday in March, and is the meeting at which the budget – and Council Tax – for the forthcoming financial year are set.
- Ordinary Meeting – these meetings deal with a mixed range of business, including policies, plans and strategies together with motions which are typically on topical issues of local interest and concern.
- Extraordinary Meetings – these meetings are convened for Councillors to debate single issues of special significance for the city. These may include recognising outstanding contributions of individuals or institutions active in the life of Liverpool.

5.2.2 Council meetings are usually well attended by Councillors with only minimal apologies. Public attendance varies depending on local topical issues and matters included on the published agenda for debate.

5.2.3 Councillors of the public are able to pre-register to address Full Council on issues of public note, with specific time set aside at the start of each Ordinary Meeting for this purpose. Opportunity is also provided for Councillors to submit written questions to the Mayor and Cabinet Councillors prior to each meeting, with responses provided in writing and circulated during the course of proceedings.

## **Lord Mayor**

- 5.2.4 A Civic Lord Mayor, who is drawn from the overall Membership of Councillors, and appointed at each Annual Meeting, chairs full Council meetings. The Civic Lord Mayor occupies one of the most historic and ceremonial roles in the city and, whilst held by a serving Councillor, when in office each incumbent adopts an apolitical approach. The role of Civic Lord Mayor focusses on reaching out to our communities, providing visible recognition, which is always well received.
- 5.2.5 Each Civic Lord Mayor bring their own unique qualities and character to the role and, during their term of office, nominates a number of local charitable, voluntary or community organisations in respect of which funds are raised through the Lord Mayors Charity and in turn used to support those organisations.

## **c) Political Leadership**

- 5.3.1 The City Mayor in partnership with Cabinet Councillors provides political Leadership for the Council. This in turn is balanced with the role played by the Leaders of Opposition Groups who both hold the City Mayor to account as well as setting forward their ideas for the city. Details on the various roles and responsibilities are set out below.

## **City Mayor**

- 5.3.2 The City Mayor is the elected voice for Liverpool as a city as well as the city council and is responsible for setting the overall vision for the city, championing the city at home and abroad. The City Mayor is responsible for:
- developing strategies to deliver the vision for the city;
  - taking executive decisions for the Council;
  - taking financial decisions;
  - directing the work of the single investment programme;
  - implementing the package of locally devolved policies and interventions
  - working closely with government to exploit opportunities to grow the city's economy; and negotiating further devolved powers and funding with government; and
  - acting for the good of Liverpool.
- 5.3.3 The City Mayor has a duty to set out plans and policies that drive forward economic growth in the city. Such activity includes transport, planning and development, housing, economic development and regeneration including skills (including education and schools) and employment, culture, health and a range of environmental issues including low carbon and green technology.

- 5.3.4 The City Mayor is also responsible for identifying resources and setting budgets so that projects can be funded.
- 5.3.5 The City Mayor's strategic and economic priorities against which the single investment programme will be aligned will be underpinned by:
- the City Mayor's vision for the Liverpool Economy to 2022;
  - a four year Mayoral Development Plan;
  - an Annual Delivery Plan; and
  - an Annual Performance Report.
- 5.3.6 Working with partners the City Mayor will promote and deliver physical, social, economic and environmental regeneration across the city.
- 5.3.7 The City Mayor also plays a significant role in the Liverpool City Region Combined Authority and associated Committees and is portfolio holder for Employment & Skills, alongside sitting on the Local Enterprise Partnership and a mix of regional and national bodies.
- 5.3.8 The role of City Mayor is a full time position, which is reflected within the allowances regime operated and approved by Full Council.

### **Cabinet, Cabinet Councillors & Responsibilities**

- 5.3.9 The City Mayor has appointed a Deputy Mayor alongside 8 other Cabinet Councillors who each have an individual portfolio of responsibilities. The Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Councillors work closely together on establishing and driving a range of political and strategic economic priorities, which once adopted then becomes the policy frameworks within which services are delivered across the city.
- 5.3.10 There are no formal delegations of powers to enable individual Cabinet Councillors to make decisions – all decisions are taken collectively.
- 5.3.11 Cabinet meets on a fortnightly cycle and considers a range of complex and wide-ranging reports which directly impact affect residents and businesses of the entire city and, as indicated above, decisions are made in public on a collective basis.
- 5.3.12 Whilst Cabinet meetings typically do not last more than an hour, there are large amount of supporting documentation for each meeting, which accompany each decision. Cabinet Councillors often have to read well in excess of 300 pages of reports for each meeting so that they are able to reach an informed decision. To place this in context, the range of work undertaken by Cabinet since 2016 is summarised as follows –

#### 2016/17 –

- 26 meetings
- 106 recommendations and major decisions
- 22 reports monitoring the financial governance of the city

2017/18 –

- 24 meetings
- 158 recommendations and major decisions
- 24 reports monitoring the financial governance of the city

2018/19 –

- 24 meetings
- 143 recommendations and major decisions
- 22 reports monitoring the financial governance of the city

2019/20 –

- 29 meetings
- 153 recommendations and major decisions
- 22 reports monitoring the financial governance of the city

2020/21 (to 16 December) –

- 22 meetings
- 84 recommendations and major decisions
- 18 reports monitoring the financial governance of the city

5.3.13 Liverpool’s model of collective decision-making by Cabinet provides clear lines of accountability and ensures that decisions are taken in the public domain. The City Mayor and Liverpool City Council also seeks to ensure that Councillors at all levels are engaged in the decision making process, with the majority of councillors not serving on Cabinet being actively involved in the Council’s scrutiny process and serving in other decision making frameworks as detailed in section 6 of this report.

5.3.14 The City Mayor has assigned a designated portfolio of services to each Cabinet Councillor, as detailed below –

<b>Role</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
Acting City Mayor Responsibilities	Overall Policy Co-ordination; Finance. Economic Development; External Relationships; Devolution.
Deputy City Mayor & Culture, Tourism & Events (Statutory)	Library Services; Public Records; Sports and recreation facilities; Sports Development; Liverpool’s Cultural Strategy; Liverpool’s visitor economy strategy; Major Sporting and Cultural Events; City cultural assets; Safety Advisory Group; Ground Safety Advisory Group.
Deputy City Mayor & Childrens Services (Local)	Safeguarding of children; Children’s health and social care; Corporate Parenting; Extended Services through Schools; Parenting and family Support; Childcare and Family Information; Public Health commissioned services (Children); Children’s Centres (with Education); Early Help; Statutory Lead Councillor for Children; Integrated youth and play services; Targeted support for young people, including youth offending; Prevention team and CSE and

Role	Responsibilities
	CE team; Mayoral Leads co-ordination.
Environment & Sustainability	Climate Change Net-Zero-Carbon Plan; Low Energy City; Transport and Air Quality policy; Waste Reduction; Built and Natural; Environment policy.
Communities & Partnerships	Liverpool's Neighbourhood agenda; Equality Action Plan; Sustainable Partnership Strategy; Community Safety; Citysafe – Chair; Citywatch; City Centre JAG; Inclusive Growth Plan – Neighbourhoods; Business Improvement District; EERU; Youth and Community Grants; MNF; CRU; Community Cohesion; Counter Terrorism; Serious and Organised Crime; Justice Devolution; Asylum Seekers and Refugees; Armed Forces (with Mayoral Lead).
Adult Social Care & Health	Adult Care services; Vulnerable Adults, including statutory assessment of need and provision of care; Safeguarding Adults; Personalisation; Public Health commissioned services (Adults); Assessment of vulnerable homeless people; Homelessness and Rough Sleeping; Housing Options; Health and social care integration; NHS joint working; Substance misuse support services.
Housing & Regeneration Projects	Development of Council Housing; Housing strategy and investment; Strategic and Neighbourhood Regeneration; Housing renewal; Property Pool; Landlord Licensing; Housing Enforcement Strategic Regeneration Projects; City Council's Property and assets.
Education & Skills	Education Improvement Board; School Improvement Liverpool; Children's Centres (With CS); Nurseries; primary schools; secondary schools; NEETS; SEN; Adult Learning Service; Skills; Liverpool in Work; City Region Education Skills Board; Work readiness; Graduate retention; SEND Provision 0 – 25 years (education); Liverpool Aspire; Nebula Attendance Project; School governors; Partnership working with local universities.
Inclusive & Accessible City	2010 Equality Act Public Sector Duty; Chair the Corporate Access Forum; Inclusion Policy, including employment, discrimination and hostility; Transformation of services to be more inclusive and accessible; Inclusive Design (policy); Transformation of the Built Environment, particularly public realm, housing, public buildings, businesses; Develop a more accessible city for tourism and the visitor economy.
Regeneration & Highways	<u>Environment</u> – Nuisance Strategy (noise, smells, spillages); Contaminated land; Environment enforcement; Street Cleansing; Waste collection; Pest control; Environmental health; Trade waste (commercial); Alley gates; City Markets; Parks and Green spaces.



Role	Responsibilities
	<p><u>Transport and Highways</u> – Transport Network; Parking Services; Highways maintenance; Street lighting maintenance; Street furniture maintenance;</p> <p><u>Regulatory functions</u> – Trading standards and Alcohol and tobacco unit; Bereavement Services; Health &amp; safety; Licensing – Taxis, alcohol, street trading, sex establishments, gambling, pet shops; Planning and Building Control; Mersey Port Health Authority.</p>

5.3.15 The City Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Councillors also hold a wider range of additional responsibilities, representing the City Council on a range of national, local and city-region bodies as well as council-owned companies, partnerships, joint ventures and community and voluntary institutions.

5.3.16 For the City Mayor, these include –

- ACC Liverpool Hotel Ltd;
- Arena and Convention Centre;
- Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce and Industry;
- DCLG Growth Programme Board;
- LGA City Regions Board;
- Liverpool Airport (intermediate) No 1 Ltd;
- Liverpool City Region Combined Authority;
- Liverpool City Region Local Enterprise Partnership;
- Liverpool Vision Advisory Board;
- Local Enterprise Partnership;
- Local Government Association General Assembly;
- Northern Powerhouse Partnership;
- Regional Leaders Board for North West;
- SCIONTEC Limited (Knowledge Quarter Development Company); and
- The ACC Liverpool Group Ltd.

5.3.17 For the Deputy Mayor these include –

- Arena and Convention Centre;
- Bluecoat Art Centre;
- Euro Cities;
- Foundation for Art and Creative Technologies (FACT);
- Ground Safety Advisory Group;
- Liverpool John Lennon Airport (Joint Venture Property Company) Board;
- Liverpool Markets Limited Board;
- Liverpool Science Park Board;
- Liverpool Streetscene Services Ltd (LSSL);
- Liverpool Theatres Trust;
- Liverpool Vision Advisory Board;
- Local Government Association General Assembly;
- Royal Court Liverpool Trust;

- Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Society; and
- St George's Hall Trust.

5.3.18 The above appointments give a good sense of the breadth of responsibilities and commitments held by the senior political leadership of the Council.

5.3.19 As part of the day-to-day oversight of their respective portfolio responsibilities, the City Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Cabinet Councillors meet on an often-daily basis with Officers and partners. This is a crucial part of their responsibilities and helps ensure the ongoing smooth operation and delivery of services across the city, and never more so than during the unprecedented challenges caused by the Covid-19 pandemic which continue to be seen and felt in all aspects of life.

5.3.20 Cabinet Councillors are also very much outward facing too, and as well as the behind the scenes working in helping keep the City Council running will regularly attend a range of ad hoc meetings with Officers, community organisations and businesses and partners across the public, private and voluntary sector.

5.3.21 It is important to recognise the background and demands placed on Councillors and especially those who hold additional responsibilities such as Cabinet Councillors.

5.3.22 Most Cabinet Councillors carry out their responsibilities whilst also holding full time employment - the demands and expectations of hours worked by individual Cabinet Councillors is high. Added on top their continued roles as local Ward Councillors, it is starkly evident that these roles are high pressure and demanding. These impacts are directly felt by Cabinet, Councillors and their families on a daily basis. *There are no days off for Cabinet Councillors nor indeed for any Councillors.*

5.3.23 A dedicated Cabinet Councillors Office comprising key casework and support Officers is on hand to support

### **Opposition Group Leaders**

5.3.24 The role of Opposition Group Leaders in local government must not be understated. As well as the largest political group, Liverpool City Council also has three further opposition political parties represented in its Membership comprising –

- Liberal Democrat Party;
- Green Party; and
- Liberal Party.

5.3.25 The role of Opposition Leaders is complex and demanding, extending to include developing strategic policy responses on every aspect of Council services and strategy, to holding the City Mayor and administration to account.

- 5.3.26 As referenced throughout this submission, Liverpool has faced substantial challenges since 2010, from the cumulative impact of Government funding reductions to the economic and political uncertainties of Brexit, and now the unprecedented impacts of Covid-19. Throughout all of this period, the city has benefitted from strong political leadership and direction from the City Mayor governance model – this has proved possible by the counter balancing effects of the collective work of Opposition Group Leaders.
- 5.3.27 Opposition Group Leaders have worked constructively across the Council with the City Mayor on many occasions, and notwithstanding substantive political and strategic positions, have engaged with the huge financial pressures and decisions over recent years and now through the Covid-19 pandemic to offer strong and united collective Council leadership to the city.
- 5.3.28 The role of Opposition Group Leader also extends far beyond the internal processes of the Council. The Leaders are key community representatives in their own right and are prominent in the political life of the city.
- 5.3.29 In common with the City Mayor and Cabinet Councillors, Opposition Group Leaders combine their personal and professional lives with hugely demanding pressures on time as a result of their political leadership responsibilities. These are high profile figures across the city and who make their views heard through robust and constructive challenge on an almost daily basis.
- 5.3.30 Opposition Group Leaders also represent a powerful voice beyond Liverpool. The Leader of the Liberal Democrat Group is an appointed representative on the Local Government Association and continues to be a powerful advocate for Liverpool, on many occasions transcending the traditional divisions of party politics alongside the City Mayor and other Leaders to emphasize the importance of Liverpool's issues being heard, understood and responded to.
- 5.3.31 The Leader of the Green Party and his fellow Councillors are understandably passionate advocates of green issues including tackling climate change and sustainability. Liverpool benefits from having a dedicated Cabinet Member for Environment & Sustainability, who works passionately to address and mitigate climate change across the homes, communities and businesses of the Liverpool. The Leader of the Green Party and his fellow Councillors balances this, who provide ongoing political challenge to the Cabinet and all aspects of council services in seeking to ensure the challenges of climate change are tackled head as an essential priority.
- 5.3.32 The Leader of the Liberal Party and his fellow Councillors together represent a Ward, which has faced unique social and economic pressures in common with many areas of the city. As well as working tirelessly across communities and representing the views of local residents, the Leader of the Liberal Party balances constructive opposition and engagement with the City Mayor and administration in the interests of the city with the usual cut and through of politics at a local level.

## **Mayoral Leads**

- 5.3.33 In order to assist the City Mayor and Cabinet Councillors on delivering key strategic priorities and drivers, the City Mayor established a number of dedicated Mayoral Lead positions. Each Mayoral Lead is assigned a narrow portfolio of responsibility
- 5.3.34 Working with the relevant Cabinet Councillors, Mayoral Leads will
- report directly to the City Mayor and support the City Mayor in any scrutiny of the activity they have been allocated;
  - advise and assist the City Mayor in their specialist areas; and make recommendations in particular around the strategic approach to ensure integration with other strategies and policies for the city;
  - providing clarity about how policy activities within their specialist areas can contribute to achieving the overall vision for the city;
  - working with senior officers, Councillors and partners to help deliver the City Mayor's priorities; and
  - represent the City Mayor at meetings, conferences and other public fora as required in relation to the role allocated.
- 5.3.35 Mayoral Leads provide updates on a regular basis to both the City Mayor as well as to relevant Select Committees in relation to their specific areas of responsibility.

### **d) Involvement of non-executive Councillors**

- 5.4.1 With the exception of the City Mayor and Cabinet Councillors, the remainder of Councillors are Councillors of one or more of the Council's nine Select Committees, details of which are set out in Section 6 of this submission. Many Councillors also sit on one or more of the Council's Regulatory Committees, details of which are set out in part e of this section below.
- 5.4.2 In common with all Committees, appointments to these bodies are made at Annual General Meeting of Council in May of each year and typically remain so during each year subject to minor changes. This is useful as this enables Councillors to develop a close working knowledge and understanding of the specific areas they are considering at Committee.

### **e) Regulatory Committees**

- 5.5.1 In common with all authorities across England and Wales and in accordance with the requirements of local government legislation, the responsibility for functions is split into those reserved to the Executive (in the case of Liverpool the City Mayor who may delegate and assign as considered necessary), to Full Council or at local discretion.

- 5.5.2 A number of Council functions and responsibilities relate to the discharge of regulatory functions, such as those relating to determining planning, licensing and street trading applications.
- 5.5.3 The Council Constitution sets out arrangements as to how these decisions are made, through a combination of delegations to key Officers and Service Areas as well as the establishment of dedicated regulatory Committees to discharge non-executive functions. For Liverpool these include –
- Planning Committee;
  - Licensing Committee & Sub-Committees;
  - Licensing & Gambling Committee and Sub-Committees;
  - Street Trading Committee;
  - Audit & Governance Select Committee;
  - Companies Governance Committee;
  - Statutory Joint Health & Well-being Committee; and
  - Environment Regulatory Committee.
- 5.5.4 The Constitution sets out the regulatory decisions that are delegated to officers. In practice, this is the majority of planning and licensing applications. In the case of planning decisions, the Committee will only consider applications that are of considerable public interest, large in scale or where objections have been received.
- 5.5.5 This is similar for licensing applications with the sub committees only reviewing applications where objections have been received. Licensing case law has meant that sub committees must review applications where agreements against objections have been reached (“determination”). Officers cannot determine them so they have to be considered by a Licensing Panel requiring panels to meet more frequently than in the past.

### **Planning Committee**

- 5.5.6 The discharge regulatory and decision-making functions on behalf of Full Council in respect of Planning and development legislation are split, with part undertaken by Officers under the direction of the Head of Planning under delegated powers, and the remaining major, significant or sensitive applications determined by Planning Committee.
- 5.5.7 In relation to the number of major and significant Planning Applications and developments seen in Liverpool, this averages between 116-157 during the period 2015-2019, and is consistently both annually and averaged at a level which exceeds that of the nearest comparable core city.
- 5.5.8 The Planning Committee typically deals with 8-10% of applications a year, with the following illustrating the sheer volume of applications dealt with over recent years –

2016/17 –

- 18 meetings
- 173 applications dealt with
- 3 Site Visits

2017/18 –

- 19 meetings
- 198 applications dealt with
- 2 Site Visits

2018/19 –

- 18 meetings
- 179 applications dealt with
- 6 Site Visits

2019/20 –

- 17 meetings
- 233 applications dealt with
- 2 Site Visits

2020/21 (to 16 December) –

- 16 meetings
- 159 applications dealt with
- 1 Virtual Site Visits

- 5.5.9 The Committee meets on a 2-3 week cycle and for many years has consistently met on at least 16 or more occasions each year since 2010. With a membership of 10 Councillors drawn from 3 of the 4 political parties on Council, the demands and responsibilities placed on Councillors who are on this Committee cannot be underestimated. In addition, before every Planning Committee the Chair and Deputies (x2) meet with planning officers run through the planning agenda for the following week. This typically takes a couple of hours every 2/3 weeks.
- 5.5.10 Meetings of the Committee last typically between 3 and 5 hours, often more than 7 hours when dealing with a large number of complex applications. The Committee ensures ample and balanced opportunity is provided for architects, agents, supporters and objectors able to address and make views heard when determining Applications, and with the advent of livestreaming of meetings has a wide reach and range of viewers online.
- 5.5.11 In addition to Committee meetings – whether virtual or more traditional in nature – on occasion site visits may be required or requested by the Committee. In the virtual meeting environment we presently are in, this takes the form of a video tour of an application site displayed for all to view at the start of the meeting. In those circumstances as and when we are able to return to physical site visits, then these are scheduled as an additional meeting and typically last 2 hours or more.

- 5.5.12 Each application that is placed before Committee is supported by a detailed Case Officer report, assessment with officer recommendation, location plans and supporting images. Presentations are made to Planning Committee Members for most schemes (all major) as well as any other Councillor and/or member of the public.
- 5.5.13 In order to consider each application fully requires intense preparation and reading in advance of every meeting as well as knowledge and understanding of the national and planning policy frameworks that apply. All Councillors who are members of the Committee are required to undertake initial mandatory specialist training, supported by a range of awareness and update sessions during the course of each year. Included in the awareness training are additional themed site visits where planning officers and committee members discuss relevant planning topics, precedent schemes and related issues. In the event of changes to local and national planning policy, then additional training and support is also provided, again placing more demands on the time and capacity of Councillors.
- 5.5.14 As Liverpool is a key economic driver and core city, naturally there are high volumes of applications for planning permission seen, often for major regeneration and residential proposals with far reaching implications for the long term future of our communities. Section 3 of this submission sets out in detail the scale of regeneration and development taking place across all areas of the city and the large numbers of residential developers which will be delivered during the review period. The vast majority of these are major schemes and as such have or will be considered by the Committee.
- 5.5.15 Liverpool's Local Plan (2013-2033) (proposed modifications for which will be confirmed during the first quarter of 2021) sets out the city's aim for a minimum of 145 ha of employment land to be developed between 2013 and 2033, whilst the city's recently adopted residential growth strategy details plans to develop a minimum of 34,780 which equates to 1739 per annum.

#### **Licensing Committee and Sub-Committees**

- 5.5.16 The Licensing Act 2003 specifies a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 15 Councillors for the Licensing Committee, with no legally defined quorum. Liverpool's Licensing & Gambling Committee consists of 15 Councillors appointed annually. It has remained at this number for the past 15 years although there have been vacancies on occasion.
- 5.5.17 Except for Policy decisions, the functions of the Licensing & Gambling Committee will be delegated to a Licensing & Gambling Sub-Committee made up of three Councillors, but the majority of decisions on licensing applications are delegated to officers. The Licensing & Gambling Sub-Committee hears those applications for a Premises Licence, Personal Licence, or Temporary Event Notice, which is contested. They also review premises licences when an application is made to do so and hear expedited reviews at short notice, following a Closure Order issued by Merseyside

Police. Licensing officers do not make a recommendation for a decision to the Sub-Committee on licensing applications.

- 5.5.18 Licensing & Gambling Sub-Committees vary in frequency. The meetings usually consider one application. The meetings can last between one hour and a full day depending on the application that is being considered (average approximately 2 hours). On average, there are around 35 such Sub-Committee hearings, each involving three Councillors drawn from the Membership of the main Committee in any Municipal Year. Some Councillors attend more Sub-Committee hearings than others. When possible, the Chair of the main Committee will Chair the meeting of the Sub-Committee.
- 5.5.19 The number of licensing hearings fluctuates depending on the number of applications and objections received.
- 2017/18 – 43 meetings;
  - 2018/19 – 30 meetings;
  - 2019/20 – 33 meetings; and
  - 2020/21 – 21 up to December.
- 5.5.20 The full Licensing & Gambling Committee meets as and when required, lasting approximately two hours. The Committee makes recommendations on Policy issues which are then considered by full City Council.
- 5.5.21 The Licensing Act 2003 specifies a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 15 Councillors for the Licensing Committee, with no legally defined quorum. Liverpool's Licensing Committee consists of 10 Councillors appointed annually. It has remained at this number since 2010, although there have been vacancies on occasion.

### **Street Trading Committee**

- 5.5.22 This Committee deals with a range of responsibilities including –
- the designation of streets in the City for the purpose of street trading;
  - consideration and determination of applications for the grant, variation, transfer, renewal and revocation of street trading licences and consents; and
  - formulation of policy in respect of the licensing and control of street trading and matters ancillary thereto.
- 5.5.23 With a membership of 7 Councillors drawn from across the political groups, the Committee is a standing body, meeting as required to determine applications, review policy or respond to emergent legislative changes.
- 5.5.24 Similar to other Committees that have regulatory responsibilities, all Councillors who are Councillors of this Committee are required to undertake initial mandatory specialist training, supported by a range of awareness and update sessions during the course of each year, again placing more demands on the time and capacity of Councillors.



### **Companies Governance Committee**

- 5.5.25 This Committee, established in 2018, plays a key role in the governance frameworks of the Council and specifically in relation to those companies and bodies wholly or partly owned by the Council.
- 5.5.26 The Committee is specifically tasked with establishing and reviewing frameworks to ensure that the Council's strategic objectives are met by these companies and in turn to monitor and assess ongoing performance.
- 5.5.27 This Committee typically deals with complex issues relating to governance which include –
- reviewing and advising Cabinet on company business plans;
  - review company financial information;
  - periodically assessing and evaluating the performance of companies including financial performance and against values of the Council;
  - reviewing Articles of Association of the companies against the strategic objectives of the Council;
  - report as required to the Audit and Governance Select Committee; and
  - overseeing the development of effective training programmes in relation to Company Governance.
- 5.5.28 With a Membership of 9 Councillors drawn from across the political groups, the Committee is a standing body, meeting as required to determine applications, review policy or respond to emergent legislative changes.
- 5.5.29 Similar to other Committees that have regulatory responsibilities, all Councillors who are Councillors of this Committee are required to undertake initial mandatory specialist training, supported by a range of awareness and update sessions during the course of each year, again placing more demands on the time and capacity of Councillors.

### **Environment Regulatory Committee**

- 5.5.30 The Committee is specifically tasked with a range of responsibilities associated environmental public spaces control and use, including those functions relating to –
- Public Rights of Way;
  - the making of Designation Orders in respect of alcohol consumption in public places;
  - the granting of permissions for provision of services, amenities, recreation and refreshment facilities on the highway and related powers and duties; and
  - powers to register Common Land and Town Village Greens and to determine associated applications.
- 5.5.31 With a Membership of 10 Councillors drawn from across the political groups, the Committee is a standing body, meeting as required to determine applications, review policy or respond to emergent legislative changes.

5.5.32 Similar to other Committees that have regulatory responsibilities, all Councillors who are Councillors of this Committee are required to undertake initial mandatory specialist training, supported by a range of awareness and update sessions during the course of each year, again placing more demands on the time and capacity of Councillors.

### **Health & Well-Being Board**

5.5.33 The Health and Social Care Act 2012 states that every upper-tier and unitary local authority in England has a statutory duty to establish a Health and Wellbeing Board for its area, and these boards be treated as if they were a committee appointed under Section 102 of the Local Government Act 1972

5.5.34 The Health and Social Care Act 2012 gives health and wellbeing boards specific functions. These are a statutory minimum and further functions can be given to the boards in line with local circumstances. The statutory functions include powers to –

- prepare Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNAs) and Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategies (JHWSs), which is a duty of local authorities and clinical commissioning groups (CCGs);
- encourage integrated working between health and social care commissioners, including providing advice, assistance or other support to encourage arrangements under section 75 of the National Health Service Act 2006 (i.e. lead commissioning, pooled budgets and/or integrated provision) in connection with the provision of health and social care services;
- encourage close working between commissioners of health-related services and the board itself;
- encourage close working between commissioners of health-related services (such as housing and many other local government services) and commissioners of health and social care services;
- any other functions that may be delegated by the council under section 196(2) of the Health and Social Care Act 2012. For example, this could include certain public health functions and/or functions relating to the joint commissioning of services and the operation of pooled budgets between the NHS and the council. Such delegated functions need not be confined to public health and social care. Where appropriate, they could also, for example, include housing, planning, work on deprivation and poverty, leisure and cultural services, all of which have an impact on health, wellbeing and health inequalities; and
- formally approve the submission of, and provide oversight and monitoring of the Better Care Fund.

5.5.35 The Board's Membership consists of the City Mayor (Chair), 4 Councillors including 1 Opposition Councillor, the Chief Executive and 3 Directors, as well as Councillors from across the wider health sector, and meets a minimum of 4 times per year. The Terms of Reference are reviewed annually.

**f) Attracting and retaining Councillors**

5.6.1 Liverpool continues to attract a large number of candidates seeking to stand in the city's local elections. The number of candidates who stood for local elections during recent years were –

- 171 in 2011;
- 178 in 2014;
- 194 in 2015;
- 149 in 2018; and
- 152 in 2019.

5.6.2 The average length of service of the Councillors of the present Council is just over 6 years; the longest serving Councillor on the Council currently has 46 years of service.

**g) City Region Governance**

5.7.1 The City Region Devolution Agreement was implemented through a governance structure headed by a directly elected City Region Mayor, who provides strong leadership whilst also protecting the integrity and the existing role and functions of local authorities. The mayoral model is part of the LCR Combined Authority, thus maintaining the integrated approach to governance which the City Region has worked consistently to develop.

5.7.2 The City Region Mayor acts as the Chair of the Combined Authority, with Councillors of the LCR Combined Authority – including from Liverpool and the other city region authorities – provides a supporting and advisory function to the City Region Mayor and Combined Authority.

5.7.3 The City Region Mayor is required to consult the Combined Authority on strategies, in respect of which the Combined Authority may reject or amend if two thirds of the constituent council Councillors agree to do so. Cabinet will also examine the Mayor's spending plans and will be able to reject or amend his/her plans, if two thirds of the Councillors agree to do so.

5.7.4 The Mayor and the LCR CA are scrutinised and held to account by the Combined Authority Scrutiny Panel, on which Councillors appointed from Liverpool play a key role.

## **6 SCRUTINY & ACCOUNTABILITY**

Whilst the City Mayor and Cabinet have responsibility for the executive functions of the City Council, all remaining Councillors are members and active participants in the scrutiny processes of the Council, with a range of Select Committees and Scrutiny Panels in place to oversee all aspects of the Council. Details of the key roles played by Councillors in holding the City Mayor and Cabinet to account are explored in detail below.

### **a) Introduction & Context**

- 6.1.1 Holding the executive and leadership to account in relation to both performance and decision-making is a critical function played by those Councillors who are not Cabinet Councillors.
- 6.1.2 The fundamental purpose of the scrutiny process as discharged by the Select Committees is to act as a 'critical friend' to the City Mayor and Cabinet as decision makers. This is to ensure that decision-making process is undertaken correctly and with due regard to all relevant considerations. The role of scrutiny typically includes –
- advising the City Mayor and Cabinet as to the suitability of proposed decisions (pre-decision scrutiny);
  - holding the City Mayor and Cabinet account by reviewing its decisions before they are implemented (known as the 'call in process');
  - investigating and reviewing service delivery in general terms or in those instances where Councillors have concerns about the way services are being delivered or performing
  - ensuring decisions are being implemented in a way which meets residents' different needs
  - commenting on the work of other public services, individually and in partnership
- 6.1.3 The introduction of the Scrutiny and Select Committee model to local government was first made through the Local Government Act 2000 and has seen subsequent changes made to its role in legislation since, which are reflected in the role and responsibilities of Liverpool's Select Committees.

### **b) Select Committees**

- 6.2.1 Liverpool has nine Select Committees, which meet on a regular basis, and meet either in publicly accessible rooms in various locations in the City or at present as virtual meetings in respond to the impacts of Covid-19. All meetings of Select are open to the public unless otherwise advised and details of all meetings are well publicised on the Council website.

- 6.2.2 Liverpool's Select Committees are –
- Audit & Governance Select Committee;
  - Culture, Tourism and Events Select Committee;
  - Education & Children's Services Select Committee;
  - Employment & Skills Select Committee;
  - Environment & Climate Change Select Committee;
  - Housing Select Committee;
  - Neighbourhoods Select Committee;
  - Regeneration & Sustainability Select Committee; and
  - Social Care & Health Select Committee.
- 6.2.3 The role and responsibilities of each Select Committee are subject to a process of continuous review and confirmation at the Annual General Meeting of Full Council or Ordinary Meetings of Full Council as otherwise may be required.
- 6.2.4 The scrutiny process is embedded within the culture of governance and accountability operated by the City Council, with each Select Committee seeing attendance from the City Mayor and Cabinet Councillors with relevant portfolio responsibilities, together with Directors, Assistant Directors and key Statutory Officers as required depending on the nature of business scheduled for discussion.

**c) Scrutiny Panels**

- 6.3.1 Each of the Council's Select Committees are able to appoint up to 2 Scrutiny Panels. Scrutiny Panels are established when a particular subject or service requires more in depth analysis and study. Reflecting the significance associated with Climate Change, the Environment & Climate Change Select Committee has established 4 Scrutiny Panels, each dealing with specific themes directly related to how the Council and residents of Liverpool can respond.
- 6.3.2 Scrutiny Panels comprise a smaller number of Councillors, typically 3-4 Councillors most often drawn from the membership of the appointing Select Committee and as far as possible including representatives from at least 2 political groups.
- 6.3.3 Each Scrutiny Panel operates for a defined period, which depends on the issue to be addressed and will take evidence from a range of sources and stakeholders. Evidence and submissions are used to prepare a report and recommendations. These are then submitted to the appointing Select Committee for consideration and, where required to Cabinet for consideration.

**d) Select Committee Work Programmes**

6.4.1 At the end of the preceding municipal year, each Select Committee reviews the effectiveness and extent of work undertaken and identifies matters requiring examination in the forthcoming year. These items form the basis of a Draft Work Programme for each Select Committee, which are then carried forward for consideration and adoption at the first meeting of the incoming municipal year. It is important to note that Work Programmes are flexible and evolve throughout the year in order to respond to particular relevant issues and topics of interest to the city and wider public

**e) Select Committee Capacity & Workload**

6.5.1 Select Committees typically meet on average 7 times a year. In addition, extraordinary meetings may be convened to deal with single issues of significance as required by the decision-making and operational requirements of the Council. In addition, the Audit & Governance Select Committee holds a number of additional meetings

6.5.2 The following extracts from Scrutiny Annual Reports to Full Council demonstrate the extent of work undertaken by Councillors through Select Committees and Scrutiny Panels since 2016 –

2016/17

- 52 meetings of Select Committees
- 604 items of business dealt
- 26 motions
- 88 questions submitted
- 2 items 'called in' for scrutiny
- 2 items referred for post decision scrutiny
- 2 items for pre decision scrutiny
- 20 meetings of Scrutiny Panels

2017/18

- 53 meetings of Select Committees
- 606 items of business dealt with
- 35 motions
- 89 questions submitted
- 6 items 'called in' for scrutiny
- 2 items referred for post decision scrutiny
- 5 items for pre decision scrutiny

2018/19

- 52 meetings of Select Committees
- 555 items of business dealt with
- 26 motions
- 73 questions submitted
- 22 meetings of Scrutiny Panels

### 2019/20

- 47 meetings of Select Committees
- 446 items of business dealt with
- 10 motions
- 46 questions submitted
- 15 meetings of Scrutiny Panels

### 2020/21 (truncated schedule of meetings due to Covid-19 pandemic)

- 17 meetings of Select Committees
- 163 items of business dealt with
- 13 motions
- 16 questions submitted
- 3 meetings of Scrutiny Panels

- 6.5.3 Each Agenda comprises minutes and update information from the previous meeting, after which a detailed submission is provided from one or more Cabinet Councillors and Mayoral Leads providing information on their activities during the previous committee cycle.
- 6.5.4 Reports and as required accompanying presentations are included on each Agenda reflecting the approved Work Programme. Additional reports or information as may be called for either by the Committee or referred from Cabinet are also included. The duration of each Select Committee has an upper limit of 2 hours however meetings frequency extend beyond this time, reflecting the complexity of issues to be discussed and reviewed.
- 6.5.5 Cabinet Councillors introduce each report item and are supported by relevant Officers and report authors who are present to assist and respond to any technical questions that are raised. There is however, an understanding that Councillors and Committee Councillors will have read reports in advance in order to make effective use of scrutiny time.
- 6.5.6 Preparations undertaken by every Councillor for each meeting will vary for each individual. However, for all Councillors this includes reading all the reports and where necessary undertaking wider research. This is an essential part of Councillors role in acting as the bridge between local residents and communities and holding the City Mayor and Cabinet to account, and ensuring issues of local and citywide concern are addressed.
- 6.5.7 The Chairs of individual Select Committees also have additional responsibilities reflecting this role, which extend to including helping review and create a work programme, and through regular agenda setting meetings with relevant Directors and Senior Officers alongside the Committee Secretary.
- 6.5.8 Councillors may also be expected to carry out additional activities such as those detailed in the Committee's recommendation monitor within the Overview Report e.g. carry out visits, attend seminars or training sessions.

6.5.9 All Councillors receive training on the Decision Making Process (and the role of scrutiny in this) as part of their induction programme. Presentations/ introductions to scrutiny are delivered to each Committee as part of the annual work programming sessions.



## **7 LOCAL COUNCILLORS AS COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES**

The most fundamental role of a Councillor is that of community leader and representative. Whether dealing with casework or through working with local community groups, to raising awareness of key local issues, Councillors play an essential role for their communities. This section explores the roles Councillors play across communities, and how they reflect the diverse nature of Liverpool.

### **a) Community Leadership & Engagement**

- 7.1.1 Community leadership lies at the heart of Councillors role. Each individual Councillor undertakes this in a unique way, reflecting the diverse nature of Liverpool's residents and communities. A common factor across all Councillors is the importance of providing visible and effective community leadership. This is achieved through partnership working and co-operation, listening and responding to local residents, ensuring services delivered locally are responsive and meet local need, as well as a clear vision for the future of the areas they represent.
- 7.1.2 Councillors play an essential role in linking community, voluntary, faith and third sector organisations with the work and delivery of services by the Council and are critical to the communities they represent. Councillors also work tirelessly to reach out and engage local residents, which includes street letters, leafleting and walking their ward. This also extends to including helping create and build new community organisations and links to the business community and campaigning on issues of local and citywide concern.
- 7.1.3 Communicating effectively and efficiently with all residents and communities is an essential role of Councillors. The advent of modern technology offers unique advantages and has enabled local residents to speak to their Councillors at a pace and frequency hitherto unknown. This allows Councillors to respond rapidly and react to the beating heartbeat of their communities.
- 7.1.4 However, whilst modern technology has delivered clear benefits, it also has clear downsides. It means Councillors are essentially on call 24/7. Social media can, sadly, also be used as a means of abuse and harassment, an all too common concern for all elected representatives across the UK. Similarly, for the elderly and vulnerable or those not familiar with new technology, there would be a risk their voices are not heard.
- 7.1.5 The value of face-to-face engagement cannot be understated. This takes many forms for Liverpool's Councillors, through surgeries, public meetings and home visits to ward walks, community meetings and organised litter picks. Councillors also host dedicated advice sessions across all areas of the city. Through a mix of virtual and socially distanced meeting, Councillors currently run over 180 surgeries and advice sessions reaching all areas of the city.

7.1.6 The Councillor Survey shows that all Councillors still largely rely on more traditional communication methods, typically face to face in person, telephone or email, and as summarised below many spend a large amount of time reaching out and engaging with residents these ways –

**In Person**

		Response Percent
<1hr		7.1%
1-5 hrs		10.7%
6-10 hrs		30.4%
11-15 hrs		21.4%
16-20 hrs		5.4%
21hrs+		25.0%

**By Phone –**

		Response Percent
<1hr		1.8%
1-5 hrs		35.7%
6-10 hrs		14.3%
11-15 hrs		19.6%
16-20 hrs		14.3%
21hrs+		14.3%

**Via Email –**

		Response Percent
<1hr		0.0%
1-5 hrs		7.1%
6-10 hrs		16.1%
11-15 hrs		12.5%
16-20 hrs		19.6%
21hrs+		44.6%

7.1.7 The Councillor Survey demonstrates, both in the excerpts above as well as in Appendices 1 & 2 to this report, the scale of work undertaken by Councillors to engage with and work on behalf of their residents and communities.

7.1.8 This further demonstrates the level of demand and need and the continued role Councillors play at the heart of local democracy.







**b) The impact of technology on the community role**

7.2.1 Liverpool’s Councillors are making an increasing use of new technology to support their engagement with constituents.

7.2.2 The majority of Liverpool’s Councillors use social media networks such as Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat and Instagram and Councillors across all political groups report increasing use of social media as part of their role – which in turn has a range of impacts, summarised in the following comment provided through the Councillor Survey –

*“You are under scrutiny 24hrs a day, 7 days a week, 365 a year. As an ambassador for your community and city at all times, even when you are on your own time, people expect instant replies to problems and want to hold you to account for the central and local government polices, this takes getting used to.”*

7.2.3 The Councillors Survey indicates that the majority of members now spend over 6 hours each week publishing information on and responding to residents through social media –

Publishing information on social media and communications with residents		Percent of time
<1hr		8.9%
1-5 hrs		21.4%
6-10 hrs		17.9%
11-15 hrs		14.3%
16-20 hrs		14.3%
21hrs+		23.2%






7.2.4 The continued development of social media and technology has greatly benefitted Councillors and local residents in providing an easy, readily available tool by which they can be available. It is important to note that the Councillor Survey has also drawn out some of the challenges arising from social media, and which are likely to continue for many years to come –

*“Much more casework comes through social media, often making it more difficult to monitor and keep up. It’s much easier for constituents and members of the public to contact politicians through social media than conventionally. It means you are constantly contactable and working and it’s much more intense. People are also less inhibited and more direct on social media, increasing pressure on councillors.”*

**c) Casework**

7.3.1 Within each Councillor’s community leadership roles, often the most expansive and demanding aspect is that of responding to enquires and undertaking casework. Councillors expect this to further increase as a result of continued austerity measures and the impacts and uncertainties arising from both Brexit and Covid-19.





7.3.2 The majority of Councillors casework is on behalf of the city’s most vulnerable and deprived residents and communities , the complexity of these cases translating into an ever increasing workload with over 64% of Councillors currently spending more than 16 hours per month dealing with casework (and indeed many spending well over 20 hours each month) –

Time spent on Casework and advice		Response Percent
<1hr		0.0%
1-5 hrs		5.4%
6-10 hrs		16.1%
11-15 hrs		14.3%
16-20 hrs		10.7%
21hrs+		53.6%



7.3.3 The week to view surveys set out in the ten councillors who completed the ‘Week in the life’ survey spent a minimum of 40 hours that week dealing with casework.

7.3.4 Casework is received by Councillors in many different formats, but the most common routes are directly from constituents (via email, phone calls, surgeries and community visits) or via their Group Support Offices.

7.3.5 The Councillors Survey demonstrates that Councillors deal with a high volume of casework issues each month, with the average number of cases received being illustrated in the table below –

Number of items of casework dealt with on average each month	Percent of Cllrs
1-100	 44.64%
101-200	 28.57%
201-300	 12.50%
301+	 14.29%

7.3.6 Councillors similarly report that their experiences whilst holding Office have changed significantly, with 96% spending more time on Council work each week than when the first were elected –

Has the time you spend on Council work increased since you were first elected?		
		Response Percent
Yes		96.43%
No		3.57%

7.3.7 As detailed in the excerpts above as well as in Appendices 1 & 2 to this report, the Councillors Survey throws into stark relief the sheer scale of demand for support from Councillors across the communities of Liverpool. As a core city, it is natural that Liverpool has diverse social and economic issues – both positive and negative. The impacts of continued population growth when combined with the fundamental pressures of Brexit, welfare reform and economic uncertainty are such that the need for Councillors support will increase further.

7.3.8 Similarly, with clear devolution arrangements in place through a City Mayor and City Region Mayor and ongoing changes to policy, Councillors are playing an ever more critical role as local leaders and advocates. Through a wide range of decision-making and scrutiny Committees, Councillors are a hugely visible link to local government – the sector of government, which has most impact on the daily lives of residents.

**d) Diversity & Community Representation**

7.4.1 The number of people living in Liverpool is growing rapidly and the city is becoming younger and more diverse, with the city’s Councillors representing constituents from a wide range of ethnic and cultural backgrounds – including Irish, Polish, Caribbean, Yemeni and Asian. The increasing diversity of the city has had a major impact on the demands for Councillors time, with the survey indicating 86% of councillors have seen their workload increase and 75% of Councillors are spending more time communicating with constituents than 12 months ago.

7.4.2 Councillors collectively represent thousands of households, which do not speak English as their main language. As Councillors do not have access to translation facilities and therefore language barriers can increase the complexity and time required to complete casework and engage with residents.

7.4.3 The city has a global reputation as a welcoming city, and residents have a proud track record of positive integration and respecting one another’s cultures, faiths and ways of life. The city embraces and works to improve the lives of the minority groups that make up its diverse character.

4.2.26 Liverpool's demographic profile reflects its rich heritage as an international port and centre of commerce through a diverse population. Analysis of ONS data for 2019 shows the city's population breakdown as –

- White: 91% (86.3% White British, 1.0% White Irish, 3.7% Other White)
- Asian or Asian British: 3% (1.5% Indian, 0.7% Pakistani, 0.3% Bangladeshi, 0.5% other Asian)
- Black or Black British: 1.9% (1.1% Black African, 0.5% Black Caribbean, 0.3% other black)
- Mixed race: 2% (0.6% Black Caribbean and White, 0.4% Black African and White, 0.5% South Asian and White, 0.5% other)
- Chinese: 1.1%
- Other: 1.0%

4.2.27 Liverpool has a population younger than England's average, with 42% of the population below the age of 30, compared to 37% for the country as a whole and which is projected to see continued growth due to socio-economic factors as detailed within this report for years to come. Liverpool also has a large lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community

7.4.4 The distribution of people from BME communities is not uniform across the city, with higher proportions seen across the traditional inner core areas of the city as well as those areas with historic longstanding BME communities. An example is that of the expanding Yemeni community in Princes Park Ward together with Liverpool's Chinatown, which one of the most longstanding Chinese communities in the UK and Europe.

7.4.5 The diverse nature of Liverpool's communities also translates into the composition of the Council diversity is reflected in the council's composition with 14% of Councillors describing their ethnic origin as BME and 8% of Councillors describing their sexuality as lesbian, gay or bi-sexual. The gender balance of the Council is composition is also close to gender balance with 51% of Councillor's female and 49% male.

7.4.6 Maintaining three members per ward ensures Liverpool remains able to represent an increasingly diverse population through its council composition. A key aspect of the current model ensures that residents, especially those who are vulnerable or from the more deprived areas of the city, are able to choose from the 3 representing each Ward. This also enables casework responsibilities to be shared with Councillors as well as for individual Councillors with particular specialisms or knowledge to focus on addressing those issues for the benefit of local residents and communities.

## **e) Ward Coordination**

7.5.1 Councillors and system leaders across the City recognise and have eulogised in the City Plan that without transforming the way we deliver services at a neighbourhood level, outcomes for communities will not improve. The role of the Councillor within the ward is pivotal to this ambition.

- 7.5.2 Fundamental to neighbourhood delivery is integrated services for people, communities and place. This approach in Liverpool underpinned by an asset based approach to ward working, were members recognise the community and residents as assets with the solution to many issues they face.
- 7.5.3 The historical approach of the council “fixing” problems has moved to increased partnership working and co-production with communities. Whilst this approach is the right way to operate in order to achieve sustainable improvements it is also resource intensive and Councillors representative role has as a result changed significantly over time.
- 7.5.4 An example of this is in September 2019 Councillors led the design and delivery of a ward based “City Conversation”. This involves direct engagement with nearly 2000 individuals and 240 community based organisations. The focus was –
- What do you like about where you live?
  - How could it be better?
  - What is already happening in your neighbourhood that’s good?
  - What could Liverpool City Council do to help residents make your neighbourhood better?
  - What could you and people in your neighbourhood do yourselves to improve where you live?
- 7.5.5 The City Conversation supported by other research (Nesta 100 day challenge) demonstrated that with support and coordination at a neighbourhood level, frontline services and communities have an appetite to develop new relationships and build on existing partnerships.
- 7.5.6 Councillors role within wards has become increasingly complex, challenging, time consuming however this is vital to support improved outcomes for communities.
- 7.5.7 Anchor organisations within wards including: Housing Associations, VCSF, Childrens Centres etc are increasingly as (if not more) central to councillors ward activity as council services. It is therefore vital that this is properly reflected.
- 7.5.8 Integrated Care Teams ICTs are well-established in Liverpool. Historically, Councillors have been involved at a strategic level through the Health and Well Being Board and Clinical Commissioning Group etc. However recognition of the wider determinants of health and the broadening out of the ICTs to Multi-Disciplinary Teams is resulting in an increased role for elected members in informing decisions around the commissioning of services for the communities they serve.

7.5.9 To support communities to be self- supporting and resilient and to ensure our resources are maximised we need to agree a footprint where partners can form collaborates and services con integrate resulting in reduced demand and improved service to communities.

**f) Support for Councillors**

7.6.1 The City Mayor and Councillors are supported by a range of frameworks and support offices through the Member Services Team, which provide a range of services including secretarial support, diary administration as well as, for the City Mayor, assignment of casework.

7.6.2 With regard to the structure of support services delivered by the Member Services Team, these are offered through a number of Group Support Officers, covering the following areas –

- City Mayor & Cabinet Members;
- Mayoral Leads;
- Ruling Group (Non-Cabinet Members); and
- Opposition Group Leaders & Opposition Councillors.

7.6.3 The Mayor's Office provides support directly to the elected City Mayor together with the roles of Deputy Mayor (one legislative one local) which are held by Councillors. This office co-ordinates a range of support including diary and casework management and to provide assistance to the City Mayor and Deputy Mayors in undertaking their roles and responsibilities.

7.6.4 Cabinet Members are supported by a small number of Officers from within Member Services who are designated with responsibility to provide administrative support in the form of diary management and scheduling as well as assisting with aspects of casework, which directly relate to the Cabinet Members portfolios of responsibility. Dedicated office space is also available for when Cabinet Members need to undertake work when in the main Council building. Support is offered in a similar albeit more limited extent to those Councillors who hold defined responsibilities as Mayoral Leads.

7.6.5 In relation to support provision for all remaining Councillors – those who are not on Cabinet – then there are two distinct Group Offices. The Labour Group Office comprises a small team of Officers who provide a high quality, comprehensive support service in order to assist the non-executive Councillors in the Labour Group to effectively carry out their duties as Councillors.

7.6.6 Support to Opposition Group Leaders and Opposition Councillors is offered through an Opposition Group Office comprising a dedicated Opposition Support Officer who provide a high quality, comprehensive support service in order to assist all Opposition Councillors to effectively carry out their duties as Councillors together with additional assistance for Opposition Group Leaders reflecting the additional responsibilities that they hold.



- 7.6.7 Dedicated office space with a suite of computers is provided to enable Councillors to continue to deal with residents casework in between meeting commitments as well as providing a meeting space to discuss matters relating to their communities and the Council. This also includes printing capacity and a number of phone lines to assist with contacting local residents.
- 7.6.8 In addition to the Group Office support delivered by Member Services, Democratic Services has responsibility for maintaining and updating relevant sections of the Council's website, which includes Councillors contact details, photographs, surgery information and committee memberships.
- 7.6.9 All Councillors are offered ICT equipment for home use, including a tablet and smartphone alongside dedicated Council email addresses to assist with the management of their responsibilities.

**g) Training**

- 7.7.1 Following their election, all Councillors are able to participate in an intensive Induction Programme. This focuses on core knowledge and skills requirements so as to provide a Councillor with a solid grounding from which to build during their first year in office. The induction arrangements include dedicated sessions on the Codes of Conduct governing Councillors behaviour in office, dealing casework issues and community representations and essential knowledge relating to data protection, council structures and decision-making frameworks. In addition, those Councillors who are Councillors of the Planning and Licensing Committees are provided with additional training and support reflecting the quasi-judicial responsibilities of these Committees.
- 7.7.2 A standing Member Development Working Group with cross party Councillor representation is in operation, which meets as required to review training and development frameworks for Councillors and to identify areas for additional support. The Group is supported by the Divisional Manager Governance Audit & Assurance and the Deputy Head of Democratic Services.
- 7.7.3 In addition to the Councillor Development Group, views are sought from Councillors on an ongoing basis in relation to current and proposed training activities as well as in relation to materials used to support induction arrangements for new Councillors.

**h) Councillors' Allowances**

- 7.8.1 The City Council's Scheme of Allowances is subject to ongoing review and annual approval at the Annual Meeting of the City Council. The Scheme is proposed by the Independent Remuneration Panel, from where it is then submitted for confirmatory approval by Full Council. All Councillors receive a standard Basic Allowance of £10,590.00 (as of 2019/20 and 2020/21).
- 7.8.2 The basic allowance is inclusive of provision for all telephone expenses (including mobile phones), travel and subsistence, office and all other expenses incurred in carrying out a Councillors' duties except where facilities are provided to Councillors by the Council.
- 7.8.3 A Special Responsibility Allowance (SRA) is payable to those Councillors who hold the special or additional responsibilities in relation to the City Council – e.g. political group leader, Cabinet Councillor, Chair of a Committee. Only one SRA is payable to each Councillor.

## **8 CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATION**

### **a) Overview**

- 8.1.1 Since the last electoral review took place in 2004, Liverpool has seen unprecedented change.
- 8.1.2 From the internationally renowned successes of Liverpool's year as European Capital of Culture 2008 and large-scale investment and major regeneration projects ongoing or completed including Liverpool One and Liverpool Waters together with Paddington Village, to the challenges and impacts of financial constraint and national welfare reform, Liverpool has seen and faced it all. Together. A city as one.
- 8.1.3 With a population of over 500,000 residents (ONS mid-year estimates 2019) Liverpool has also seen unprecedented change to the landscape and infrastructure of the city. From investment in roads and cycle lane provision to new residential and commercial developments across all corners of the city, Liverpool is essentially being reshaped.
- 8.1.4 With investment and economic growth comes new jobs and demand for skills. Liverpool's schools have seen investment at levels never before seen, with many rebuilt entirely. Combined with robust plans to improve educational attainment and skills, Liverpool has a growing school age population developing the skills to stay in the city to fill the new jobs that a growing economy will create.
- 8.1.5 Liverpool is not the same city as in 2004 when the last review was undertaken. We are not in the same place then as now. The electorate has grown substantially, and by January 2020 had reached 345,651, with the population having in turn has grown to reach 498,042 in mid 2019 (ONS).
- 8.1.6 The introduction of Individual Electoral Registration (IER) is addressed throughout this report and is clearly felt as a downward pressure on levels of electoral registration, exacerbated by local factors in certain wards and polling districts.
- 8.1.7 The figures here do not give a true picture – for example whilst the electorate at 1<sup>st</sup> December 2015 was 316,869 and 5 years later this had increased by around 9%, this is not due to increased registration but largely due to the construction of a number of new purpose built student accommodation.
- 8.1.8 It is therefore critical that proper allowance is made to not reflect an artificially low potential electorate for the city. The Technical Report and methodology addresses this point and includes specific adjustment factors to quantify this and provide an accurate.

- 8.1.9 We are a city of opportunity, community, character and hope. However, Liverpool is not without challenge ahead. The combined effects of the Covid-19 pandemic and the political, economic and social impacts of Brexit cannot be underestimated and will be more fully understood in the months and years ahead. Whilst a robust Economic Recovery Plan has been developed and already being delivered, the residents and communities of the city continue to face a range of challenges.
- 8.1.10 The economic impacts of Covid-19 and Brexit have directly affected the financial and emotional health and well-being of all our residents. This, in turn, has translated into unprecedented demands for Council services and – crucially – placed even more demands and emphasis on the role, responsibilities and work of Councillors.
- 8.1.11 On their own, Covid-19 and Brexit are unprecedented in modern times. However, Liverpool has been disproportionately impacted by Government reductions in funding allocations since 2010. The effect of Government financial retrenchment during this period is stark – as a local authority, Liverpool City Council has seen a 67% reduction in its budget during the same period.
- 8.1.12 The effects of this are wide reaching across all services the Council delivers. Allied with the impact of Government changes to welfare has combined to accentuate demand for services and for Councillors to lead, to advocate and to represent our communities.
- 8.1.13 That the role of a Councillor in Liverpool is complex and challenging is a matter of record. One has only to view this submission and survey responses or to view the breadth of responsibilities that Councillors have to realise that. The role is without question more intense, complex and demanding. Combined with increased use of instant communications and social media, heightened local profile and ever increasing expectations from our communities. The results of the Councillor Survey as set out in the Appendices to this report are a clear reminder of just what the role of Councillors now entails.
- 8.1.14 Now, more than ever, sees Liverpool and its residents and communities reliant upon the leadership, support and tireless efforts of its Councillors across the city allied with the leadership of the City Mayor, Cabinet and political group leaders.
- 8.1.15 The City Plan and Liverpool Economic Recovery Plan set out robust, clear and ambitious plans to take the city forward through a shared ambitious vision and unlocking the potential of the city, empowering its residents and communities and continuing to seek creative and innovative approaches through partnership working with the public, private and third sector.

- 8.1.16 As the core city at the heart of the City Region, Liverpool is an essential economic driver for generating growth and opportunities and with a wide-ranging devolution agreements and City Region level there is a strong structure to deliver strategically. The continuing development of the City Region and Combined Authority has at its heart representing local residents, businesses and communities. As these structures continue to evolve, one aspect always remains consistent – increased involvement from local representatives, of which Liverpool’s Councillors are critical.
- 8.1.17 During the period since 2004, when the last electoral review took place, Liverpool’s economic and population growth has continued apace and can be seen in the form of an increasingly youthful and diverse demographic profile. In addition, Liverpool’s Councillors represent residents and communities from a rich mix of ethnic and cultural backgrounds. This growth shows no sign of abating and indeed with all of the economic and regeneration work taking place across the city, it is evident that the city will continue to expand into the future. This emphasizes the scale of demand and responsibility which falls to local Councillors as community leaders both now and looking forward.
- 8.1.18 The Councillor Activities Analysis and Councillors Survey as set out in Appendices 1 & 2 to this submission show starkly the level of demands placed on Councillors even with our current population and electorate and summarised in the following comments –

*“It takes over your life. A Councillor's work never ends, even if you are able to work at it full time. You prioritise doing what is most essential in the time you have available. Often when you set aside time for family etc, someone will contact you with a crisis that most take priority.”*

*“A Councillor's role can be 24x7 - you can be contacted at any time of the day or night.”*

- 8.1.19 Much of the casework dealt with by Councillors is on behalf of the most vulnerable residents of the city, and is often of a complex, sensitive and emotive nature. Make no mistake, the role of a Councillor is hard and challenging and is essentially 24/7, even more so as new technology provides for ever more instant contact with Councillors. That the demands on Councillors will continue is certain. The combined effects of Brexit, Covid-19 and continuing reductions in Government funding combined with further welfare reform have disproportionately affected many of the city’s most deprived and diverse neighbourhoods and this is set to continue in the months and years ahead.
- 8.1.20 The composition of the City Council also continues to evolve, with more female Councillors than male as well as increasing numbers in younger Councillors. In order to ensure that the city remains able to represent an increasingly diverse population, then maintaining the current representation of 3 Councillors per Ward is critical.

- 8.1.21 Maintaining the current numbers of Councillors and Wards is critical. This ensures that all residents – especially as the population continues to grow and particularly the city’s most vulnerable and deprived communities – then the choice of contacting a Councillor who represents the views of their community and has the capacity in their workload to solve complex and time intensive cases is even more acute.
- 8.1.22 It is not just Councillors roles as community representatives, advocates and leaders are key. Critically, Liverpool City Council’s robust governance and decision-making structures ensure that democratically elected representatives – whether in the form of the City Mayor, Cabinet, Political Group Leaders and all Councillors – can directly shape and influence public services, making sure residents are connected to the opportunities created through the city’s growth and success.
- 8.1.23 Similarly, we cannot overlook the sheer scale of representative work undertaken by Liverpool’s Councillors within the City Council. Almost every Councillor has been appointed to and is a member of at least one Regulatory Committee, Select Committee, Sub-Committee or Panel.
- 8.1.24 Almost every Councillor also hold roles and are appointed to outside bodies. The workload analysis shows that over 60% of Liverpool’s Councillors spend in excess of 10 hours per month attending committees and other council meetings, with the majority spending up to 15 hours per month preparing for these sessions. This is before any casework activities or other roles are even taken into account.
- 8.1.25 It is clear that Liverpool’s Councillors are rarely off-duty with most working on council business for almost 30 hours a week spread across 7 days. The impacts on their professional lives are therefore clearly significant. To reduce the number of Councillors would make the roles impossible to be carried out effectively – a price which would ultimately be paid by the most vulnerable residents and communities of Liverpool

**b) Alternate options considered**

- 8.2.1 The cumulative impact of evidence and assessment within this report is such as to demonstrate Liverpool as a city with a growing population and electorate, a city of diversity and opportunity, albeit one that in common with all UK cities is faces a number of challenges, both social and economic.
- 8.2.2 In considering the options for the future size of the Council – in terms of the number of Wards and number of Councillors – due regard has been had to alternative arrangements in terms of Council size, both in the form of an increase in council size as well as a reduction in council size. These are explored in more detail below.

## **Reducing the Council size and number of Councillors**

8.2.3 A reduction in the number of Wards by 3 down to 27 would see a resultant reduction in the number of Councillors by 9 to 81 in total. This in turn would manifest in proportionate reductions in the number of seats on Committees and decision-making bodies. However, this would be set against a citywide population increase during the period of 2020-27 of 66,542 together with an increased citywide electorate of 53,691 (Source: Liverpool City Council Forecasting Model).

8.2.4 By way of example, the following table and paragraphs below explore and illustrate the impact of potential reductions in council size, providing a comparison of the population and electorate per Ward in 2027 under various scenarios (a 2027 population of 569,583 and an estimated electorate of 380,601) utilising data generated by the Liverpool City Council Forecasting Model –

<b>No. of Wards</b>	<b>Average Population (Per Ward) (2027)</b>	<b>Average Electorate (Per Ward) (2027)</b>
30	18,986	12,184
27	21,095	14,096
24	23,732	15,858

8.2.5 In financial terms, this then manifests in a potential reduction in the cumulative amount of funding used for payment of allowances, reflecting the reduced numbers. However, this would have to be set against the resultant increase in demand on the remaining reduced cohort of Councillors and potentially seeing a review of responsibilities by the Independent Panel on Member Allowances and a likely associated rise in allowances to reflect additional responsibilities and caseload.

8.2.6 Reducing the number of Councillors would directly result in increased demand and caseload on every single Councillor, at a time when Councillors indicate that their roles have already grown significantly. The demands on Councillors time and capacity are multi-layered and complex, are anticipated to evolve and expand further over the coming years in response to emergent technologies alongside a combination of economic and social regeneration and the social challenges associated with a large urban city. Any reduction in the number of Councillors would weaken their ability to engage with and represent their residents and communities. Directly the opposite of what local government is intended to do.

8.2.7 In addition, reducing the number of demands impacts directly on the governance, decision-making and scrutiny structures of the City Council. That Liverpool is a growing and progressive core city is well documented. In parallel, the increased demand for services arising from a complex urban population are similarly well recognised.

- 8.2.8 Reducing the number of Councillors lessens the capacity for effective decision-making, weakens the effectiveness of the overall scrutiny process and in turn fundamentally damages local democracy and community representation in Liverpool.
- 8.2.9 Taking into consideration all of these factors, the City Council is of the view that any decrease in the number of Wards and Councillors would be unnecessary and have a substantial detrimental impact on the residents and communities of Liverpool by fundamentally weakening their representation at this the closest and most representative level of government. It is for all of these reasons that a change to council size in the form of any decrease in the number of Wards and Councillors is dismissed as an option.

**Increasing the Council size and number of Councillors**

- 8.2.10 As detailed earlier in this submission, the last review conducted during the period 2002-2004 resulted in a reduction from 33 to 30 Wards and from 99 down to 90 Councillors. Whilst this number has remained constant since 2004, the roles, responsibilities, and context within which Councillors are required to operate, has been subject to radical transformation and in many cases substantially differ to that seen in 2004.
- 8.2.11 Were this position to be reversed, through an increase in the number of Wards and Council size, this would in turn manifest in proportionate increases in the size of Committees and decision-making bodies but would see a reduction in the average population and electorate of each Ward and represented by each Councillor.
- 8.2.12 By way of example, the following table further explores and illustrates the impact of potential increases in council size, providing a comparison of the population and electorate per Ward in 2027 under various scenarios (a 2027 population of 569,583 and an estimated electorate of 380,601) utilising data generated by the Liverpool City Council Forecasting Model –

<b>No. of Wards</b>	<b>Average Population (Per Ward) (2027)</b>	<b>Average Electorate (Per Ward) (2027)</b>
30	18,986	12,184
33	17,260	11,533
36	15,821	10,572

- 8.2.13 In addition to a decreased population and electorate for each Ward, each additional Councillor would be entitled to receive the basic allowance under the Scheme of Allowances for Elected Members and would therefore result in additional costs.
- 8.2.14 In parallel to increasing demand for services and an expanding role for Councillors, Liverpool has faced significant reductions in funding from Government since 2010 is a matter of public record. Any increase in the



number of Wards and Councillors would see a resultant increase in expenditure in the form of additional allowances for each additional Councillor.

- 8.2.15 Taking into consideration all of these factors, the City Council is of the view that any such increase would be both unnecessary and unacceptable – this would not represent value for money and viewed unfavourably by the public who would naturally wish to see the limited financial resources available to the City Council focussed on service delivery. It is for this reason that a change to council size in the form of any increase in the number of Wards and Councillors is dismissed as an option.

### **Retaining a Council Size of 30 Wards and 90 Councillors**

- 8.2.16 The City Council as an organisation has been subject to radical and transformative change since the last boundary review of 2004. The impacts of the 2008 global recession and subsequent financial retrenchment by Government since 2010 have resulted in reduced budgets in the face of increased demand for services, support and above all community leadership and representation.
- 8.2.17 Revisions to governance arrangements in the form of the introduction of an elected City Mayor from 2012 combined with the establishment of new Liverpool City Region authorities and a City Region Mayor demonstrate the importance and profile of Liverpool and the City Region to the UK and wider economy and on an international scale.
- 8.2.18 Notwithstanding the natural development and evolution of governance and decision-making arrangements within the City Council moving forward, the role of Councillors is evolving and increasing, not decreasing.
- 8.2.19 The scale of economic regeneration and investment across Liverpool in the form of new residential, commercial and retail all overseen by the City Council in its capacity as Local Planning Authority, with the Planning Committee at the heart of decision-making. Increased demand, complex and transformative developments and economic recovery post Covid-19 combined with regulatory and trading change following the departure from the EU will all impact directly on Councillors for decades to come.
- 8.2.20 Scrutiny is intrinsic to and at the heart of the decision-making process, with robust and well-developed arrangements operating to ensure accountability and assurance operates effectively. There is no doubt that any reduction in the numbers of Councillors would greatly impact capacity and weaken the effectiveness of scrutiny processes.
- 8.2.21 It is also important to look beyond the realms of the Council, to recognise the key role played by Councillors across the communities of Liverpool, which this submission explores in detail.

8.2.22 The role of Councillor is often misunderstood or understated - yet the reality is that all Councillors works tirelessly every single day of the year to reach out and engage local residents, building new community organisations, networks and links to the business community alongside campaigning on issues of local and citywide concern and representing local residents.

8.2.23 Taking into consideration all of these factors, the Council considers the existing council size and structure – of 30 Wards and 90 Councillors – the most effective model to effectively represent the communities and residents of Liverpool. The geographic area and density of population and electorate across the Liverpool are a matter of public record. Combined with continued population growth, regeneration and social demand, it is of critical importance that every single resident of Liverpool is properly represented. Not just electors but each and every citizen of Liverpool – young and old. As such retaining the current council size of 30 Wards and 90 Councillors is recommended.

**c) Recommendation of Full Council**

**8.3.1 The continued stability, regeneration and progress of Liverpool on a local, national and international level is critical. Not just for the residents, communities and businesses of Liverpool but for the wider City Region, North West and entire UK economy.**

**8.3.2 As one of the key core cities of the UK, Liverpool is a unique economic, cultural and social hub. Balancing the headwinds of Brexit, Covid-19 and increased demand for services and support with the sheer range of opportunity for economic regeneration and population growth requires community leaders who have the capacity to properly reflect our communities.**

**8.3.3 Liverpool's future economic and social progress and success at regional, national and international level is founded upon the strength, capacity and effectiveness of its leaders and community representatives.**

**8.3.4 It is for all of these reasons that Liverpool City Council therefore considers that the size of the Council should remain at its present level of 90 Councillors across 30 Wards (on the basis of 3 Councillors per Ward).**






## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis










# Local Government Boundary Review

### 1. Introduction to Survey

During a 3 week period spanning late November and early December 2020, all Councillors were invited to complete an online survey analysing their roles and responsibilities and to provide their views on how their essential roles as community representatives continue to evolve. This is their story.

### 2. Term of office and responsibilities












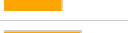


How long have you been an Elected Member with Liverpool City Council?									Response Percent	Response Total
1	1 to 5 years								50.00%	28
2	6 to 10 years								25.00%	14
3	11 to 15 years								10.71%	6
4	16 to 20 years								7.14%	4
5	Over 20 years								7.14%	4
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.96	Std. Deviation	1.24	Satisfaction Rate	24.11	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	1.53	Std. Error	0.17			skipped	0

In addition to your role as an Elected Member, what other positions do you hold within the Council? (Please select all options that apply.)									Response Percent	Response Total
1	Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor								1.79%	1
2	Cabinet Elected Member								16.07%	9
3	Regulatory Committee Chair or Deputy								8.93%	5
4	Select Committee Chair or Deputy								25.00%	14
5	Scrutiny Panel or Task Group Chair or Deputy								8.93%	5
6	Opposition Leader								1.79%	1
7	Opposition Spokesperson								12.50%	7
8	None								30.36%	17
9	Other (please tell us about any other positions below):								23.21%	13
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	5.88	Std. Deviation	2.54			answered	56
	Maximum	9	Variance	6.47	Std. Error	0.3			skipped	0




## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

Other (please tell us about any other positions below): (13)	
1	I sit on 4 other committees
2	Appointed by the local authority as a member of the following: SACRE (Standing Advisory Council for Religious Education) Trustee for Margaret Bryce Smith School Scholarships (MBSSS) and Liverpool Institute Education Foundation (LIEF)
3	Chair of the labour Group of Women Councillors & Liverpool City Region Labour Women's Forum
4	Mayoral Lead for Mental Health and Wellbeing
5	Member of the City Region Transport Committee which is an outside body to the council.
6	Board member, Merseyside Law Centre, LCC appointee
7	Member of the Air Quality and Transport Task Group
8	Assistant Cabinet Member
9	Am a Council appointment to the Liverpool City Region Combined Authority Transport Committee. I Chair this committee and have been appointed Transport Portfolio Holder on the Combined Authority by the Mayors and Leaders of the 6 Districts of the City Region
10	MAYORAL LEAD
11	Mayoral Lead for Youth & Citizen Engagement Deputy chair of the regeneration and sustainability committee Deputy chair of the Labour group
12	Deputy leader of the Green Party Group
13	Vice Chair of an appointed Joint Authority

### 3. Appointments to committees and outside bodies

Which Committees have you been appointed to? (Please select all options that apply.)				
			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Audit and Governance		21.43%	12
2	CIC		7.14%	4
3	Culture and Tourism Select		14.29%	8
4	Education Select		26.79%	15
5	Employment Select		17.86%	10
6	Environment Select		10.71%	6
7	Health and Well-being Board		3.57%	2
8	Highways and Public Spaces		3.57%	2
9	Housing Select		21.43%	12
10	Licensing		12.50%	7
11	Licensing Sub		10.71%	6
12	Neighbourhoods Select		25.00%	14
13	Planning		12.50%	7
14	Regeneration Select		16.07%	9

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

Which Committees have you been appointed to? (Please select all options that apply.)								
							Response Percent	Response Total
15	Social Care and Health Select						17.86%	10
16	Street Trading						10.71%	6
17	Other						16.07%	9
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	8.98	Std. Deviation	5.07	answered	56
	Maximum	17	Variance	25.72	Std. Error	0.43		
In the event that you are on any Committee, Panel or Council body not listed above, please tell us below: (22)								
1	Merseyside Port & Health committee							
2	Electoral Committee							
3	Boundary Review Working Group !							
4	Overview & Scrutiny committee of Liverpool City Region Combined Authority							
5	Constitutional Issues Committee; Companies Governance Committee; Appointments & Disciplinary; Electoral Committee							
6	Mersey Port Health Committee Electoral Committee							
7	Mersey Port Health Authority							
8	School Transport Appeals Panel							
9	Disciplinary & Appointments Group Leaders meetings							
10	Liverpool City Region Combined Authority Transport Committee							
11	Voluntary Grants Panel Traffic & Highways Representations Committee (select appointments not current as now report to Neighbourhoods as Cabinet member)							
12	Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority Appointments and Disciplinary Panel.							
13	Grants panel Waste, resources and energy committee Boundary commission working group (the ones that created this survey)							
14	dep cabinet for public health and social care							
15	I chair the Council's Corporate Access Forum. As a cabinet member I report to the Neighbourhoods Select.							
16	Overview and scrutiny Constitutional committee boundary review equality							
17	Fairness in education scrutiny panel, SACRE							
18	Environmental Regulatory							
19	Companies Governance Committee							
20	Development Working Group Complaints Sub-Committee							
21	Ground Safety Advisory Group							
22	Electoral Committee Student Safety Committee Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority							

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

### 4. Appointments to committees and outside bodies

Have you been appointed by the Council to any City Region or Outside Bodies (for example, Mersey Port Health, Waste Disposal, LCR Scrutiny, Housing Association Boards)?										Response Percent	Response Total
1	Yes									50.00%	28
2	No									50.00%	28
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.5	Std. Deviation	0.5	Satisfaction Rate	50		answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.25	Std. Error	0.07				skipped	0

### 5. Appointments to committees and outside bodies

Please list organisation(s) and role(s) below. (For example, school governors, charities.)										Response Percent	Response Total
1	Open-Ended Question									100.00%	28
1	LCR Scrutiny										
2	SACRE (Standing Advisory Council for Religious Education) - Deputy Chair Margaret Bryce Smith School Scholarships (MBSSS) Liverpool Institute Education Fund (LIEF) Governor at Dovecot Primary School										
3	MRWA - Merseyside Recycling & Waste Authority										
4	LCR CA O&S										
5	Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority										
6	Board of Trustee's for Liverpool Hospitals Foundation Trust										
7	Governor at Leamington Primary School Trans Pennine Trail Committee										
8	school governor										
9	Governor at schools Merseyforest Merseyside Fire and Rescue Service Alder Hey Childrens Hospital Trust										
10	Mersey Port Health Authority										
11	Chair of Governing Body Belle Vale Primary School, Trustee Childwall Valley Millennium Centre, Trustee Woodlands Community Centre										
12	Liverpool City Region Transport Committee Local Authority appointed school governor										
13	Port Health										
14	Sudley Infants School City of Liverpool College Sefton Park Palmhouse Preservation Trust										
15	Liverpool City Region Combined Authority Transport Committee, Chair and CA Transport Portfolio Holder										
16	Merseyside Recycling Waste Authority Governor Mab Lane Primary School										

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

Please list organisation(s) and role(s) below. (For example, school governors, charities.)			
		Response Percent	Response Total
17	Port Health		
18	Police & Crime Panel Member BID Board Member CSP Chair LGA Asylum, Refugee & Migrants Task Group Member		
19	Liverpool Women's Hospital Governing body		
20	Liverpool BID Company, Board Member Chrysalis General Partners Board, Director Broadgreen International School IEB, Governor Liverpool Vision, Director St George's Hall Charitable Trust, Trustee Liverpool Schizophrenia Association, Patron Seafarers UK, Vice President LIVERPOOL CRICKET CLUB, Patron North West Training Council, Patron PSS, President The English-Speaking Union, Vice President City of Liverpool Sea Cadets,  Honorary President Age Concern Liverpool & Sefton, President RSPCA Liverpool, President Arts Council England, Board Member Stepclever, Board Member		
21	Fire Authority		
22	chair of school governors, Vauxhall Law Centre. Not appointed by council but Kirkdale Neighbourhood Council member Eldonian Housing association board member		
23	Merseyside Fire and Rescue Authority		
24	LCR Transport Committee		
25	Chartered Institute Of Housing - Board Member		
26	Merseyport Health		
27	School governor - St Cleopas Primary School, Board member - Engage CIC, Board member - Riverview Development Trust, Management committee - St Johns Youth Centre		
28	Merseyside Fire & Rescue Authority - Vice Chair Greenbank Primary School - Governor		
		answered	28
		skipped	28

# Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis







## 6. Time spent on council, city region and political business

On average, how many hours per month do you spend on council, city region and political business?							
	<1hr	1-5 hrs	6-10 hrs	11-15 hrs	16-20 hrs	21hrs+	Response Total
Attendance at Council Committees (such as Planning, Select)	1.8% (1)	26.8% (15)	41.1% (23)	14.3% (8)	5.4% (3)	10.7% (6)	56
Attendance at other Council meetings (such as meetings with officers)	3.6% (2)	30.4% (17)	32.1% (18)	14.3% (8)	8.9% (5)	10.7% (6)	56
Attendance at City Region, Local Government Association (LGA) or NW Employers meetings or activities	51.8% (29)	28.6% (16)	10.7% (6)	3.6% (2)	0.0% (0)	5.4% (3)	56
Time spent on party or political business	0.0% (0)	16.1% (9)	17.9% (10)	21.4% (12)	14.3% (8)	30.4% (17)	56
Attendance at outside bodies	37.5% (21)	26.8% (15)	26.8% (15)	7.1% (4)	0.0% (0)	1.8% (1)	56
Community commitments and representation (for example, community engagement such as surgeries, street surgeries, home visits, walkabouts, phone calls etc)	0.0% (0)	5.4% (3)	12.5% (7)	16.1% (9)	25.0% (14)	41.1% (23)	56
Casework and advice	0.0% (0)	5.4% (3)	16.1% (9)	14.3% (8)	10.7% (6)	53.6% (30)	56
Preparing for meetings	3.6% (2)	41.1% (23)	26.8% (15)	12.5% (7)	5.4% (3)	10.7% (6)	56
Training, awareness and development	26.8% (15)	41.1% (23)	25.0% (14)	1.8% (1)	5.4% (3)	0.0% (0)	56
Travel relating to your role as an Elected Member	5.4% (3)	39.3% (22)	26.8% (15)	16.1% (9)	3.6% (2)	8.9% (5)	56
Publishing information on social media and communications with residents	8.9% (5)	21.4% (12)	17.9% (10)	14.3% (8)	14.3% (8)	23.2% (13)	56
Other	41.1% (23)	23.2% (13)	12.5% (7)	7.1% (4)	7.1% (4)	8.9% (5)	56
						answered	56
						skipped	0
Please give details of any other council activities to assist our understanding: (22)							
1	Deputy Portfolio Holder at LCR CA (direct appointment from CA)						
2	Womens issues for Labour Group & LCR LWF						
3	Communicating with residents with physical street letters and newsletters						
4	Due to Covid restrictions, time spent on travel to and from meetings has been reduced as all meetings are Zoom or Teams.						
5	Checking and writing emails, making phone calls and so on.						
6	Covid has reduced travel but increased the time spent on emails per day - I currently spend about 2-3						



## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

On average, how many hours per month do you spend on council, city region and political business?							
	<1hr	1-5 hrs	6-10 hrs	11-15 hrs	16-20 hrs	21hrs+	Response Total
	hours a day on emails - but I am cabinet member for both adult social care and public health						
7	Mediation and complaints Preparing information: newsletters, leaflets, councillors letters... Informal meetings to discuss and plan ideas, projects in the community and/or with partners						
8	Currently, since the first lockdown, 8-10 hours per month assisting at a foodbank in the ward.						
9	My role as a city councillor is primarily that of community entrepreneur. I have established 8 community groups in my ward, and have developed, grown and nurtured their capacity. They have all now developed to the point of being able to deliver activities and provide services of their own, and have all successfully applied for external funding to resource this delivery. The nurturing, development and growth of community groups from scratch is very time - and energy - intensive. They have become the primary actors in amelioration of the worst effects of the Pandemic, the lockdowns and the economic crisis. Maintaining their ability to do this work during the Pandemic has seen a shift in working - with more time needed to transferred digital skill, for example.						
10	Travelling is almost none existent at present because of Covid						
11	N/A						
12	Additional duties.						
13	Planning briefs and actually reading Committee agendas can be time consuming. Actual Planning Committee can last most of the day. Not unusual to spend over an hour on one application.						
14	Writing report						
15	Business Guidance and International Relations						
16	school governor - LEA						
17	As Armed Forces Champion for the City I have many discussions and contacts relating to the present day forces families and for those who previously served who live within the City.						
18	Working with police on ASB and traffic problems Equalities work, particularly equality for disabled people Travel during Covid restrictions is much less, prior to that it was 21+ and will probably return to that when restrictions end.						
19	Community activities, litter picks, organising local events						
20	meeting with						
21	residents meetings meetings with local providers such as RSLs and Police etc						
22	Emails, policy,						

6.1. Attendance at Council Committees (such as Planning, Select)			Response Percent	Response Total
1	<1hr		1.8%	1
2	1-5 hrs		26.8%	15
3	6-10 hrs		41.1%	23
4	11-15 hrs		14.3%	8
5	16-20 hrs		5.4%	3
6	21hrs+		10.7%	6

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

6.1. Attendance at Council Committees (such as Planning, Select)								Response Percent	Response Total	
Statistics	Minimum	1	Mean	3.27	Std. Deviation	1.26	Satisfaction Rate	45.36	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.59	Std. Error	0.17				

6.2. Attendance at other Council meetings (such as meetings with officers)								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							3.6%	2	
2	1-5 hrs							30.4%	17	
3	6-10 hrs							32.1%	18	
4	11-15 hrs							14.3%	8	
5	16-20 hrs							8.9%	5	
6	21hrs+							10.7%	6	
Statistics	Minimum	1	Mean	3.27	Std. Deviation	1.36	Satisfaction Rate	45.36	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.84	Std. Error	0.18				

6.3. Attendance at City Region, Local Government Association (LGA) or NW Employers meetings or activities								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							51.8%	29	
2	1-5 hrs							28.6%	16	
3	6-10 hrs							10.7%	6	
4	11-15 hrs							3.6%	2	
5	16-20 hrs							0.0%	0	
6	21hrs+							5.4%	3	
Statistics	Minimum	1	Mean	1.88	Std. Deviation	1.27	Satisfaction Rate	17.5	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.61	Std. Error	0.17				

6.4. Time spent on party or political business								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							0.0%	0	
2	1-5 hrs							16.1%	9	
3	6-10 hrs							17.9%	10	
4	11-15 hrs							21.4%	12	
5	16-20 hrs							14.3%	8	
6	21hrs+							30.4%	17	
Statistics	Minimum	2	Mean	4.25	Std. Deviation	1.45	Satisfaction Rate	65	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	2.12	Std. Error	0.19				

6.5. Attendance at outside bodies								Response Percent	Response Total
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## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

6.5. Attendance at outside bodies								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							37.5%	21	
2	1-5 hrs							26.8%	15	
3	6-10 hrs							26.8%	15	
4	11-15 hrs							7.1%	4	
5	16-20 hrs							0.0%	0	
6	21hrs+							1.8%	1	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.11	Std. Deviation	1.1	Satisfaction Rate	22.14	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.2	Std. Error	0.15				

6.6. Community commitments and representation (for example, community engagement such as surgeries, street surgeries, home visits, walkabouts, phone calls etc)								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							0.0%	0	
2	1-5 hrs							5.4%	3	
3	6-10 hrs							12.5%	7	
4	11-15 hrs							16.1%	9	
5	16-20 hrs							25.0%	14	
6	21hrs+							41.1%	23	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	2	Mean	4.84	Std. Deviation	1.24	Satisfaction Rate	76.79	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.53	Std. Error	0.17				

6.7. Casework and advice								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							0.0%	0	
2	1-5 hrs							5.4%	3	
3	6-10 hrs							16.1%	9	
4	11-15 hrs							14.3%	8	
5	16-20 hrs							10.7%	6	
6	21hrs+							53.6%	30	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	2	Mean	4.91	Std. Deviation	1.34	Satisfaction Rate	78.21	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.8	Std. Error	0.18				







## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis







6.8. Preparing for meetings								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							3.6%	2	
2	1-5 hrs							41.1%	23	
3	6-10 hrs							26.8%	15	
4	11-15 hrs							12.5%	7	
5	16-20 hrs							5.4%	3	
6	21hrs+							10.7%	6	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	3.07	Std. Deviation	1.36	Satisfaction Rate	41.43	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.85	Std. Error	0.18				

6.9. Training, awareness and development								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							26.8%	15	
2	1-5 hrs							41.1%	23	
3	6-10 hrs							25.0%	14	
4	11-15 hrs							1.8%	1	
5	16-20 hrs							5.4%	3	
6	21hrs+							0.0%	0	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.18	Std. Deviation	1.02	Satisfaction Rate	23.57	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	1.04	Std. Error	0.14				





6.10. Travel relating to your role as an Elected Member								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							5.4%	3	
2	1-5 hrs							39.3%	22	
3	6-10 hrs							26.8%	15	
4	11-15 hrs							16.1%	9	
5	16-20 hrs							3.6%	2	
6	21hrs+							8.9%	5	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	3	Std. Deviation	1.31	Satisfaction Rate	40	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.71	Std. Error	0.17				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

6.11. Publishing information on social media and communications with residents								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							8.9%	5	
2	1-5 hrs							21.4%	12	
3	6-10 hrs							17.9%	10	
4	11-15 hrs							14.3%	8	
5	16-20 hrs							14.3%	8	
6	21hrs+							23.2%	13	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	3.73	Std. Deviation	1.68	Satisfaction Rate	54.64	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	2.84	Std. Error	0.23				

6.12. Other								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							41.1%	23	
2	1-5 hrs							23.2%	13	
3	6-10 hrs							12.5%	7	
4	11-15 hrs							7.1%	4	
5	16-20 hrs							7.1%	4	
6	21hrs+							8.9%	5	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.43	Std. Deviation	1.65	Satisfaction Rate	28.57	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	2.71	Std. Error	0.22				

On average, how many issues do you deal with from local residents each month? Issues may include emails from residents, social media queries, phone calls, matters raised at surgery or during walkabouts in your ward. If you are dealing with a whole ward issue affecting all residents, this would count as one issue even though understandably substantial.

								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	1-100							44.64%	25	
2	101-200							28.57%	16	
3	201-300							12.50%	7	
4	301+							14.29%	8	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.96	Std. Deviation	1.07			answered	56
	Maximum	4	Variance	1.14	Std. Error	0.14			skipped	0

# Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

## 7. Types of casework and issues raised by residents

What types of casework issues do you typically deal with? (Please categorise each option as appropriate and tell us about any other issues below.)			
	Most often	Least often	Response Total
Income and benefits issues	62.5% (35)	37.5% (21)	56
Employment issues	28.6% (16)	71.4% (40)	56
Schools and education	69.6% (39)	30.4% (17)	56
Children's social care	30.4% (17)	69.6% (39)	56
Adults' social care	50.0% (28)	50.0% (28)	56
Mental health issues and support	37.5% (21)	62.5% (35)	56
Physical health issues and support	32.1% (18)	67.9% (38)	56
Homelessness	41.1% (23)	58.9% (33)	56
Planning issues (for example, applications, objections, disputes)	83.9% (47)	16.1% (9)	56
Licensing issues (for example, complaints over applications)	57.1% (32)	42.9% (24)	56
Highways complaints (for example, road maintenance)	94.6% (53)	5.4% (3)	56
Home waste and recycling collections	76.8% (43)	23.2% (13)	56
Street waste and recycling	89.3% (50)	10.7% (6)	56
Illegal dumping	87.5% (49)	12.5% (7)	56
Alleygates	55.4% (31)	44.6% (25)	56
Street lights	58.9% (33)	41.1% (23)	56
Parking problems	89.3% (50)	10.7% (6)	56
Anti-social behaviour	85.7% (48)	14.3% (8)	56
Noise and nuisance issues	69.6% (39)	30.4% (17)	56
Parks and greenspace issues	67.9% (38)	32.1% (18)	56
Verge cutting and leaf collection	48.2% (27)	51.8% (29)	56

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

What types of casework issues do you typically deal with? (Please categorise each option as appropriate and tell us about any other issues below.)				
		Most often	Least often	Response Total
Other		39.3% (22)	60.7% (34)	56
			answered	56
			skipped	0
Please tell us about any other casework issues below: (26)				
1	Spend most of time dealing with housing issues, rats and waste.			
2	Most issues are environmental and street services issues , many requiring direct intervention / physical resolution by cllrs plus also very large number relating to ASB and noise due to large student population in ward, again requiring direct intervention eg door-knocking residents			
3	* Providing food and essential supplies to vulnerable residents * People needing to be re-housed * Problems with managing agents in leasehold properties			
4	Currently much of my time is spent helping advise constituents and local businesses on Covid-19 related issues.			
5	Housing issues which are not related to homelessness but could be overcrowding or complaints from the private housing sector.			
6	immigration, pest control, Car Parking, speeding, lack of dropped kerbs. Dog fouling.			
7	dog fouling poor housing conditions HMOs Cladding parking covid poverty lack of food lack of clothing/shoes			
8	Criminal activity Environmental issues and projects School admissions and allocations Support for community projects and activities			
9	At some point in my 4yrs on the council I have dealt with all of the above on at least one occasion. However, I think the most regular casework which residents contact me over is income and benefit issues because they are facing financial hardship - housing matters relations to a registered social landlord or a private landlord - highways and foot paths and fly tipping and illegal dumping in the area.			
10	There are many cross-cutting themes. Sourcing the reprovision of services that previously were delivered by the Council, but have been cut or ceased due to budgetary retrenchment, has been the major theme.			
11	This clearly varies according to time of year			
12	Poverty and support			
13	Youth work issues Other anti-poverty measures such as food bank issues Social Housing issues			
14	Organising problem Solving Group (PSG) Attending public meetings			
15	Housing issues			
16	Enquiries about grants and assistance for local businesses			

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

What types of casework issues do you typically deal with? (Please categorise each option as appropriate and tell us about any other issues below.)		Most often	Least often	Response Total
17	conservation area			
18	Immigration, food shortages and food banks, housing,			
19	Anti social behaviour Businesses needing support Heritage, conservation area, listed buildings traffic speeding and congestion. Leisure services / sports / culture			
20	Regeneration			
21	HMO Developers dumping			
22	Business related issues e.g. business rates			
23	All those stated most often are the day to day most relevant issues within the ward			
24	Community regeneration			
25	The most common type of casework I deal with is to do with what I would categorise as 'Housing'. This is often to do with disputes with housing associations or landlords.			
26	Positions,			

8.1. Income and benefits issues									Response Percent	Response Total
1	Most often								62.5%	35
2	Least often								37.5%	21
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.38	Std. Deviation	0.48	Satisfaction Rate	37.5	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.23	Std. Error	0.06				

8.2. Employment issues									Response Percent	Response Total
1	Most often								28.6%	16
2	Least often								71.4%	40
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.71	Std. Deviation	0.45	Satisfaction Rate	71.43	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.2	Std. Error	0.06				

8.3. Schools and education									Response Percent	Response Total
1	Most often								69.6%	39
2	Least often								30.4%	17
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.3	Std. Deviation	0.46	Satisfaction Rate	30.36	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.21	Std. Error	0.06				



## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

8.4. Children's social care								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							30.4%	17	
2	Least often							69.6%	39	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.7	Std. Deviation	0.46	Satisfaction Rate	69.64	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.21	Std. Error	0.06				

8.5. Adults' social care								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							50.0%	28	
2	Least often							50.0%	28	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.5	Std. Deviation	0.5	Satisfaction Rate	50	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.25	Std. Error	0.07				

8.6. Mental health issues and support								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							37.5%	21	
2	Least often							62.5%	35	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.62	Std. Deviation	0.48	Satisfaction Rate	62.5	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.23	Std. Error	0.06				

8.7. Physical health issues and support								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							32.1%	18	
2	Least often							67.9%	38	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.68	Std. Deviation	0.47	Satisfaction Rate	67.86	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.22	Std. Error	0.06				

8.8. Homelessness								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							41.1%	23	
2	Least often							58.9%	33	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.59	Std. Deviation	0.49	Satisfaction Rate	58.93	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.24	Std. Error	0.07				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

8.9. Planning issues (for example, applications, objections, disputes)								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							83.9%	47	
2	Least often							16.1%	9	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.16	Std. Deviation	0.37	Satisfaction Rate	16.07	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.13	Std. Error	0.05				

8.10. Licensing issues (for example, complaints over applications)								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							57.1%	32	
2	Least often							42.9%	24	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.43	Std. Deviation	0.49	Satisfaction Rate	42.86	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.24	Std. Error	0.07				

8.11. Highways complaints (for example, road maintenance)								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							94.6%	53	
2	Least often							5.4%	3	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.05	Std. Deviation	0.23	Satisfaction Rate	5.36	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.05	Std. Error	0.03				

8.12. Home waste and recycling collections								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							76.8%	43	
2	Least often							23.2%	13	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.23	Std. Deviation	0.42	Satisfaction Rate	23.21	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.18	Std. Error	0.06				

8.13. Street waste and recycling								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							89.3%	50	
2	Least often							10.7%	6	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.11	Std. Deviation	0.31	Satisfaction Rate	10.71	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.1	Std. Error	0.04				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

8.14. Illegal dumping								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							87.5%	49	
2	Least often							12.5%	7	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.12	Std. Deviation	0.33	Satisfaction Rate	12.5	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.11	Std. Error	0.04				

8.15. Alleygates								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							55.4%	31	
2	Least often							44.6%	25	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.45	Std. Deviation	0.5	Satisfaction Rate	44.64	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.25	Std. Error	0.07				

8.16. Street lights								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							58.9%	33	
2	Least often							41.1%	23	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.41	Std. Deviation	0.49	Satisfaction Rate	41.07	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.24	Std. Error	0.07				

8.17. Parking problems								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							89.3%	50	
2	Least often							10.7%	6	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.11	Std. Deviation	0.31	Satisfaction Rate	10.71	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.1	Std. Error	0.04				

8.18. Anti-social behaviour								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							85.7%	48	
2	Least often							14.3%	8	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.14	Std. Deviation	0.35	Satisfaction Rate	14.29	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.12	Std. Error	0.05				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

8.19. Noise and nuisance issues								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							69.6%	39	
2	Least often							30.4%	17	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.3	Std. Deviation	0.46	Satisfaction Rate	30.36	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.21	Std. Error	0.06				

8.20. Parks and greenspace issues								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							67.9%	38	
2	Least often							32.1%	18	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.32	Std. Deviation	0.47	Satisfaction Rate	32.14	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.22	Std. Error	0.06				

8.21. Verge cutting and leaf collection								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							48.2%	27	
2	Least often							51.8%	29	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.52	Std. Deviation	0.5	Satisfaction Rate	51.79	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.25	Std. Error	0.07				

8.22. Other								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							39.3%	22	
2	Least often							60.7%	34	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.61	Std. Deviation	0.49	Satisfaction Rate	60.71	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.24	Std. Error	0.07				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

### 8. Types of casework and issues raised by residents

The Covid-19 pandemic has now been ongoing since February 2020 and has affected all aspects of live across Liverpool. Please tell us which of the following issues you have seen most as a result of Covid-19. (Please categorise each option as appropriate and tell us about any other issues below.)			
	Most often	Least often	Response Total
Income and benefits issues	89.3% (50)	10.7% (6)	56
Employment issues	66.1% (37)	33.9% (19)	56
Schools and education	67.9% (38)	32.1% (18)	56
Children's social care	37.5% (21)	62.5% (35)	56
Adults' social care	66.1% (37)	33.9% (19)	56
Mental health issues and support	76.8% (43)	23.2% (13)	56
Physical health issues and support	55.4% (31)	44.6% (25)	56
Homelessness	44.6% (25)	55.4% (31)	56
Planning issues (for example, applications, objections, disputes)	55.4% (31)	44.6% (25)	56
Licensing issues (for example, complaints over applications)	37.5% (21)	62.5% (35)	56
Highways complaints (for example, road maintenance)	64.3% (36)	35.7% (20)	56
Home waste and recycling collections	64.3% (36)	35.7% (20)	56
Street waste and recycling	75.0% (42)	25.0% (14)	56
Illegal dumping	80.4% (45)	19.6% (11)	56
Alleygates	35.7% (20)	64.3% (36)	56
Street lights	33.9% (19)	66.1% (37)	56
Parking problems	66.1% (37)	33.9% (19)	56
Anti-social behaviour	73.2% (41)	26.8% (15)	56
Noise and nuisance issues	71.4% (40)	28.6% (16)	56
Parks and greenspace issues	58.9% (33)	41.1% (23)	56

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

The Covid-19 pandemic has now been ongoing since February 2020 and has affected all aspects of life across Liverpool. Please tell us which of the following issues you have seen most as a result of Covid-19. (Please categorise each option as appropriate and tell us about any other issues below.)

	Most often	Least often	Response Total
Verge cutting and leaf collection	35.7% (20)	64.3% (36)	56
Other	33.9% (19)	66.1% (37)	56
		answered	56
		skipped	0

Please tell us about any other casework issues during the Covid-19 pandemic below: (19)

1	<p>Covid has meant some issues being the most complained about - but is much more of them, literally because people are at home more , and using very local services and resources more - eg liverpool parks</p> <p>Some specific new tasks were added to cllr workload in lockdown - eg delivering food parcels, and speaking to the isolated people in need of support also.</p> <p>Also more local environmental work - eg supporting alley-greening projects , as people at home more and trying to utilise all local space as much as possible</p>
2	<p>* Support with delivering food and essential supplies</p> <p>* Support for vulnerable local businesses, particularly in the hospitality sector</p>
3	<p>Many constituents and businesses asking me for help and advice regarding ever changing Covid-19 rules, testing and financial support.</p>
4	<p>poverty and family food poverty. Ensuring parents can be supported.</p>
5	<p>All the normal types of casework continue at their usual level, apart from Highways cases, which have increased. However, on top of these, we have had a massive increase in people in financial difficulties, due to being furloughed, or left without help, as in self employed and others. As such, the workload has actually increased significantly.</p>
6	<p>poverty</p>
7	<p>Testing and information about testing</p> <p>Foodbank referrals</p> <p>Computers/wifi for children and families to work from home</p> <p>Isolation and the behaviour of the most vulnerable eg alcoholics and substance abusers</p>
8	<p>helping dependant businesses with applications, also self employed with applications. getting informatin on cocid numbers and testing sights</p>
9	<p>Without a doubt, the pandemic has resulted in a increase in casework. given the rise of staff absences in the council which inevitably resulted in a reduction in council services, my experience is that residents started contacting us more because they seen the grass verges weren't getting cut, the green bins weren't being emptied at the start of the pandemic for a number of months. Also, the waste recycling centre were closed so fly tipping increased which resulted in residents contacting me directly to report these incidents.</p> <p>Families were also getting in touch more about not being able to visit loved ones in care homes due to the pandemic. or they were contacting to express concern about their child returning to school after the first lockdown.</p> <p>without a doubt, the contact from residents has increased this year as services haven't been running as they normally.</p>
10	<p>Foodbank issues</p>
11	<p>Housing issues</p>
12	<p>Again business guidance and financial support</p>
13	<p>foodbank referral</p>

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

The Covid-19 pandemic has now been ongoing since February 2020 and has affected all aspects of live across Liverpool. Please tell us which of the following issues you have seen most as a result of Covid-19. (Please categorise each option as appropriate and tell us about any other issues below.)

		Most often	Least often	Response Total
14	The number of families and individuals losing their jobs or having hours reduced has seen a huge amount of request for assistance with financial matters and food poverty. The lockdowns, though necessary, have led to many small business's in the area facing closure.			
15	Providing care packages for isolating or reduced incomes Cycling routes and wanting improved provision			
16	We are supporting community centres with food provision In my cabinet role I am dealing with barriers that are created for disabled people due to highways changes such as pavements being used for outside seating at restaurants, cycle lanes and e-scooters.			
17	HMO Developer dumping building waste			
18	One of the main issues during Covid was ensuring the community had access to food. Plus an increase in 'Housing' issues			
19	A particular increase in people asking us about local issues such as street cleansing and alleyway maintenance, particularly as people are spending more time at home. Concerns about schools have increased.			

9.1. Income and benefits issues								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							89.3%	50	
2	Least often							10.7%	6	
Statistics	Minimum	1	Mean	1.11	Std. Deviation	0.31	Satisfaction Rate	10.71	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.1	Std. Error	0.04				

9.2. Employment issues								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							66.1%	37	
2	Least often							33.9%	19	
Statistics	Minimum	1	Mean	1.34	Std. Deviation	0.47	Satisfaction Rate	33.93	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.22	Std. Error	0.06				

9.3. Schools and education								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							67.9%	38	
2	Least often							32.1%	18	
Statistics	Minimum	1	Mean	1.32	Std. Deviation	0.47	Satisfaction Rate	32.14	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.22	Std. Error	0.06				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

9.4. Children's social care								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							37.5%	21	
2	Least often							62.5%	35	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.62	Std. Deviation	0.48	Satisfaction Rate	62.5	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.23	Std. Error	0.06				

9.5. Adults' social care								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							66.1%	37	
2	Least often							33.9%	19	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.34	Std. Deviation	0.47	Satisfaction Rate	33.93	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.22	Std. Error	0.06				

9.6. Mental health issues and support								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							76.8%	43	
2	Least often							23.2%	13	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.23	Std. Deviation	0.42	Satisfaction Rate	23.21	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.18	Std. Error	0.06				

9.7. Physical health issues and support								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							55.4%	31	
2	Least often							44.6%	25	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.45	Std. Deviation	0.5	Satisfaction Rate	44.64	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.25	Std. Error	0.07				

9.8. Homelessness								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							44.6%	25	
2	Least often							55.4%	31	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.55	Std. Deviation	0.5	Satisfaction Rate	55.36	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.25	Std. Error	0.07				



## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

9.9. Planning issues (for example, applications, objections, disputes)								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							55.4%	31	
2	Least often							44.6%	25	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.45	Std. Deviation	0.5	Satisfaction Rate	44.64	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.25	Std. Error	0.07				

9.10. Licensing issues (for example, complaints over applications)								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							37.5%	21	
2	Least often							62.5%	35	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.62	Std. Deviation	0.48	Satisfaction Rate	62.5	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.23	Std. Error	0.06				

9.11. Highways complaints (for example, road maintenance)								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							64.3%	36	
2	Least often							35.7%	20	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.36	Std. Deviation	0.48	Satisfaction Rate	35.71	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.23	Std. Error	0.06				

9.12. Home waste and recycling collections								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							64.3%	36	
2	Least often							35.7%	20	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.36	Std. Deviation	0.48	Satisfaction Rate	35.71	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.23	Std. Error	0.06				

9.13. Street waste and recycling								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							75.0%	42	
2	Least often							25.0%	14	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.25	Std. Deviation	0.43	Satisfaction Rate	25	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.19	Std. Error	0.06				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

9.14. Illegal dumping								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							80.4%	45	
2	Least often							19.6%	11	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.2	Std. Deviation	0.4	Satisfaction Rate	19.64	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.16	Std. Error	0.05				

9.15. Alleygates								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							35.7%	20	
2	Least often							64.3%	36	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.64	Std. Deviation	0.48	Satisfaction Rate	64.29	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.23	Std. Error	0.06				

9.16. Street lights								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							33.9%	19	
2	Least often							66.1%	37	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.66	Std. Deviation	0.47	Satisfaction Rate	66.07	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.22	Std. Error	0.06				

9.17. Parking problems								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							66.1%	37	
2	Least often							33.9%	19	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.34	Std. Deviation	0.47	Satisfaction Rate	33.93	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.22	Std. Error	0.06				

9.18. Anti-social behaviour								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							73.2%	41	
2	Least often							26.8%	15	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.27	Std. Deviation	0.44	Satisfaction Rate	26.79	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.2	Std. Error	0.06				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

9.19. Noise and nuisance issues								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							71.4%	40	
2	Least often							28.6%	16	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.29	Std. Deviation	0.45	Satisfaction Rate	28.57	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.2	Std. Error	0.06				

9.20. Parks and greenspace issues								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							58.9%	33	
2	Least often							41.1%	23	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.41	Std. Deviation	0.49	Satisfaction Rate	41.07	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.24	Std. Error	0.07				

9.21. Verge cutting and leaf collection								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							35.7%	20	
2	Least often							64.3%	36	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.64	Std. Deviation	0.48	Satisfaction Rate	64.29	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.23	Std. Error	0.06				

9.22. Other								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most often							33.9%	19	
2	Least often							66.1%	37	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.66	Std. Deviation	0.47	Satisfaction Rate	66.07	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.22	Std. Error	0.06				

# Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

## 9. Realities of life as an Elected Member

**Based on your experience, is the time you spend on Council work each week what you expected when you first agreed to stand for Election?**

								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Yes							16.07%	9	
2	No, I spend more time than I expected							82.14%	46	
3	No, I spend less time than I expected							1.79%	1	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.86	Std. Deviation	0.4	Satisfaction Rate	42.86	answered	56
	Maximum	3	Variance	0.16	Std. Error	0.05			skipped	0

Comments: (25)



1	Lots of urgent cases, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic. I have had calls from residents after midnight. Lots of residents want to meet with me to discuss their issues rather than just address them via email.
2	I was aware of the expectations of councillors, because i have long been involved with elected representatives through both my activism in the Labour Party and my previous professional work supporting elected reps (national and local). Im aware the level of obligations are a shock to most cllrs! I went part-time in my professional job when i was elected as a cllr (2011), and then had to leave my job completely when i was appointed to Cabinet (2019)
3	It takes over your life. A councillor's work never ends, even if you are able to work at it full time. You prioritise doing what is most essential in the time you have available. Often when you set aside time for family etc, someone will contact you with a crisis that most take priority.
4	I have always treated it as my primary occupation. I think that's what the voters would expect.
5	Case work and council work takes more time than you would think. I put in more hours than some one with a full time job could do. I do 7 days a week and it takes more time being a councillor with only one years experience compered to some one with 10-15 years experience, who would understand the protocols quicker and be more knowledgeable of the city council officers.
6	Never expected this much workload
7	The amount of chasing for updates and work to be done is frustrating
8	but more information needs to be given to new selected councillors on how many sub committees they will be asked to attend
9	Some of this is due to my volunteering to be on a very preparation- and meeting-heavy committee (Planning), partly because I have the availability during the day to attend meetings that many who work cannot.
10	though, there are times throughout the year were I find myself spending more time doing council work than I usually do. it is difficult to measure as there is no one week the same, one week I might spend 4hrs doing council work and the next I might spend 30hrs due to demand.  I ticked yes but I do think there are times during the year were I feel like I need to set aside more time to make sure I either catch up on things or don't fall behind.
11	In so far as I can remember what I thought when elected in 1975!
12	I spend a lot more time than I was expecting, as this increases with more time. I often get stopped in the street, on phone calls, emails and on my personal social media.
13	
14	I don't know what I expected but to do this role well it could be a full time job.

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

Based on your experience, is the time you spend on Council work each week what you expected when you first agreed to stand for Election?

		Response Percent	Response Total
15	I spend much more time than expected- it is a full time job if you take it seriously.		
16	It could very easily be a fulltime job.		
17	I've been in office previously in another local authority and have spent many years with councillors and MPs, MEPs etc. The big different nowadays is the immediacy of it all. People want an answer at a click of a finger. This is mostly fueled by social media. For example if one person posts something on Facebook group about anti social behaviour, you're instantly tagged and with a space of an hour, everyone's sharing their story or demanding answers from you. Doesn't matter what time of the day, or day of the year. If you don't act quickly things can quickly get out control or context and affect the credibility of the elected member.		
18	we are visible and accessible		
19	I work full time on Council business, many meetings start at 5 pm. I receive about 200 emails a week including round robins which I delete straight away.		
20	Work in the ward has grown year of year and now social media has expanded that again, easy to contact councillors media posting alerts you more quickly and gains a wider audience that requires a greater and wider response also the needs and requirements in my ward require attention as the needs grow larger		
21	There is nothing that you can do to prepare yourself for the amount and divers council work that you are expected to undertake as part of your role.		
22	The ward has grown, and while there are new housing development in the area. This is sometimes not taken into account when looking at the case load and the geographical footprint. Notably, there are hundreds new 7-8 bed HMO which bring as many issues and case work for us as elected Councillors for the area.		
23	Time spent on flytipping and the issues on the issues of HMOs		
24	I knew it would be a lot, but it's often much more		
25	Agreeing to become an elected representative has had a negative impact on my career prospects - a number of employers have been put off by my being a councillor. This was exacerbated by the loss of access to the local government pension scheme shortly after I was elected.		

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

Has the time you spend on Council work increased since you were first elected?										
								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Yes							96.43%	54	
2	No							3.57%	2	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.04	Std. Deviation	0.19	Satisfaction Rate	3.57	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.03	Std. Error	0.02			skipped	0
Please add a comment: (38)										
1	I work in a ward in a poor area and at times have been the only councillor working.									
2	Certainly since Covid-19									
3	<p>My own responsibilities have increased as im now in Cabinet - CMs are still ward councillors as well of course, it is not instead!</p> <p>ALSO the level of austerity faced at LCC - with massive decrease in Neighbourhood staff in particular, has meant all cllrs have had to do more Health emergency has now added to the workload...</p>									
4	I get more planning enquiries since I became Chair of the committee									
5	<p>Staffing reductions have led to a greater share of the workload being transferred to elected members, both in the ward and in the council. More community &amp; business engagement/consultation is having to be carried out by councillors themselves. The opposition office now consists of 1 part time staff member. This means there is no casework or research support. The volume of contact from residents has increased dramatically over the past 20 years. Email and social media now makes it far easier for constituents (and non residents) to contact you with complaints that they might not have bothered with when they had to phone or write to you. There is an expectation of a far faster response and follow up 24/7 on any day of the year. The growth of websites encouraging people to instantly send standard emails to elected representatives without any thought or effort from the sender. Often these can be on unfamiliar issues, resulting in the need for considerable research before it is possible to write a reply.</p>									
6	this seems to be a job which could take all your time and never seems to end. Emails are endless and has grown exponentially since I was first elected.									
7	As above, recently, due to Covid but also with having a position of responsibility.									
8	The pandemic has acted as a catalyst on issues such housing employment , waste which means lots of these issues have been reported all at once rather than spread out.									
9	I am a cabinet member in a complex portfolio so it's currently exhausting and unrelenting! Also I have a full time job too.									
10	Covid and generally too									
11	mostly on housing benefits, council tax and universal credit									
12	As residents have got to know me, they have come with more issues and requests. More organisations ask for assistance or for me to be on their board of trustees etc. I have agreed to take on more responsibility over time.									
13	With time the work increases, the more you develop and your profile builds in your ward the more work this generates.									
14	We now have to a lot of ward work which would previously be done by staff.									
15	We dont have the support we used to have ie officers									
16	As time has went on, residents expect more from their Councillors and therefore the casework increases.									

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

Has the time you spend on Council work increased since you were first elected?			
		Response Percent	Response Total
17	<p>Yes as I have taken on more responsibility, particularly at a city region level.</p> <p>also the impact of funding cuts to the council has meant that there are more issues we have had to deal with such as anti-poverty issues, and with less officers we have had to cover more of the basic administrative duties regarding case work that we did in the past.</p>		
18	I think with internet/emails and social media Councillors are more in the public eye and consequently the work load does increases significantly.		
19	As I have become better known in the ward, the amount of casework has increased. My workload ha also increased as a Cabinet member		
20	Social media, austerity and COVID-19 have all increased workload. Social media has increased the accessibility of councillors. Austerity has meant we have been increasingly doing things that officers would have done in the past or we'd have had officer support to do. COVID-19 has made things even more hands on, more community leadership.		
21	As relates to Cabinet role and appointments to other bodies.		
22	Yes, the more you know the more there is to do.		
23	<p>Yes. Please see previous answer. Without a doubt work has increased.</p> <p>Largely I take to doing a lot of things myself. For example literally painting benches or removing leaf fall or organising clean up days.</p>		
24	<p>more responsibility.</p> <p>more known - seen out and about, at school etc</p>		
25	With the decline of budgets the number of neighbourhood officers for my ward has been drastically reduced. As one of the deprived wards within the City with a high proportion of private landlords in a high density of terraced housing, unemployment, physical and mental health deprivation. All these linked with a lack of opportunity leading to a lack of confidence leads people to make a complaint rather than having the confidence to deal with it themselves		
26	<p>I was much busier with training and getting to understand the role and it took me longer to read and prepare for meetings. Now I am more established I can do things slightly quicker though still significant demand.</p> <p>I have also had different roles so I was much busier when I was a mayoral lead.</p>		
27	Being a cabinet member is time consuming.		
28	as above		
29	We now have a less officers than when I was first elected in 2011. The biggest impact on Neighbourhood officers resulting in Cllrs taking on more work.		
30	The longer you serve as a councillor the more work that you would do and the more complex it becomes.		
31	budget cuts-cove 19		
32	<p>The ward has grown, and while there are new housing development in the area. This is sometimes not taken into account when looking at the case load and the geographical footprint.</p> <p>Notably, there are hundreds new 7-8 bed HMO which bring as many issues and case work for us as elected Councillors for the area.</p> <p>Plus there are higher levels of deprivation in some parts of the ward with families requiring multidisciplinary interventions.</p>		
33	<p>Yes, due to the Council/Cabinet member giving insufficient consultation periods on cycle lanes on West Derby Road. Getting bombarded off angry residents for a scheme we only got consulted the day before.</p> <p>Yes, due to inadequate consultation, briefing by Council Officers/Cabinet members with the community for a childrens centre at Tynwald Hill.</p> <p>Yes, due to Liverpool City Council failing until recently, give local area a testing site, which seen multiple queries about it.</p>		

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

Has the time you spend on Council work increased since you were first elected?			Response Percent	Response Total
34	This is partly as a result of the fact that I no longer have paid employment, enabling me to spend more time on dealing with Council work more thoroughly that would have been the case from 2014-15.			
35	HMOs and the amount is severely impacting on the community			
36	Amount of work related to ward issues and case work.			
37	During the Covid-19 pandemic.			
38	As I become more well known by my constituents and develop relationships, along with the lack of funding for other support services such as CABs, people have become increasingly reliant on my intervention.			

Which aspects of your role as an Elected Member have changed the most? (Please categorise each option as appropriate and tell us about any other aspects that have changed below.)			
	Most change	Least change	Response Total
Attendance at Council Committees (such as Planning, Select)	28.6% (16)	71.4% (40)	56
Attendance at other Council meetings (such as meetings with officers)	51.8% (29)	48.2% (27)	56
Attendance at City Region, Local Government Association (LGA) or NW Employers meetings or activities	21.4% (12)	78.6% (44)	56
Time spent on party or political business	39.3% (22)	60.7% (34)	56
Attendance at outside bodies	28.6% (16)	71.4% (40)	56
Community commitments and representation (for example, community engagement such as surgeries, street surgeries, home visits, walkabouts, phone calls etc)	82.1% (46)	17.9% (10)	56
Casework and advice	85.7% (48)	14.3% (8)	56
Preparing for meetings	58.9% (33)	41.1% (23)	56
Training, awareness and development	28.6% (16)	71.4% (40)	56
Travel relating to your role as an Elected Member	39.3% (22)	60.7% (34)	56
Publishing information on social media and communications with residents	71.4% (40)	28.6% (16)	56
Other	26.8% (15)	73.2% (41)	56
		answered	56
		skipped	0







## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis



Please tell us about any other aspects of your role that have changed: (16)	
1	Covid-19 has meant less travelling to meetings etc ALL other aspects of work continue to grow....
2	As have taken on more responsibility I spend more time on committee & regional work. My community engagement was already great in order to get elected & it has stayed fairly stable. I am using social media & the press more & more especially to get out the word during lockdown, also we are forced to travel less with virtual meetings.
3	I have always been fully committed to my role. This has not changed.
4	Not meeting other councillors as often face to face, not have face to face full council meetings. Access to administration printing being limited to requesting it rather than as and when you want to do it, though this has now been improved.
5	covid means 95% is online now - but casework for me comes from whole city and beyond relating to social care and covid public health response (and media stuff relating to it)
6	dealing with poverty and delivering food and clothing to people
7	My role has changed substantially as I have taken on more additional roles. I used to work full time as well as being a ward councillor now I work full time and much more (evenings and weekends) being a ward councillor and cabinet member. Social media has developed during my time as a councillor and is an additional demand on my time. Emails are a massive part of the workload of a modern councillor...
8	more work and attending more sub committees, more working with council offices on ward walk about
9	The role is now much more community-focussed, with less importance given to the work in the 'Town Hall'
10	Forever conscious that you are in the public eye , a community champion and role model.
11	Writing and reading reports
12	With the reduction of operational staffing due to austerity I've seen a significant increase in elected members being expected by residents to do more to provide them with similar or better levels of service. Plus, the increase in use of social media means that residents appear to expect faster responses from members and solutions to their issues. It has become very obvious that being an elected member has become a more practical operational and a perception of a less time available for political activism.
13	more virtual meetings which has helped as a woman who works shifts, and has caring responsibilities, but can be more intense too, in terms of concentration, preparation.
14	With the number of supportive community groups declining I am now dealing with issues such as financial, physical and mental health, legal, employment, to name just a few that in the past would have been referred to voluntary groups such as L8 and Vauxhall law centres, these plus the closures of many C.A.B.'s and the amount of time spent on food poverty has fundamentally added to our role of councillor. I am thankful for the skills and knowledge I acquired as a social worker that have helped me support some of those residents who have over the last couple of years been close to giving up due to the huge impact Austerity has had upon their lives
15	Covid 19 arrangements have created additional problems for disabled people, my role is to improve inclusion and access, these changes have done the opposite. There are some things I was working on previously that are progressing.
16	referring process of reporting and supporting residents. Taking phone calls.



12.1. Attendance at Council Committees (such as Planning, Select)								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							28.6%	16	
2	Least change							71.4%	40	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.71	Std. Deviation	0.45	Satisfaction Rate	71.43	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.2	Std. Error	0.06				



## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

12.2. Attendance at other Council meetings (such as meetings with officers)								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							51.8%	29	
2	Least change							48.2%	27	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.48	Std. Deviation	0.5	Satisfaction Rate	48.21	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.25	Std. Error	0.07				



12.3. Attendance at City Region, Local Government Association (LGA) or NW Employers meetings or activities								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							21.4%	12	
2	Least change							78.6%	44	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.79	Std. Deviation	0.41	Satisfaction Rate	78.57	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.17	Std. Error	0.05				



12.4. Time spent on party or political business								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							39.3%	22	
2	Least change							60.7%	34	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.61	Std. Deviation	0.49	Satisfaction Rate	60.71	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.24	Std. Error	0.07				



12.5. Attendance at outside bodies								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							28.6%	16	
2	Least change							71.4%	40	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.71	Std. Deviation	0.45	Satisfaction Rate	71.43	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.2	Std. Error	0.06				



12.6. Community commitments and representation (for example, community engagement such as surgeries, street surgeries, home visits, walkabouts, phone calls etc)								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							82.1%	46	
2	Least change							17.9%	10	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.18	Std. Deviation	0.38	Satisfaction Rate	17.86	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.15	Std. Error	0.05				



## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

12.7. Casework and advice								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							85.7%	48	
2	Least change							14.3%	8	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.14	Std. Deviation	0.35	Satisfaction Rate	14.29	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.12	Std. Error	0.05				

12.8. Preparing for meetings								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							58.9%	33	
2	Least change							41.1%	23	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.41	Std. Deviation	0.49	Satisfaction Rate	41.07	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.24	Std. Error	0.07				

12.9. Training, awareness and development								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							28.6%	16	
2	Least change							71.4%	40	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.71	Std. Deviation	0.45	Satisfaction Rate	71.43	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.2	Std. Error	0.06				

12.10. Travel relating to your role as an Elected Member								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							39.3%	22	
2	Least change							60.7%	34	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.61	Std. Deviation	0.49	Satisfaction Rate	60.71	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.24	Std. Error	0.07				

12.11. Publishing information on social media and communications with residents								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							71.4%	40	
2	Least change							28.6%	16	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.29	Std. Deviation	0.45	Satisfaction Rate	28.57	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.2	Std. Error	0.06				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

12.12. Other								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Most change							26.8%	15	
2	Least change							73.2%	41	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.73	Std. Deviation	0.44	Satisfaction Rate	73.21	answered	56
	Maximum	2	Variance	0.2	Std. Error	0.06				







### 10. Community engagement and social media impact







On average, how many hours per month do you spend on the following methods to engage with residents and your community?								
	<1hr	1-5 hrs	6-10 hrs	11-15 hrs	16-20 hrs	21hrs+	Response Total	
In Person	7.1% (4)	10.7% (6)	30.4% (17)	21.4% (12)	5.4% (3)	25.0% (14)	56	
Phone	1.8% (1)	35.7% (20)	14.3% (8)	19.6% (11)	14.3% (8)	14.3% (8)	56	
Text	28.6% (16)	39.3% (22)	16.1% (9)	3.6% (2)	5.4% (3)	7.1% (4)	56	
Email	0.0% (0)	7.1% (4)	16.1% (9)	12.5% (7)	19.6% (11)	44.6% (25)	56	
Newspaper or magazine notice	62.5% (35)	26.8% (15)	7.1% (4)	0.0% (0)	1.8% (1)	1.8% (1)	56	
Letter	35.7% (20)	39.3% (22)	10.7% (6)	7.1% (4)	3.6% (2)	3.6% (2)	56	
Street Letter	8.9% (5)	48.2% (27)	19.6% (11)	8.9% (5)	5.4% (3)	8.9% (5)	56	
Facebook	26.8% (15)	30.4% (17)	17.9% (10)	7.1% (4)	1.8% (1)	16.1% (9)	56	
Twitter	21.4% (12)	28.6% (16)	14.3% (8)	12.5% (7)	1.8% (1)	21.4% (12)	56	
Other Social Media	60.7% (34)	17.9% (10)	3.6% (2)	12.5% (7)	0.0% (0)	5.4% (3)	56	
Newsletter	21.4% (12)	25.0% (14)	30.4% (17)	12.5% (7)	5.4% (3)	5.4% (3)	56	
Walkabout	10.7% (6)	17.9% (10)	33.9% (19)	16.1% (9)	10.7% (6)	10.7% (6)	56	
Poster	75.0% (42)	8.9% (5)	8.9% (5)	3.6% (2)	3.6% (2)	0.0% (0)	56	
Meetings	5.4% (3)	19.6% (11)	37.5% (21)	17.9% (10)	7.1% (4)	12.5% (7)	56	
Other	62.5% (35)	12.5% (7)	8.9% (5)	3.6% (2)	8.9% (5)	3.6% (2)	56	
							answered	56
							skipped	0







## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

On average, how many hours per month do you spend on the following methods to engage with residents and your community?							
	<1hr	1-5 hrs	6-10 hrs	11-15 hrs	16-20 hrs	21hrs+	Response Total
Please give details of any other engagement methods you are using: (22)							
1	I do a lot of door-knocking and delivering hard copy information as a cllr usually, during lockdown this reverts to more communication via social media and more email newsletters... The total amount of time spent communicating with residents remains constant						
2	A weekly email newsletter to over 1000 residents in my ward, and a community Facebook page that is updated several times a week						
3	Types of contact have changed massively during Covid, there are far less face to face meetings with residents. I would normally expect to attend residents groups and public meetings but none of these are happening now.						
4	coivid has stopped most face to face contact						
5	coivid has stopped most face to face contact						
6	food banks and food co-ops						
7	Site visits with residents and/or officers Attendance at community events Community engagement street stalls / door knocking / surveys Specific appointments with residents						
8	every six weeks getting leaflets out into the ward, walk about						
9	I have also been holding digital surgeries over Skype and Facebook whilst hiding the residents details in order to answer commonly asked questions.						
10	Leaflets with tear off slips for complaints, community engagement eg - Neighbourhood Watch Schemes, Home Compost Projects						
11	Zoom meetings						
12	Quarterly newsletters with 3 different additions, monthly newsletter to Labour Party members and supporters, numerous street letter (900 a month), several social media posts a day.						
13	Use of Zoom, Teams and FaceTime						
14	housing associations, community groups						
15	Due to COVID the time spent on face to face meetings, walkabouts etc have greatly reduced due to non-contact						
16	Less 'in person' during Covid restrictions, but this is happening with video conferencing instead.						
17	I'm shielding so walkabout and face to face meetings haven't been possible						
18	NONE						
19	Due to Covid I don't meet residents in person, but arrange virtual or telephone consultations. Prior to Covid I would spend at least 10hrs per month meeting people.						
20	In person contact is pre covid.						
21	During the Covid-19 pandemic, time spent in person has specifically decreased because of lockdown restrictions.						
22	Surgeries						






## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis






13.1. In Person								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							7.1%	4	
2	1-5 hrs							10.7%	6	
3	6-10 hrs							30.4%	17	
4	11-15 hrs							21.4%	12	
5	16-20 hrs							5.4%	3	
6	21hrs+							25.0%	14	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	3.82	Std. Deviation	1.55	Satisfaction Rate	56.43	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	2.4	Std. Error	0.21				







13.2. Phone								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							1.8%	1	
2	1-5 hrs							35.7%	20	
3	6-10 hrs							14.3%	8	
4	11-15 hrs							19.6%	11	
5	16-20 hrs							14.3%	8	
6	21hrs+							14.3%	8	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	3.52	Std. Deviation	1.49	Satisfaction Rate	50.36	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	2.21	Std. Error	0.2				

13.3. Text								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							28.6%	16	
2	1-5 hrs							39.3%	22	
3	6-10 hrs							16.1%	9	
4	11-15 hrs							3.6%	2	
5	16-20 hrs							5.4%	3	
6	21hrs+							7.1%	4	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.39	Std. Deviation	1.44	Satisfaction Rate	27.86	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	2.06	Std. Error	0.19				







## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis







13.4. Email								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							0.0%	0	
2	1-5 hrs							7.1%	4	
3	6-10 hrs							16.1%	9	
4	11-15 hrs							12.5%	7	
5	16-20 hrs							19.6%	11	
6	21hrs+							44.6%	25	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	2	Mean	4.79	Std. Deviation	1.35	Satisfaction Rate	75.71	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.81	Std. Error	0.18				







13.5. Newspaper or magazine notice								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							62.5%	35	
2	1-5 hrs							26.8%	15	
3	6-10 hrs							7.1%	4	
4	11-15 hrs							0.0%	0	
5	16-20 hrs							1.8%	1	
6	21hrs+							1.8%	1	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.57	Std. Deviation	0.98	Satisfaction Rate	11.43	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	0.96	Std. Error	0.13				

13.6. Letter								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							35.7%	20	
2	1-5 hrs							39.3%	22	
3	6-10 hrs							10.7%	6	
4	11-15 hrs							7.1%	4	
5	16-20 hrs							3.6%	2	
6	21hrs+							3.6%	2	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.14	Std. Deviation	1.27	Satisfaction Rate	22.86	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.62	Std. Error	0.17				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

13.7. Street Letter								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							8.9%	5	
2	1-5 hrs							48.2%	27	
3	6-10 hrs							19.6%	11	
4	11-15 hrs							8.9%	5	
5	16-20 hrs							5.4%	3	
6	21hrs+							8.9%	5	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.8	Std. Deviation	1.38	Satisfaction Rate	36.07	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.91	Std. Error	0.18				

13.8. Facebook								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							26.8%	15	
2	1-5 hrs							30.4%	17	
3	6-10 hrs							17.9%	10	
4	11-15 hrs							7.1%	4	
5	16-20 hrs							1.8%	1	
6	21hrs+							16.1%	9	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.75	Std. Deviation	1.7	Satisfaction Rate	35	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	2.9	Std. Error	0.23				

13.9. Twitter								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							21.4%	12	
2	1-5 hrs							28.6%	16	
3	6-10 hrs							14.3%	8	
4	11-15 hrs							12.5%	7	
5	16-20 hrs							1.8%	1	
6	21hrs+							21.4%	12	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	3.09	Std. Deviation	1.81	Satisfaction Rate	41.79	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	3.26	Std. Error	0.24				



## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

13.10. Other Social Media								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							60.7%	34	
2	1-5 hrs							17.9%	10	
3	6-10 hrs							3.6%	2	
4	11-15 hrs							12.5%	7	
5	16-20 hrs							0.0%	0	
6	21hrs+							5.4%	3	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.89	Std. Deviation	1.41	Satisfaction Rate	17.86	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.99	Std. Error	0.19				

13.11. Newsletter								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							21.4%	12	
2	1-5 hrs							25.0%	14	
3	6-10 hrs							30.4%	17	
4	11-15 hrs							12.5%	7	
5	16-20 hrs							5.4%	3	
6	21hrs+							5.4%	3	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.71	Std. Deviation	1.36	Satisfaction Rate	34.29	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.85	Std. Error	0.18				

13.12. Walkabout								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							10.7%	6	
2	1-5 hrs							17.9%	10	
3	6-10 hrs							33.9%	19	
4	11-15 hrs							16.1%	9	
5	16-20 hrs							10.7%	6	
6	21hrs+							10.7%	6	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	3.3	Std. Deviation	1.44	Satisfaction Rate	46.07	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	2.07	Std. Error	0.19				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

13.13. Poster								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							75.0%	42	
2	1-5 hrs							8.9%	5	
3	6-10 hrs							8.9%	5	
4	11-15 hrs							3.6%	2	
5	16-20 hrs							3.6%	2	
6	21hrs+							0.0%	0	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.52	Std. Deviation	1.03	Satisfaction Rate	10.36	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	1.07	Std. Error	0.14				

13.14. Meetings								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							5.4%	3	
2	1-5 hrs							19.6%	11	
3	6-10 hrs							37.5%	21	
4	11-15 hrs							17.9%	10	
5	16-20 hrs							7.1%	4	
6	21hrs+							12.5%	7	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	3.39	Std. Deviation	1.36	Satisfaction Rate	47.86	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	1.85	Std. Error	0.18				

13.15. Other								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	<1hr							62.5%	35	
2	1-5 hrs							12.5%	7	
3	6-10 hrs							8.9%	5	
4	11-15 hrs							3.6%	2	
5	16-20 hrs							8.9%	5	
6	21hrs+							3.6%	2	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.95	Std. Deviation	1.49	Satisfaction Rate	18.93	answered	56
	Maximum	6	Variance	2.23	Std. Error	0.2				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

Have you noticed any significant changes in the amount of time you communicate via these methods in the last 2 years?						
	Significantly more time	More time	About the same	Less time	Significantly less time	Response Total
In Person	19.6% (11)	35.7% (20)	30.4% (17)	10.7% (6)	3.6% (2)	56
Phone	23.2% (13)	35.7% (20)	35.7% (20)	5.4% (3)	0.0% (0)	56
Text	16.1% (9)	16.1% (9)	60.7% (34)	5.4% (3)	1.8% (1)	56
Email	57.1% (32)	26.8% (15)	16.1% (9)	0.0% (0)	0.0% (0)	56
Newspaper or magazine notice	1.8% (1)	14.3% (8)	64.3% (36)	14.3% (8)	5.4% (3)	56
Letter	5.4% (3)	21.4% (12)	58.9% (33)	10.7% (6)	3.6% (2)	56
Street Letter	10.7% (6)	33.9% (19)	53.6% (30)	1.8% (1)	0.0% (0)	56
Facebook	30.4% (17)	28.6% (16)	30.4% (17)	7.1% (4)	3.6% (2)	56
Twitter	28.6% (16)	35.7% (20)	25.0% (14)	5.4% (3)	5.4% (3)	56
Other Social Media	14.3% (8)	16.1% (9)	57.1% (32)	5.4% (3)	7.1% (4)	56
Newsletter	10.7% (6)	17.9% (10)	60.7% (34)	8.9% (5)	1.8% (1)	56
Walkabout	17.9% (10)	30.4% (17)	41.1% (23)	8.9% (5)	1.8% (1)	56
Poster	3.6% (2)	12.5% (7)	66.1% (37)	8.9% (5)	8.9% (5)	56
Meetings	19.6% (11)	33.9% (19)	37.5% (21)	5.4% (3)	3.6% (2)	56
Other	14.3% (8)	8.9% (5)	64.3% (36)	1.8% (1)	10.7% (6)	56
					answered	56
					skipped	0
Please give further details about any other methods to assist our understanding: (15)						
1	The amount of online communication continues to rise - email and social media The amount of in-person communication depends on lockdown etc					
2						
3	i'm ignoring covid in the response above - ie it relates to pre covid situation					
4	i'm ignoring covid in the response above - ie it relates to pre covid situation					
5	Virtual meetings Socially distanced outdoor meetings The use of photographic evidence eg fly tipping images from residents					

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

Have you noticed any significant changes in the amount of time you communicate via these methods in the last 2 years?		Significantly more time	More time	About the same	Less time	Significantly less time	Response Total
6	n/a						
7	I spend lots of time now in 'virtual' meetings with residents and community groups (although I had to train community leaders in teleworking skills to do so)						
8	Knocking on doors, telephone canvassing						
9	Reading and writing reports, cabinet briefings						
10	I regularly deliver leaflets and knock on doors (pre Covid) throughout the week. Residents are kept in touch via newsletters and street letters which have my email address and both mobile and landline numbers by which residents are able to contact me.						
11	Tele-conferencing						
12	I have been using twitter and facebook for more that 2 years.						
13	I've only been elected for one year						
14	This information excludes the impact of Covid-19 on engagement, i.e. was true up to mid-March 2020.						
15	Prior to Covid, I would meet with people in person frequently, however I have arranged for virtual and telephone contact.						

14.1. In Person								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							19.6%	11	
2	More time							35.7%	20	
3	About the same							30.4%	17	
4	Less time							10.7%	6	
5	Significantly less time							3.6%	2	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.43	Std. Deviation	1.03	Satisfaction Rate	35.71	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	1.07	Std. Error	0.14				

14.2. Phone								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							23.2%	13	
2	More time							35.7%	20	
3	About the same							35.7%	20	
4	Less time							5.4%	3	
5	Significantly less time							0.0%	0	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.23	Std. Deviation	0.87	Satisfaction Rate	30.8	answered	56
	Maximum	4	Variance	0.75	Std. Error	0.12				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

14.3. Text								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							16.1%	9	
2	More time							16.1%	9	
3	About the same							60.7%	34	
4	Less time							5.4%	3	
5	Significantly less time							1.8%	1	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.61	Std. Deviation	0.88	Satisfaction Rate	40.18	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	0.77	Std. Error	0.12				

14.4. Email								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							57.1%	32	
2	More time							26.8%	15	
3	About the same							16.1%	9	
4	Less time							0.0%	0	
5	Significantly less time							0.0%	0	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.59	Std. Deviation	0.75	Satisfaction Rate	14.73	answered	56
	Maximum	3	Variance	0.56	Std. Error	0.1				

14.5. Newspaper or magazine notice								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							1.8%	1	
2	More time							14.3%	8	
3	About the same							64.3%	36	
4	Less time							14.3%	8	
5	Significantly less time							5.4%	3	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	3.07	Std. Deviation	0.75	Satisfaction Rate	51.79	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	0.57	Std. Error	0.1				

14.6. Letter								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							5.4%	3	
2	More time							21.4%	12	
3	About the same							58.9%	33	
4	Less time							10.7%	6	
5	Significantly less time							3.6%	2	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.86	Std. Deviation	0.81	Satisfaction Rate	46.43	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	0.66	Std. Error	0.11				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

14.7. Street Letter								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							10.7%	6	
2	More time							33.9%	19	
3	About the same							53.6%	30	
4	Less time							1.8%	1	
5	Significantly less time							0.0%	0	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.46	Std. Deviation	0.71	Satisfaction Rate	36.61	answered	56
	Maximum	4	Variance	0.5	Std. Error	0.09				

14.8. Facebook								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							30.4%	17	
2	More time							28.6%	16	
3	About the same							30.4%	17	
4	Less time							7.1%	4	
5	Significantly less time							3.6%	2	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.25	Std. Deviation	1.07	Satisfaction Rate	31.25	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	1.15	Std. Error	0.14				

14.9. Twitter								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							28.6%	16	
2	More time							35.7%	20	
3	About the same							25.0%	14	
4	Less time							5.4%	3	
5	Significantly less time							5.4%	3	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.23	Std. Deviation	1.09	Satisfaction Rate	30.8	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	1.18	Std. Error	0.15				

14.10. Other Social Media								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							14.3%	8	
2	More time							16.1%	9	
3	About the same							57.1%	32	
4	Less time							5.4%	3	
5	Significantly less time							7.1%	4	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.75	Std. Deviation	1	Satisfaction Rate	43.75	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	1.01	Std. Error	0.13				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis






14.11. Newsletter								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							10.7%	6	
2	More time							17.9%	10	
3	About the same							60.7%	34	
4	Less time							8.9%	5	
5	Significantly less time							1.8%	1	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.73	Std. Deviation	0.83	Satisfaction Rate	43.3	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	0.7	Std. Error	0.11				

14.12. Walkabout								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							17.9%	10	
2	More time							30.4%	17	
3	About the same							41.1%	23	
4	Less time							8.9%	5	
5	Significantly less time							1.8%	1	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.46	Std. Deviation	0.94	Satisfaction Rate	36.61	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	0.89	Std. Error	0.13				

14.13. Poster								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							3.6%	2	
2	More time							12.5%	7	
3	About the same							66.1%	37	
4	Less time							8.9%	5	
5	Significantly less time							8.9%	5	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	3.07	Std. Deviation	0.84	Satisfaction Rate	51.79	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	0.71	Std. Error	0.11				

14.14. Meetings								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							19.6%	11	
2	More time							33.9%	19	
3	About the same							37.5%	21	
4	Less time							5.4%	3	
5	Significantly less time							3.6%	2	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.39	Std. Deviation	0.98	Satisfaction Rate	34.82	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	0.95	Std. Error	0.13				

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

14.15. Other								Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Significantly more time							14.3%	8	
2	More time							8.9%	5	
3	About the same							64.3%	36	
4	Less time							1.8%	1	
5	Significantly less time							10.7%	6	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	2.86	Std. Deviation	1.04	Satisfaction Rate	46.43	answered	56
	Maximum	5	Variance	1.09	Std. Error	0.14				

How has social media, and instant communications such as email, impacted on how you undertake your role and on your life outside the City Council?								Response Percent	Response Total
1	Open-Ended Question							101.79%	57
1	Yes								
2	It has been a really useful tool to communicate with others and receiving information during lockdown.								
3	It has been a major source of communication from Council staff & residents.								
4	Considerably easier to engage with a wider audience and deliver messages and information. I have set up neighbourhood watch groups online, one with 18,000 members in the community which has been great.								
5	It is constant, and one could do cllr role all day every day if you dont set your own boundaries								
6	The email volume gets greater every year. I spend more time on social media (Facebook) as more community & political groups use it. I have always done a weekly street letter to residents but never miss it now & phone canvas more as we cannot doorknock during the lockdown								
7	I spend a large amount of time reading and responding to emails, likewise Facebook								
8	The volume of information from the council has increased. Often it is repetitive, but you still must check it in case something new is mixed in. Email leads to far more residents making contact at any hour of the day. Council Officers are also overloaded with emails, meaning councillor enquiries can frequently get ignored or lost. I spend a lot of time chasing up emails sent weeks or months earlier which officers haven't responded to. This means I also have to deal with irate constituents, who assure I haven't kept my promise to take up an issue. Social media is probably the worst, and expects an almost instant response. It encourages casual, poorly thought out and sometimes aggressive messages, which often lead to far more work to properly understand the nature of the problem . A good portion of these contacts are not even from your constituents, but there is often no easy way of separating these from the people who you have a duty to respond to.								
9	There is much more email than previously which makes Councillors much more accessible.								
10	It hasn't because I always prioritise my Council work, to the point of not accepting other work, when there is a clash.								
11	You are under scrutiny 24hrs a day, 7 days a week, 365 a year. As an ambassador for your community and city at all times, even when you are on your own time, people expect instant replies to problems and want to hold you to account for the central and local government polices, this takes getting used to.								
12	massively - it takes up most of my time (if you also include teams/zoom briefings with officers)								
13	massively - it takes up most of my time (if you also include teams/zoom briefings with officers)								
14	it is non stop and people expect instant responses								
15	It has taken over								



## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

How has social media, and instant communications such as email, impacted on how you undertake your role and on your life outside the City Council?			
		Response Percent	Response Total
16	yes, massively due to Covid - a lot of work done online		
17	Yes alot as people expect to find all their ward information on social media whatever the time. You are constantly on duty of you are social media  You are expected to ebe available 24 7		
18	Yes, Facebook in particular. New groups are developing constantly. Pressure to respond instantaneously is high. Maintaining a high profile has become essential and resident expectations are significant.		
19	yes it's taken up more of my time as residents email at weekends		
20	It has meant that residents have further means to contact me -- sometimes this is good, but occasionally it means that residents decide to complain about the council/their Cllr very publicly and this can get in the way of dealing straightforwardly with an issue.		
21	Since being elected I set up a Cllr Facebook page which has become a really effective way to communicate with residence - I've developed a good base with lots of interaction and residents use it as a platform to get in touch over local issues.  In addition to this I deal with all casework via email or phone but I will always email the resident to inform them of a outcome if they have email. in the rare occasion they don't, I will call them.		
22	It's (almost) a 24/7 reactive service now (sleep does intrude).		
23	We have all become much more accessible and constituents and others want quick replies.		
24	Easier two way communication, but an additional contact channel for residents		
25	I'm far busier than I ever thought I would be. It means issues can be dealt with much quicker, but it's a toll.		
26	We know have access to emails24/7 so you tend to respond more often		
27	Incredibly so! I can honestly say I receive at least 4 or 5 messages on Social Media a day with various issues as well as being 'tagged' in posts on Social Media for issues that require attention. I even receive messages at 2-3am from people messaging requiring assistance.		
28	In many ways it has helped to deal with issues more instantly, however it also means that it has increased activity outside traditional work hours. particularly greater use of text messages and whats app have significantly increased this.		
29	Yes, 24 x 7 always accountable.		
30	It's made it much harder, Cllr's are vulnerable to public attack on SM		
31	I have been subject to abusive comments on Twitter, some of which have been defamatory. This has added stress to my life		
32	Much more casework comes through social media, often making it more difficult to monitor and keep up. It's much easier for constituents and members of the public to contact politicians through social media than conventionally. It means you are constantly contactable and working and it's much more intense. People are also less inhibited and more direct on social media, increasing pressure on councillors.		
33	No. I think it depends on the community you represent as for many face to face contact is still the preferred method of communication. They want their elected officials to be visible.		
34	I don't use social media. Email means that I'm available 7 days each week throughout the year.		
35	Social media means you are never off duty, and is the biggest source of stress		
36	I am expected by some to be available 24 hours a day 7 days a week. It means I've become more contactable but sadly for some members more easily criticised and attacked		

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

How has social media, and instant communications such as email, impacted on how you undertake your role and on your life outside the City Council?			
		Response Percent	Response Total
37	<p>Answered this in a previous question and talked about how if you don't get an instant response things can spiral.</p> <p>The only other significant thing I'd add is that it really adds to my stress and anxiety issues. When negative or challenge comments appear it really starts to affect me negatively at times. This can affect relationships with friends and family.</p>		
38	definitely, instant. Have many contact me via social media		
39	The ability to communicate and receive information through the email system and mobile phone whilst at times being very intrusive on your personal life is I now believe to be essential. Notwithstanding that, unless we ensure that we as well as our officers give them and ourselves permission to switch them off during our leisure time it will lead to stress and anxiety and subsequent physical sickness. We owe it to them and ourselves to take the necessary steps to impose breaks to prevent long term damage.		
40	<p>Email makes things much easier when I was working as I could check things late at night and send emails whenever I could not worrying about disturbing others.</p> <p>Social media was tricky as it meant people could contact me whenever and I wouldn't necessarily be in a position to respond. There is lots of pressure though to have a social media account to be accessible.</p>		
41	Because it is so fast things have speeded up, more to do in less time		
42	I find it difficult not to respond when I receive an email		
43	During covid pandemic it was one of very few ways to replace face to face contact		
44	I am very careful about how I phrase anything		
45	Much more work is done via email now. It makes it easier for me as I work and it means I can do a lot of work outside of office hours.		
46	social media, Zoom, Teams meetings and Emails have become an integral part of life outside the council to the extent that its became an unnegotiated compromise/intrusion.		
47	30% MORE		
48	It has impacted because once posted there is this belief it need to be action or responded instantly regardless of the time of day.		
49	Improved on demand information and communication, made processes faster.		
50	Physical surgeries have become less important as more direct means of communication have become more widely used. Some residents have come to expect a more flexible working pattern is in place that was the case when I was first elected.		
51	Since Covid has impacted and social media has been used more in resident raising issues and communication		
52	Enables me to provide information and pick up issues quickly to resolve.		
53	A lot of people prefer at least an initial contact by email		
54	Social media means I can convey messages to the public and receive comments about local issues more quickly. It also means that I spend many hours, outside of normal office hours interacting with members of the public.		
55	These things are essential for my role as a Councillor.		
56	You are never 'off'. I have not taken any time off completely from my council role due to the fact there residents/stakeholders can always contact you. I also am very careful about what I put online, aware that people are looking.		
57	Previously, letters could take a few weeks to get a response. Constituents expect a response the same day and the ubiquitous use of instant messaging means residents know when you have been online. This leads to a situation where you are 'always on call'. This is better in some ways for residents, but results in a tough work situation for councillors.		
			answered
			56

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

How has social media, and instant communications such as email, impacted on how you undertake your role and on your life outside the City Council?

	Response Percent	Response Total
	skipped	0

From your experience, do you think the balance of communication methods you are using is effective?

	Response Percent	Response Total
1 Yes	76.79%	43
2 No	3.57%	2
3 Don't know	21.43%	12
<b>Statistics</b>		
Minimum	1	Mean
1.46	Std. Deviation	0.82
Satisfaction Rate	22.81	answered
56		
Maximum	3	Variance
0.67	Std. Error	0.11
		skipped
		0

Please add a comment: (20)

1	As described, i adjust comms methods depending on lockdown etc. In any marginal ward communication levels have to be high at all times
2	Yes as I get a lot more emails from areas that get the street letters or where we have set up/cooperated on face book etc groups
3	Social media is a great tool, but constituents are often used to using it to contact large companies with dedicated social media teams. There is an expectation of a similar level of service when they contact their councillor. This can make it more difficult to balance dealing with urgent issues. For instance someone might be engaging with me in a lengthy online discussion about why leaves haven't been swept, when I need to spend that time trying to assist someone about to become homeless.
4	I use as many forms of communication as I can, so as few people as possible are left out.
5	Given the pandemic phone and email use has increased, however some older people still need face to face which means communication by letter rather than phone or email.
6	for now - it has to be online and phone
7	for now - it has to be online and phone
8	The communication methods are good but the volume is overwhelming. During lockdown I am working 10-12 hour days on the computer for virtual meetings, webinars, networking and communications yet at the end of most days I have in excess of 40 unread emails...
9	It would be helpful to have Labour Group or Council comms to support ward social media posting with general messaging specific to each ward which would save time chasing and cutting and pasting messages.
10	some times it gets information within a day
11	I think it is important that we make ourselves accessible to our residents and that we do this in whatever way they are comfortable. Residents shouldn't have to make effort to contact us - we should be readily available to help as that is what we're elected to do.
12	Apart from some initial IT problems, I'm happy with equipment and communication systems.
13	I am able to effectively manage a dramatically increased workload by managing social media and emails very effectively. However, this has been developed due to my length of service and understanding of IT
14	Electronic communication is generally more effective than letters and leaflets, a lot of people claim not to have received street letters or leaflets.
15	I like to think I can respond in different , for example will always visit a a issue with an old age pensioner

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

**From your experience, do you think the balance of communication methods you are using is effective?**

		Response Percent	Response Total
16	In normal years I meet people face to face when possible, during pandemic phone calls and email have replaced those		
17	There are many channels of communication available how ever the time it takes and the benefit is always the underlining factor.		
18	The world is changing so we must use various methods		
19	The mix of direct communications, newsletters, residents' meetings and physical surgeries seems to satisfy people's requirements for my involvement/assistance with their issues.		
20	I prefer face to face communication		

**In relation to the City Council's submission on council size, are there any other comments you'd like to make or issues you'd like to raise based on your experience as an Elected Member?**

		Response Percent	Response Total
1	Open-Ended Question	101.79%	57
1	No		
2	The pay is not enough and there is not enough time to fulfil the role and earn a living when you have a ward of high casework. There is a very unequal sharing of work.		
3	No		
4	I think where there are 3 active councillors in a ward, the work is manageable as you can share the workload and there are 3 councillors for residents to contact. However, even with just 1 inactive, or less active, member, the workload can become too much.		
5	Councillors in the Core City unitary authorities are unique in being the ONLY layer of elected representation other than the directly-elected Mayors, and national reps (MPs). We have no parish cllrs, no other layer of regional cllrs (eg GLA) and no other layer of local democracy - no district councils etc. We dont even have MEPs now!		
6	Its not a part time job if you do it conscientiously & Chair a committee. I used to spend a lot of time dressing for & travelling to & between 1 meeting to another so I prefer the use of more virtual meetings		
7	Even sharing work with two ward colleagues who are reliable and hard-working, work at ward level alone is a full-time job. Any reduction in the number of councillors and increase in the size of wards would make the work even more difficult		
8	Most councillors are currently working at full capacity. It would be difficult to reduce the number from the current 90, unless the role was made full time. It is important to remember that in a city like Liverpool there are no other tiers of government to take some of the workload (eg Parish councils, county council or regional assemblies). All work therefor falls on City Councillors, including providing scrutiny for the City Region and former County Council bodies such as Police, Fire, Waste and Transport.		
9	I have been a Councillor for a long time now and the work in the ward, due to austerity and then Covid, has increased massively, particularly as my ward has high levels of deprivation and lacks resilience.		
10	My view is that we have the number of elected members correct as we stand. Any reduction would increase the workload still further and make it more difficult for any member to have a second job.		
11	In relation to Old Swan ward this size is about right for 3 councillors for 16,000 residents however for other wards Central, Riverside, they may need one more extra councillor.		
12	the amount of need in the community has risen - and I suspect will grow hugely as the impact on the economy hits hard in 2021		

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

In relation to the City Council's submission on council size, are there any other comments you'd like to make or issues you'd like to raise based on your experience as an Elected Member?			Response Percent	Response Total
13	the amount of need in the community has risen - and I suspect will grow hugely as the impact on the economy hits hard in 2021			
14	th access to councillors has significantly increased. the more you do the more people want you to do, the more they demand of you.			
15	I think three councillors a ward should be maintained as it is possible to share the work load better as a team. I think the wards should be more equally balanced in terms of the number of residents in each ward across the city. The ratio of residents to councillors should be reduced to ensure a good level of service and support to residents and high quality representation.			
16	I think as it stands feels about right, 3 members per ward per size as it is			
17	The ward is too big for 3 councillors to fully meet the requirements of the electorate . Greater training is required to understand the functions of the offices and how to work smarter understanding what they do and how long these tasks take.If done properly it's a full time job.			
18	Pressure to respond instantaneously to Facebook comments is high. New resident discussion groups are constantly developing on Facebook. Maintaining a high profile has become essential and resident expectations are significant. Residents are able to share and comment on each other's casework items, and include councillors in these discussions. They appear more aware of their councillors, more eager to approach them and to involve them in discussions. This is welcomed and very positive but has considerably increased our workload.			
19	I think the work under taken by us as councillors has increased a lot in the lasted ten years			
20	My ward is growing, as are several other wards in the south of the city in particular.			
21	No, I think the current size of the council works well.			
22	The caseload and the community activism required to make a difference for people's lives would justify more wards, with smaller electorates and a greater number of councillors.			
23	On average our wards have a population of about 15k. In our case we have two of the 3 Cllrs filling major local govt roles outside the Council in addition to our council duties. To continue to do the amount of work demanded by constituents would mean us giving up these external roles which must be filled by Councillors.			
24	No, I feel the size is right			
25	The amount of case work that councillors get could not feasibly be done with fewer councillors. Residents' issues would suffer.			
26	We work so hard and have seen large cuts to budgets and staff leaving councillors to do the Admin invites ect for walk abouts			
27	I think the Council could do with an increase in some areas. I think any reduction in members would be detrimental to the City. I can honestly say in my ward, we are constantly working and addressing casework. For the bigger areas in the City, an increase in Elected Members would be beneficial. I vehemently oppose in the strongest possible terms any reduction to our numbers as things are already a 'firefighting' exercise as it is.			
28	In practical terms as funding cuts and austerity have lead to a reduction in council services and the officer headcount, as councillors we have naturally seen our work load increase, and thus the time required increase, as we have stepped into the breach. Equally with the impact of deprivation increasing due to cuts the demands have increased significantly also.			
29	With austerity, cuts in funding and the consequences following the Covid emergency I expect the workload of Councillors will increase significantly.			
30	We don't have enough staff			

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

In relation to the City Council's submission on council size, are there any other comments you'd like to make or issues you'd like to raise based on your experience as an Elected Member?			
		Response Percent	Response Total
31	The amount of casework is increasing in wards. The role of Councillor is more about facilitation and co-ordination at a ward level, and this has increasing demands on time		
32	I think council size is broadly right and works well. 30 wards results in a manageable workload. Having three members per ward works well as it allows for team work and some specialisation on issues (eg housing issues, planning, environment, schools). It also gives constituents a choice (eg I heard of residents saying there are some issues they'd prefer to disclose to a woman councillor). It also means that if a councillor is on sick leave or Lord Mayor for the year there are two others to manage the work load temporarily.		
33	I don't think anything prepares you for the breadth of work and the amount that is involved in the role. I believe it is unrealistic to reduce the number of wards or elected members and will reduce service to residents.		
34	The job of councillor is non stop and 3 Councillors per ward the size of Childwall is a sensible number. The needs of residents would be more difficult to meet if there were fewer Councillors.		
35	our work load is increasing, therefore the council size should also.		
36	To be honest I believe we need more Councillors not less. Some wards are busier than others but all wards have more IT savvy residents who are reporting more issues and expect members to react quickly, effectively and successfully. The use of social media and emails together with online casework reporting is significantly increasing the workloads of both members and officers. Therefore, Council size should at least stay as is and at best increase for wards with more or increasing levels of issues. Thank you for asking me to submit my comments and answers.		
37	N/A		
38	council is doing a good job, works collaboratively with members.		
39	From my experience going back as a councillor in the 1980's it is clear to me that the support given to councillors from the council has due to cuts diminished considerably. The introduction of new technology and the mobile phone has also led to councillors being available to residents and outside bodies morning noon and night. I can state through experience that in my previous time as a councillor unless I had meetings or surgeries my evenings and week-ends were free without interruption. It was unusual to even receive a telephone call during the evening or week-end. With the advent of instant communication through new technology and mobile phones the time free from these becomes more imperative for a persons health and well being. How we achieve this is something that I believe is essential in order to attract people to take up the role of local councillors.		
40	I think there are some wards which have a higher demand especially in North end, so when considering ward sizes it needs to consider demographics and not just how many people there are. In the south people are more likely to contact Council directly with issues so demand is less IMO.		
41	The City is growing very quickly with thousands of new homes being built. There is also an aging population that needs our attention in order to maintain independent lives. Despite the reduction in funding residents expect the same level of service. Councillors have to deal with all of these issues and the Council size should not be reduced.		
42	It all depends on the person who is the councillor, you can work 24/7 and be on call or decide that you will contact the problems raised at your convenience , I think most Cllrs do their best		
43	Committee support is lacking for minor parties. It would ease the burden on the councillors if committee support was adequate.		
44	No		
45	I feel that the reduction in officers has increased the work load of Councillors.		
46	It is difficult to set the right number of councillors and number of wards in the city however it is crucial that we don't underestimate the level of need in all wards and especially wards of high deprivation, new and transient community. I believe a minimum of three councillors is a most and where there is evidence of deprivation, joblessness, high mortality rate and an increase in population which would require more		

## Appendix 1 – Councillor Survey Response Analysis

In relation to the City Council's submission on council size, are there any other comments you'd like to make or issues you'd like to raise based on your experience as an Elected Member?			
		Response Percent	Response Total
	<p>intervention and support I would argue that there should be four councillors and this would both protect the resident in making sure that there is a proactive approach to the needs and also protect the mental wellbeing and family life of the elected members of that ward.</p> <p>There is a greater strain on councillors with a high demand ward and this is exacerbated if a surge of workload happens as a result of an incident, new ward project or when a newly inexperienced councillor is elected, and needs the coaching by fellow ward councillors.</p>		
47	lack of parking space near to mtgs		
48	We need more Councillors as the city has grown, for the benefit of all residents		
49	<p>Liverpool City Council to give more consultation and notice to issues that affect the Wards of City Councillors.</p> <p>For ward Councillors to not get excluded in any openings or meetings related to Council business</p>		
50	The minority party groups have grown in number in recent years but the Committees support staff has been reduced to <1 FTE. This should be reviewed with the aim of increasing the support available.		
51	<p>The levels of HMOs has increase during lockdown</p> <p>The levels of highways enforcement has decreased</p> <p>Anti social behaviour increased.</p>		
52	The role of being an elected member is challenging to be the first point of contact and resident support request have increased.		
53	Three councillors per ward is a good number given the workload.		
54	As a new councillor I don't think anything can prepare you for the variety of cases which you will deal with. I think councillors would benefit from better access to what council departments exist and what is the role of each department.		
55	I believe that I undertake more than my fair share of casework, as I believe my ward to have a much higher demand than other wards.		
56	I believe that 3 member wards allow for a good break down of work in a comradely way.		
57	The population of Liverpool is increasing. The number of constituents on average is increases in each ward. Resident reliance on elected members in the absence and defunding of other support mechanisms is increasing. Having support from other ward colleagues is vital when we already feel beleaguered. I would be reluctant to change the size of the council.		
		answered	56
		skipped	0






## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor





### Local Government Boundary Review: A week to view of an Elected Member

Please select your ward from the list:							Response Percent	Response Total
1	Allerton and Hunts Cross						0.00%	0
2	Anfield						16.67%	2
3	Belle Vale						0.00%	0
4	Central						8.33%	1
5	Childwall						8.33%	1
6	Church						0.00%	0
7	Clubmoor						0.00%	0
8	County						0.00%	0
9	Cressington						8.33%	1
10	Croxteth						8.33%	1
11	Everton						0.00%	0
12	Fazakerley						0.00%	0
13	Greenbank						0.00%	0
14	Kensington and Fairfield						0.00%	0
15	Kirkdale						0.00%	0
16	Knotty Ash						0.00%	0
17	Mossley Hill						0.00%	0
18	Norris Green						0.00%	0
19	Old Swan						0.00%	0
20	Picton						0.00%	0
21	Princes Park						0.00%	0
22	Riverside						0.00%	0
23	Speke-Garston						0.00%	0
24	St Michael's						0.00%	0
25	Tuebrook and Stoneycroft						0.00%	0
26	Warbreck						8.33%	1
27	Wavertree						16.67%	2
28	West Derby						8.33%	1
29	Woolton						0.00%	0
30	Yew Tree						16.67%	2
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	2	Mean	16.67	Std. Deviation	11.6	answered	12
	Maximum	30	Variance	134.56	Std. Error	3.35		



## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

In addition to your role as an Elected Member, what other positions do you hold within the Council? (Please select all options that apply.)							Response Percent	Response Total	
1	Lord Mayor or Deputy Lord Mayor						0.00%	0	
2	Cabinet Elected Member						16.67%	2	
3	Regulatory Committee Chair or Deputy						0.00%	0	
4	Select Committee Chair or Deputy						8.33%	1	
5	Scrutiny Panel or Task Group Chair or Deputy						0.00%	0	
6	Opposition Leader						0.00%	0	
7	Opposition Spokesperson						8.33%	1	
8	None						58.33%	7	
9	Other (please tell us about any other positions below):						8.33%	1	
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	2	Mean	6.67	Std. Deviation	2.39	answered	12	
	Maximum	9	Variance	5.72	Std. Error	0.69	skipped	0	
Other (please tell us about any other positions below): (1)									
1	Liverpool City Region Transport Committee								

How long have you been an Elected Member?							Response Percent	Response Total
1	1 to 5 years						58.33%	7
2	6 to 10 years						8.33%	1
3	11 to 15 years						25.00%	3
4	16 to 20 years						8.33%	1
5	Over 20 years						0.00%	0
<b>Statistics</b>	Minimum	1	Mean	1.83	Std. Deviation	1.07	answered	12
	Maximum	4	Variance	1.14	Std. Error	0.31	skipped	0

## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

Day: Sunday			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Morning		100.00%	12
	1	Check council emails		
	2	emails		
	3	check and answer emails, leafleting, social media		
	4	street letters		
	5	Emails		
	6	1		
	7	Emails & telephone calls		
	8	Emails		
	9	Nothing		
	10	0		
	11	yes		
	12	0		
2	Afternoon		100.00%	12
	1	Contact officers for action to casework		
	2	emails & phone calls		
	3	Emails, social media, occasional ward event		
	4	community event		
	5	Work on newsletter and social media		
	6	1		
	7	Off		
	8	Drive around the ward/Door knocking		
	9	Nothing		
	10	1		
	11	yes		
	12	0		
3	Evening		100.00%	12
	1	Discuss matters with colleagues		
	2	texts & emails		
	3	Emails, social media		
	4	emails		
	5	Preparation based on diary for the week		
	6	1		
	7	Same as above		
	8	Answering Machine Messages		

## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

Day: Sunday			Response Percent	Response Total
9	Did some email and reading ahead of the work. Did diary for the week ahead.			
10	0			
11	no			
12	0			
			answered	12
			skipped	0
Please add a comment: (4)				
1	I check my emails constantly, to the point of annoying others. Normally, weekends are good for leafleting. I will base these answers on last week. Obviously, Covid has stopped leafleting for now but I would normally spend a lot of time at the weekend doing that, across the city.			
2	Residents do not consider the days of the week, if they have an issue they will call you or email.			
3	Try to keep Sundays free for family/friends.			
4	ward activities			

Day: Monday			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Morning		100.00%	12
1	Check emails, calls, social media			
2	Emails & phone calls & Cllrs surgery			
3	Emails. Children's Social Care meeting			
4	emails			
5	Emails/ward visits			
6	2			
7	Surgery			
8	F/T Employment			
9	Attended a 2 hours Zoom meeting with OECD on sustainable development. .			
10	2 hours emails			
11	yes			
12	4			
2	Afternoon		100.00%	12
1	Respond to casework			
2	visiting site issues & residents			
3	Emails, casework, social media			
4	case work			

## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

Day: Monday			Response Percent	Response Total
5	Meetings/KITS with officers			
6	1			
7	Calls and emails especially from our surgery			
8	F/T Employment			
9	Dealt with email. Designed some newsletters.			
10	phone neighbourhood officer 1			
11	yes			
12	4			
3	Evening		100.00%	12
1	Attend meetings/Make contact with residents or colleagues			
2	emails & phone calls & texts			
3	Emails, cases,			
4	food pick ups and prep			
5	Political Cabinet/ Labour Party Group meetings			
6	2			
7	Checking emails and possible zoom meeting			
8	Emails/Reading Up			
9	Nothing.			
10	0			
11	yes			
12	1			
			answered	12
			skipped	0
Please add a comment: (3)				
1	We tend to hold our Group meetings on a Monday. Also I am the groups treasurer so we had our executive. Meetings on Mondays.			
2	This was a day I'd designated to deal with council work.			
3	emails			

## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

Day: Tuesday			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Morning		100.00%	12
	1	Check emails, calls, social media		
	2	phone calls & emails & texts		
	3	Teaching last Tuesday. Emails		
	4	volunteering at food co-op in the community shop		
	5	Emails/meetings/visits/campaigning in ward		
	6	1		
	7	Ground Safty and Regulatory committee meetings.		
	8	F/T Employment		
	9	Attended a Zoom meeting in the morning for an hour. Dealt with some casework on email and telephone.		
	10	2hrs emails		
	11	yes		
	12	4		
2	Afternoon		100.00%	12
	1	Respond to casework		
	2	visiting site area's & meeting residents		
	3	Teaching. Emails		
	4	volunteering at food co-op in the community shop		
	5	Emails/meetings/ward visits		
	6	2		
	7	Walk around ward		
	8	F/T Employment		
	9	Self-employment work.		
	10	0		
	11	yes		
	12	4		
3	Evening		100.00%	12
	1	Attend meetings/Make contact with residents or colleagues		
	2	phone calls & emails		
	3	Councillors' briefing. Emails.		
	4	delivering food hampers to families sheilding		
	5	Emails/meetings/social media		
	6	1		
	7	Emails		
	8	Evening Off		

## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

Day: Tuesday			Response Percent	Response Total
9	Zoom meeting about mass testing pilot (1 hour). Self-employment work (2 hours)			
10	0			
11	no			
12	1			
			answered	12
			skipped	0
Please add a comment: (3)				
1	I have had four days teaching since September. If there is a 'set piece' meeting like on Monday, I would turn any teaching work down.			
2	this is a weekly activity supporting over 70 families a week			
3	Today was a mixed day when I did some council work and some self-employed work.			

Day: Wednesday			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Morning		100.00%	12
1	Check emails, calls, social media			
2	planning committee phone calls & texts & emails			
3	Emails, caseload, social media			
4	volunteering at foodbank			
5	Emails/meetings/visits			
6	1			
7	Phone calls and emails			
8	F/T Employment			
9	Self-employed work			
10	2 hours emails			
11	no			
12	4			
2	Afternoon		100.00%	12
1	Respond to casework			
2	visiting residents regarding issues			
3	Emails, casework, social media			
4	volunteering at foodbank			
5	Emails/meetings/visits			
6	2			

## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

Day: Wednesday			Response Percent	Response Total
7	Issues within the ward.			
8	F/T Employment			
9	Self-employed work			
10	0			
11	no			
12	4			
3	Evening		100.00%	12
1	Attend meetings/Make contact with residents or colleagues			
2	phone calls & emails			
3	Emails, caseload, social media.			
4	delivering food parcels to families sheilding			
5	Select committees / full council/social media			
6	1			
7	Full Council Meetings. Emails etc			
8	Emails/Researching			
9	Nothing			
10	select committee 2.5 hrs			
11	yes			
12	2			
			answered	12
			skipped	0
Please add a comment: (2)				
1	this is a weekly activity			
2	I am doing a major piece of work for a client in North Wales. Today I was based all day at their site in meetings. I did some calls, emails and social media for my council role throughout the day.			

## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

Day: Thursday			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Morning		100.00%	12
	1	Check emails, calls, social media		
	2	licensing committee & neighbourhood committee		
	3	Emails, social media, casework		
	4	emails		
	5	Emails/meetings/visits		
	6	1		
	7	Accounts		
	8	F/T Employment		
	9	Printed out and delivered some letters about a licensing application.		
	10	0		
	11	no		
	12	4		
2	Afternoon		100.00%	12
	1	Respond to casework		
	2	meeting with refuse teams & alleyway roll out team		
	3	Emails, social media, casework		
	4	emails		
	5	Emails/meetings/cabinet member briefings		
	6	2		
	7	Emails		
	8	F/T Employment		
	9	Did an interview for my self-employed work (1.5 hours). Was a Zoom call with residents and a planning applicant about an Operational Management Plan for an Airbnb development next door to residential apartments (1 hours). Follow up on this (0.5 hours). Email and casework.		
	10	0		
	11	no		
	12	4		
3	Evening		100.00%	12
	1	Attend meetings/Make contact with residents or colleagues		
	2	phone calls texts & emails		
	3	emails, social media, caseload, ward meeting or surgery.		
	4	council meeting		
	5	Labour Party meetings/ surgeries		
	6	1		
	7	Housing and Regeneration meetings		



## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

Day: Thursday			Response Percent	Response Total
8	Preparing for Meetings			
9	Email and casework (2 hours). Designing news letters (2 hours)			
10	2hrs emails			
11	yes			
12	1			
			answered	12
			skipped	0
Please add a comment: (2)				
1	All casework involves interaction with council officers and, very frequently, Community Groups.			
2	try to catch up on emails			

Day: Friday			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Morning		100.00%	12
1	Check emails, calls, social media			
2	meeting residents concerns phone calls & emails etc			
3	Funeral of colleague			
4	emails and letters			
5	Emails/cabinet meetings/meetings/visits			
6	1			
7	Ward issues			
8	F/T Employment			
9	Printed off and delivered some street letters (1 hour). Picked up marked electoral registers (0.5 hours)			
10	0			
11	no			
12	4			
2	Afternoon		100.00%	12
1	Respond to casework			
2	Action weekend leafleting in designated ward			
3	Residents meeting, plus officer			
4	street surgery			
5	Emails/meetings/visits/campaigning			
6	2			
7	Catching up with officers regarding funding and jobs to be carried out with external contractors			

## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

Day: Friday			Response Percent	Response Total
8	F/T Employment			
9	Travelled to Manchester for meeting with a client (self-employment) (4 hours)			
10	2 hrs group office			
11	no			
12	4			
3	Evening		100.00%	12
1	Attend meetings/Make contact with residents or colleagues			
2	phone calls texts & emails			
3	Party meeting leafleting, emails.			
4	delivering food hampers			
5	Labour Party meetings			
6	0			
7	Emails			
8	Chasing Up Council Officers			
9	Nothing			
10	2 hr zoom meeting			
11	yes			
12	0			
			answered	12
			skipped	0
Please add a comment: (2)				
1	This is difficult to do because no week is the same.			
2	Friday is a weekly street surgery			

Day: Saturday			Response Percent	Response Total
1	Morning		100.00%	12
1	Check emails, calls, social media			
2	delivering ward letters & emails			
3	In normal times, leafleting, surgeries.			
4	community clean up day and free skips			
5	Campaigning in the city/ ward surgeries			
6	2			
7	Calling in to see Residents			

## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

Day: Saturday				
			Response Percent	Response Total
8	Tieing Up Things			
9	Emails and casework (2 hours)			
10	4 hrs ward activity			
11	yes			
12	2			
2	Afternoon		100.00%	12
1	Respond to casework			
2	phone calls emails & texts			
3	As above plus emails			
4	cleaning and greening alleyways			
5	Campaigning in the ward/ emails			
6	1			
7	Checking up on jobs that residents may state			
8	Afternoon Off			
9	Designing newsletters (2 hours)			
10	2 hrs emails			
11	yes			
12	0			
3	Evening		100.00%	12
1	Attend meetings/Make contact with residents or colleagues			
2	emails & phone calls			
3	Emails, casework.			
4	time off			
5	Emails/social media			
6	0			
7	Just check over emails			
8	Evening Off			
9	Nothing.			
10	0			
11	no			
12	0			
			answered	12
			skipped	0
Please add a comment: (2)				
1	This is just a snapshot, based on fewer visits to the ward than in normal times. However, emails and other contact has increased, as problems have been magnified during lockdown eg financial problems, health problems, addiction problems, housing problems and many others.			

## Appendix 2 - Working Week of a City Councillor

Day: Saturday		
	Response Percent	Response Total
2	weekly clean up days across the ward is very popular with residents	
	lots of demand to help clean and green alleyways across the ward, this has become a weekly event.	

## Appendix 3



Liverpool  
City Council

Local Government Boundary Commission for England

# Liverpool City Council *Technical Report*

January 2021



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## 1. Introduction

This Technical Report is intended to provide details of the approach and methodology applied by Liverpool City Council for purposes of forecasting population and electorate change and to in turn inform requirements for democratic representation at a local level as well as the pattern of Wards and geopolitical boundary locations within the area of the city.

Population and Electorate forecasts for 2027 have been calculated using the methodology detailed within this report on the basis that the number and distribution of both population and electors in the city will continue to change during the six-year period 2019-27, based on previous demographic patterns and future projected housing developments.

Wards and Polling District data are presented as follows –

- (i) Current Population (December 2019);
- (ii) Current Electorate (December 2019);
- (iii) Future Population (December 2027); and
- (iv) Future Electorate (December 2027).

Wards and polling district forecasts are presented as current for December 2019 (published January 2020) and future Electorate (as at June 2027), the population aged 17 plus (to show potential Electorate) and the total population (to show potential Councillor caseload).

An explanation of how these figures have been derived is provided within this report, covering –

- ✓ ONS Mid-Year Estimate Data
- ✓ electorate patterns;
- ✓ student and HMO population distribution and impacts;
- ✓ Individual Electoral Registration (IER) impacts and required adjustments; and
- ✓ housing development projections, the latter reflecting already permitted developments as well as development areas formally identified in the Local Plan and appraised in the City Council's Strategic Housing Land Area Assessment (SHLAA), and which are projected to have been constructed and in occupation by June 2027.

## 2. Background

### a) ONS Population Data 2004-2019

ONS Mid-Year Estimates for the period 2004 to 2019 show a consistent trend of population growth as detailed below in Table (a) (i)

Table (a) (i) – ONS Mid-Year Estimates & % Change 2004-2019

	MYE 2019	MYE 2018	MYE 2017	MYE 2016	MYE 2015	MYE 2014	MYE 2013	MYE 2012
Liverpool	498,042	494,814	491,549	487,605	480,873	474,569	471,789	470,191
% Change to previous	0.65	0.66	0.81	1.40	1.33	0.59	0.34	0.97

	MYE 2011	MYE 2010	MYE 2009	MYE 2008	MYE 2007	MYE 2006	MYE 2005	MYE 2004
Liverpool	465,656	461,403	457,523	454,468	453,582	453,055	452,278	448,091
% Change to previous	0.92	0.85	0.67	0.20	0.12	0.17	0.93	-

### b) Calculating Population – Post 2019 mid-year ONS Projections

All eight mid-year estimates released by Office for National Statistics (ONS) since the 2011 Census (up to the 2019 ONS mid-year estimates) have given Liverpool a lower growth trajectory than expected, based on the previous decade's growth and administrative data.

The factors detailed below all impact directly on population growth and distribution within Liverpool but are not reflected within the ONS mid-year projections thereby exacerbating the variance between ONS mid-year estimate and actual population. This in turn results in an artificially low electorate base calculation.

#### EU & Non-EU Migrant Population Movements

ONS projections predict that the net gain/loss for migration (UK and international) unlike the average net gain of 2,500 migrants per annum between 2011 and 2019. However, latest National Insurance Number registrations to foreign workers are at a higher level than any seen last decade, including the years when EU migrants were arriving in the UK in very high numbers. Liverpool hospitals continue to actively recruit from both European and Non-European countries to address vacancies not being met locally.

#### Multi Occupancy Residential Conversions

These typically comprise the conversion of an ordinary dwelling house of a single household to become a dwelling occupied by multiple households with shared communal kitchen, bathroom and amenity space. These conversions are described under the planning process as Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs).



Over the past decade, Liverpool has seen a significant rise in the number of HMOs in the City. In part this reflects a demand for accommodation for single person households but is also driven by current national Government welfare changes as well as the lucrative potential yield such conversions may offer landlords (a private landlord can readily generate an income of £450-500 per week through a 5 or 6 bedroom HMO).

Whilst HMOs provide a necessary part of Liverpool's housing market, they can cause significant problems from both a housing and neighbourhood point of view including –

- removing family homes from the housing market;
- creating street level management problems such as car parking and waste collection;
- generating both actual and perceived neighbourhood problems such as anti-social behaviour;
- creating poor quality and poorly managed living environments for some of the City's most vulnerable residents.

All of the above issues require the ongoing intervention and actions of Councillors and results in significant casework and intervention responsibilities falling across large areas of the city. This places yet more demands on the limited capacity of the existing cohort of Councillors.

Critically, the prevalence of conversions results in upwards pressure on population and associated electorates for concentrated geographic areas whilst not being captured within ONS mid-year estimates. This results in inaccuracies in terms of both population size and distribution across the entire city.

An analysis of planning applications and completions, building control notifications and registrations under the former citywide Selective Landlord Licensing Scheme for the period 2015 to 2019 inclusive (5 years) has been utilised for purposes of this report.

This has identified that whilst conversions are evident across all areas of the city, these are concentrated predominantly in the existing wards and polling districts as detailed below –

- Anfield;
- Central;
- Greenbank;
- Kensington and Fairfield;
- Picton;
- Princes Park;
- Riverside; and
- Tuebrook and Stoneycroft; and
- Wavertree.

Evidence also demonstrates significant conversion rates but at a lower order of magnitude in areas of covered by a number of polling districts in the current Kirkdale and Church Wards.

This forecast model therefore incorporates adjustment factors to quantify the impacts of conversions on population and electorate based on a robust analysis of existing data as detailed below.

### **Student Developments & Student Population Projection**

Liverpool has a number of housing developments underway and many planned between now and 2027 and indeed beyond. University student numbers are lower than the peak level reached between 1998 (when tuition fees were first introduced) and 2012 (when revisions were made to the tuition fees model), but the number of students living in the city has largely recovered from 51,000 in 2010 to approximately 70,000 in 2019.

This upward trajectory is anticipated to continue albeit at a much more moderate level, reflecting the impacts of the departure from the EU on EU and Non-EU student populations.

This forecast model therefore specifically incorporates adjustment factors to address the distribution of the student population distribution across the city, with specific reference to existing spatial planning data and planning permissions for those areas, which have concentrations of student populations.

### **School-Age Populations – Impacts on IER**

The number of resident pupils recorded on the School Census has risen annually since 2010. Taken together, it is reasonable to assume a higher growth trajectory than projected by ONS.

## **c) Liverpool City Council Forecast Model (LCCFM)**

In order to provide robust projections for purposes of the Boundary Review process, Liverpool City Council has developed and utilised a Forecast Model, which combined ONS Mid-Year Estimates data with qualitative and quantitative data analysis and projections taking into consideration the following factors –

- Housing & Residential Development Projections;
- Multi-Occupancy Residential Development & Conversions; and
- Population Distribution.

The above factors are explained in detail below and in the accompanying Annexes to this Technical Report, including data sources and methodology applied.

In relation to the above factors, these are included in order to take realistic account of administrative change at neighbourhood level during the period utilising the established ONS data projection model combined with specific local considerations. This is because:

- ONS projections are only at district level and there are significant differences in demography across Liverpool;

- Liverpool's population was undercounted in the 2011 Census (acknowledged by ONS);
- The revised methodology that undercounted Liverpool before the 2011 Census has been used nationally on estimates and subnational population projections since 2011. Without adjustment this consistently underestimates actual population and in turn exacerbates statistical discrepancy year on year; and
- Liverpool, as Liverpool City Region's economic hub, with two core universities and a number of second tier Higher and Further Education establishments offers abundant available, affordable rental stock (unlike London). Combined with the pull-factor of established Black and Minority Ethnic (BAME) communities, the actual population of the city is adversely affected by the current ONS methodology. There are a number of other towns and cities with similar issues including that of comparable core cities such Manchester, Newcastle and Leeds.

### **3. Methodology**

#### **a) Overview**

Subnational population projections are released at district level only, for the purposes of electoral boundary calculations this is inadequate. Using ONS ward distribution from mid-year estimates projected forward would not take into account specific local factors influencing population distribution and growth, as detailed below.

Liverpool City Council's forecasting model for purposes of this review uses the ONS Mid-Year Estimates as a base reference point, to which factor adjustments as detailed below are applied. All factor adjustments have been developed and informed using historic local data from a wide range of sources, to inform, enhance or change the likely future population at polling district and ward levels.

#### **b) Calculating the 2027 Population & Electorate**

For purposes of the Boundary Review process, the LCCFM has been used to estimate the 2027 total population and the 2027 population aged 17 and over by polling district, as well as by Ward using current boundaries.

##### **Electorate**

A comparison between the December 2019 electorate (published January 2020) and the 2019 ONS mid-year population estimate proportion of registered electors to population aged 17 and over has been used as a starting point for calculating the expected 2027 electorate. The June 2013 proportion of registered electors to population aged 17 and over in ONS mid-year estimates has been used to represent pre IER levels. This date and figure are used as being closest to the last election prior to the implementation of IER.

ONS mid-year estimates have been used because these represent a consistent baseline methodology utilised across the UK and is therefore beneficial for purposes of the review process in aiding the work of both LGBCE and the City Council in quantifying specific local adjustment factors and how these translate into more accurate population and electorate forecasts.

##### **Housing Development Projections**

The Council's Residential Development Pipeline figures derived from the Strategic Housing & Land Area Assessment (SHLAA) and population forecast have been compared to confirm the two are aligned throughout the timeline modelled. This approach recognises that growth in the city – both economic and population – will not be distributed evenly. This is borne out by the current inequality in electorate per Ward, which has developed since the last review of 2004.

Future approved housing development have informed the distribution of residents in wards from 2019 up to 2027 by redistributing migration within wards in relation to the expected average household size and type of proposed units (as detailed in this methodology. As part of this comparison, an allowance is made for unimplemented approved Planning, which is fixed at 10% reflecting an analysis of Planning Applications submitted for the period 2015 to 2019.

MOSAIC geo-demographic profiling at household level as at 2019 has been used to determine the age and sex of residents in each ward for those aged over 17 (adjusting for postgraduates if necessary) from 2019. Proposed housing has not increased the resident population other than if the housing is in a ward with a higher fertility rate there may be a greater increase in babies than in one with a low rate; it has been used only as a guide to redistributing the population based on how much new housing is proposed in each Ward.

### **Population Distribution, Adjustment Factors & Methodology**

The following factors have been taken into consideration when modelling population and electorate projections across the city –

(i) **Individual Electoral Registration (IER)**

Predicting the electorate in 2027 is challenging because the introduction of IER has fundamentally affected registration rates since its introduction in June 2014. In June 2013 (pre-IER), the registered electorate in Liverpool was 323,365. In June 2014 (post IER), it was 317,561, and this despite a European and local elections taking place at which we will always see a significant increase in voter registrations.

Despite a large number of properties and students halls of residence being built in the city centre the number of registrations didn't show any significant increase over the next few years.

Further changes to legal requirements associated with electoral registration took place during early 2016, in the form of a requirement to review and deletion of electors who have moved property but also at the same time the addition of new electors in the city. This resulted in a registered electorate at June 2016 of 318,727 despite just having had three combined elections City Mayor, Police & Crime Commissioner and Local Councillors which would have had an upwards pressure on registration trends in previous months.

IER has a disproportionate impact on both transient and multiple occupancy residents, which for purposes of this Technical Report are taken to comprise Student Residential Accommodation and Houses in Multiple Occupation. These residential types are specifically assessed below.

It is difficult to predict in the long term what will happen to registration rates as a consequence of IER. However, based on current evidence and patterns of registration it is unlikely that the wards most affected by IER will see registration rates recover to pre IER levels. These are areas of significant population churn where there is a high volume of frequent movers who are not always re-registering at their new addresses, and also students, who either do not register to vote when they arrive in the city or do but then do not keep their registrations update to date when they move.

This is therefore addressed in the adjustment methodology set out below.

### Adjustment Methodology

In recognition of the impacts of the above factors collectively on electoral registration post IER, a method has been devised to reflect that there will be some return to pre IER levels of registration but that this will occur unevenly across the city depending on the factors already outlined.

The relative percentage point change between pre and post IER electoral registration has been calculated for each Ward and polling district, and are set out at Annex E to this Technical Report.

A graduated increase has been determined such that those Wards with a difference in registration rate greater than 10 percentage points will not recover at all and those with a difference of 5 to 10 percentage points will only recover slightly, by 5%.

For wards with a small drop in rates between pre and post IER, those with a difference between 2 and 5 percentage points will recover by 40% and those with hardly any difference, less than 2 percentage points, will return back to pre IER levels as summarised in the table below –

**Table b (i) (a): Graduated method used to determine recovery to pre IER registration rates**

<2 %points difference between pre and post IER rates	=	revert to pre IER % by 2025
>2 but <5% points difference	=	revert 40% back to pre IER level
>5 but <10% points difference	=	revert 5% back to pre IER level
>10% points difference	=	remain at post IER % level

The results using this method is a forecast for Liverpool future electorate in 2027 of 380,601, with an underlying population of residents aged 17 and over of 466,894 and a total population of 569,583.

**(ii) Student Residential Development**

Students currently represent approximately 10% of the resident population, these being predominantly clustered in the following Wards and polling districts, predominantly in purpose-built residential accommodation –

**Table b (ii) (a) wards with the highest numbers of completions purpose built student residential accommodation 2015-20**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Total Student Bedspaces Completed</b>
2015-20	Central	3658
2015-20	Everton	640
2015-20	Riverside	288
2015-20	Princes Park	260
2015-20	Picton	118

When comparing the list of Wards at Table b (ii) (a) above with the data set out at Table D1 in Annex D to this Technical Report - illustrating pre and post IER percentage variation by Ward and polling district - it is evident that certain Wards and polling districts have been particularly negatively affected by the introduction of IER, thus establishing a direct correlation.

These are also the Wards and polling districts where there is a prevalence of purpose built student accommodation and have seen a combination of frequent movers and these areas account for more than a third of resident students in the city. Residential developments projected for these areas are, by virtue of their scale and location as well as pre-approved or in-progress planning application, anticipated to see further student accommodation constructed during the period to which this review relates.

This is therefore addressed in the adjustment methodology set out below.

**Adjustment Methodology**

In relation to those Wards and polling districts identified at Table (b) (ii) (a), the Council's Residential Development Pipeline figures derived from the Strategic Housing & Land Area Assessment (SHLAA) and population forecast has been compared to confirm the two are aligned throughout the timeline modelled.

For those Wards (including all polling districts) identified at Table (b) (ii) (a), it is projected that the larger scale development sites identified in the SHLAA will be built out as student residential accommodation. This is also consistent with previous approvals as well as current application submissions.

On this basis, the size and location of development sites within these Wards and polling districts have been cross referenced with data on approved and constructed planning permissions for the period 2015 to

2019. This in turn has enabled projections for the anticipated size and occupancy of each development to be projected through this methodology. As part of this comparison, an allowance is made for unimplemented approved Planning permissions, which is fixed at 10% reflecting an analysis of Planning Applications submitted for the period 2015 to 2019.

**(iii) Residential Conversions to Multi Occupancy Dwellings**

An analysis of applications for the licensing of premises for purposes of multiple occupation (up to 6 individual occupiers) and those of 7 occupiers and above under the Planning process – by Ward and Polling District – has been undertaken for the period 2014-2019. This analysis identifies that whilst all Wards have evidence of some conversions, the following Wards the most demonstrable ongoing trend of conversions –

- Anfield;
- Central;
- Greenbank;
- Kensington and Fairfield;
- Picton;
- Princes Park;
- Riverside; and
- Tuebrook and Stoneycroft; and
- Wavertree.

This is therefore addressed in the adjustment methodology set out below.

**Adjustment Methodology**

An analysis of planning applications and completions, building control notifications and registrations under the former citywide Selective Landlord Licensing Scheme for the period 2015 to 2019 inclusive (5 years) has been utilised for purposes of calculating an adjustment methodology.

The adjustment methodology has been applied in respect of those areas identified through independent studies commissioned by the City Council and undertaken by ARUP, which identifies the following existing Wards and polling districts as detailed below anticipated to see further conversions –

- Anfield;
- Central;
- Greenbank;
- Kensington and Fairfield;
- Picton;
- Princes Park;
- Riverside; and
- Tuebrook and Stoneycroft; and
- Wavertree.



Evidence also demonstrates significant conversion rates but at a lower order of magnitude in areas of covered by a number of polling districts in the current Kirkdale and Church wards.

The analysis of data for the period 2015-2019 (five years) has identified an overall number of dwelling extant for each Ward and polling district, in parallel with numbers of occupants projected for each dwelling as extrapolated from ONS mid-year estimates. This is then supported by quantitative analysis of the numbers of conversions already extant and number of households in each multi-occupancy dwelling.

In order to verify the accuracy of data, further comparative analysis and cross-referencing has been undertaken using BRE Group Stock Condition Survey as a baseline reference for stock status and occupation as at 2018 which from this point was also capable of breakdown into Ward and Polling District Level.

Analysis of conversions undertaken during the review period 2014-2019 demonstrates the average occupation of each conversion as at 6.8 – as such a representative occupancy of 6 has been applied as part of the lineal projection model.

Combining data produced through the above analysis processes has involved using Realyse data for granted HMO conversions together with the numbers of completed each year to inform a lineal projection forecast up to 2025. Noting the impacts of policy change, a deduction on the percentage rate of conversion of 30% has also been applied, further details of which are given below.

Note that each bedroom within a multi-occupancy dwelling is occupied by an adult of aged 17 and over – this is therefore similarly reflected in IER assessments.

For example the conversion of an existing 3 bedroom single dwelling occupied by 2 adults and 2 children. A conversion to a 6 bedroom HMO will see a net gain of 2 in terms of population, but a net gain of 4 in terms of electorate.

In terms of the distribution of projected conversions within existing Wards and polling districts, this has been applied to dwellings on roads where conversions have already taken place.

Prior to applying the adjustment factor, a reduction of 30% has been applied to the rate of conversion projected for each Ward and polling district. This reflects the following criteria –

- allowance is made for unimplemented approved Planning permissions for conversions, which is fixed at 10% reflecting an analysis of Planning Applications submitted for the period 2014 to 2019; and
- allowance of 20% is made for the implementation of the Local Plan

and associated policies – including the adoption of Article 4 Directions, which are projected to reduce the rate of conversion across all areas of the city.

### **Polling District level**

Polling district geographies are operational in the delivery of elections and do not align to any statistical boundaries used by ONS.

In order to enable polling district allocations as required by the Boundary Commission, the analysis conducted at ward level has been extended to polling district level. This is a two stage process –

1. estimating the current population aged 17 and over at polling district level; then
2. estimating the 2025 electorate and population at polling district level.

The count of a polling district's electorate as a proportion of the overall count in its ward has been calculated as of December 2019. These proportions have then been applied to the 2019 Ward population aged 17 and over to establish a population at polling district level, assuming a direct relationship between electorate size and underlying population size.

Future growth in population and electorate, however, will not be evenly distributed within a ward so using 2019 proportions for 2027 will not produce realistic results.

The predominant factor in changing the distribution of electorate and the underlying population will be the location and types of residential housing development (including the conversions of existing housing stock to multiple occupancy use), assuming that polling districts with additional housing are more likely to increase in population.

To calculate the expected electorate and population at polling district level in 2025, the total number of additional proposed housing units in each polling district from 2019 to 2027 has been identified using spatial analysis and worked out as a percentage within each ward. The results have been used as a proxy for population distribution, applying them to the increase in electors and increase in population aged 17 and over in each ward to establish the spread of a ward's growth within its polling districts.

#### **4. Summary & Recommendation**

The distribution of Liverpool's electors and population aged 17 and over at ward and polling district levels in 2019 and 2027 are detailed in the Annexes to this Technical Report.

The methodology used should provide estimates that are timely and improve on those that are available nationally at city level. Ward level population has been derived using software designed specifically for forecasting and has been subject to a peer review.

Liverpool City Council recommends that the Liverpool City Council Projection Model outputs and methods are used in this electoral review and extend an invitation to the Local Government Boundary Commission for England to discuss this further if this approach needs clarification.

## Annex A

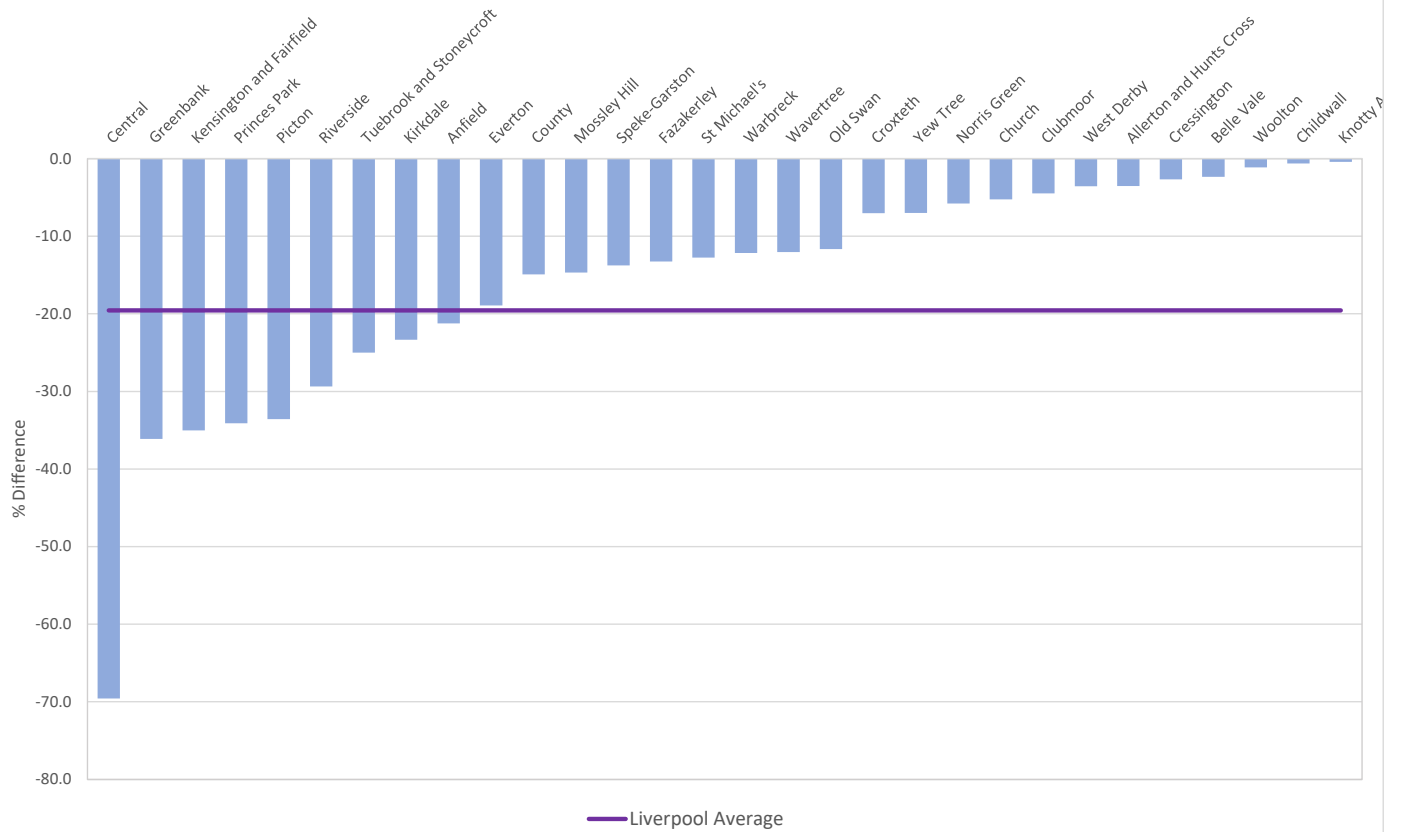
### 2019 Population & Electorate

The estimated 2019 total population and the population aged 17 and over are shown in **Table A1** alongside the published electorate for December 2019 (published January 2020). The average 2019 ward population is 16,601, an average population aged 17 and over of 13,551, and the average ward electorate is 10,900. This gives a ratio of around nine electors to every 10 residents aged 17 and over.

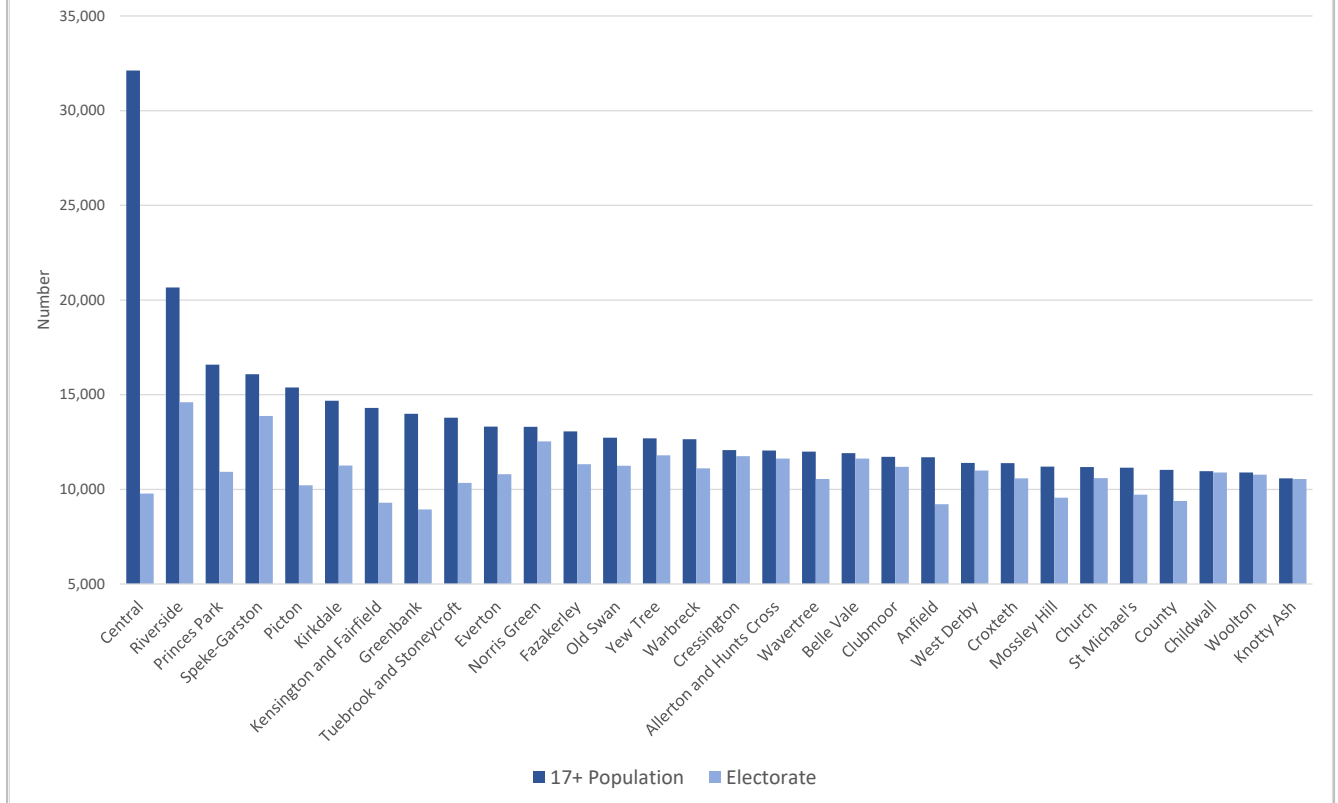
**Table A1: 2019 populations by ward and registration rates**

Ward	Population mid-2019 - All Ages	Population mid-2019 - 17+ years	2019 Electorate	% Variance between electorate and 17+ pop'n estimate
Allerton and Hunts Cross	14,739	12,054	11,629	-3.5
Anfield	14,815	11,697	9,212	-21.2
Belle Vale	14,902	11,908	11,630	-2.3
Central	33,468	32,125	9,776	-69.6
Childwall	13,640	10,956	10,888	-0.6
Church	13,772	11,172	10,587	-5.2
Clubmoor	15,055	11,713	11,190	-4.5
County	14,000	11,028	9,382	-14.9
Cressington	15,182	12,077	11,755	-2.7
Croxteth	14,495	11,379	10,579	-7.0
Everton	16,772	13,316	10,795	-18.9
Fazakerley	16,279	13,062	11,331	-13.3
Greenbank	15,731	13,994	8,941	-36.1
Kensington and Fairfield	17,770	14,303	9,293	-35.0
Kirkdale	17,847	14,676	11,253	-23.3
Knotty Ash	13,078	10,585	10,541	-0.4
Mossley Hill	13,463	11,203	9,559	-14.7
Norris Green	18,296	13,297	12,528	-5.8
Old Swan	15,972	12,730	11,246	-11.7
Picton	19,698	15,380	10,216	-33.6
Princes Park	20,529	16,581	10,929	-34.1
Riverside	23,498	20,664	14,597	-29.4
St Michael's	12,724	11,139	9,719	-12.7
Speke-Garston	21,299	16,083	13,872	-13.7
Tuebrook and Stoneycroft	17,173	13,783	10,338	-25.0
Warbreck	15,809	12,648	11,110	-12.2
Wavertree	14,774	11,993	10,548	-12.0
West Derby	13,770	11,400	10,993	-3.6
Woolton	12,990	10,894	10,773	-1.1
Yew Tree	16,502	12,688	11,800	-7.0
<b>Liverpool</b>	<b>498,042</b>	<b>406,528</b>	<b>327,010</b>	<b>-19.6</b>

### Variance between 2019 ONS Population Estimate and Electorate (%)

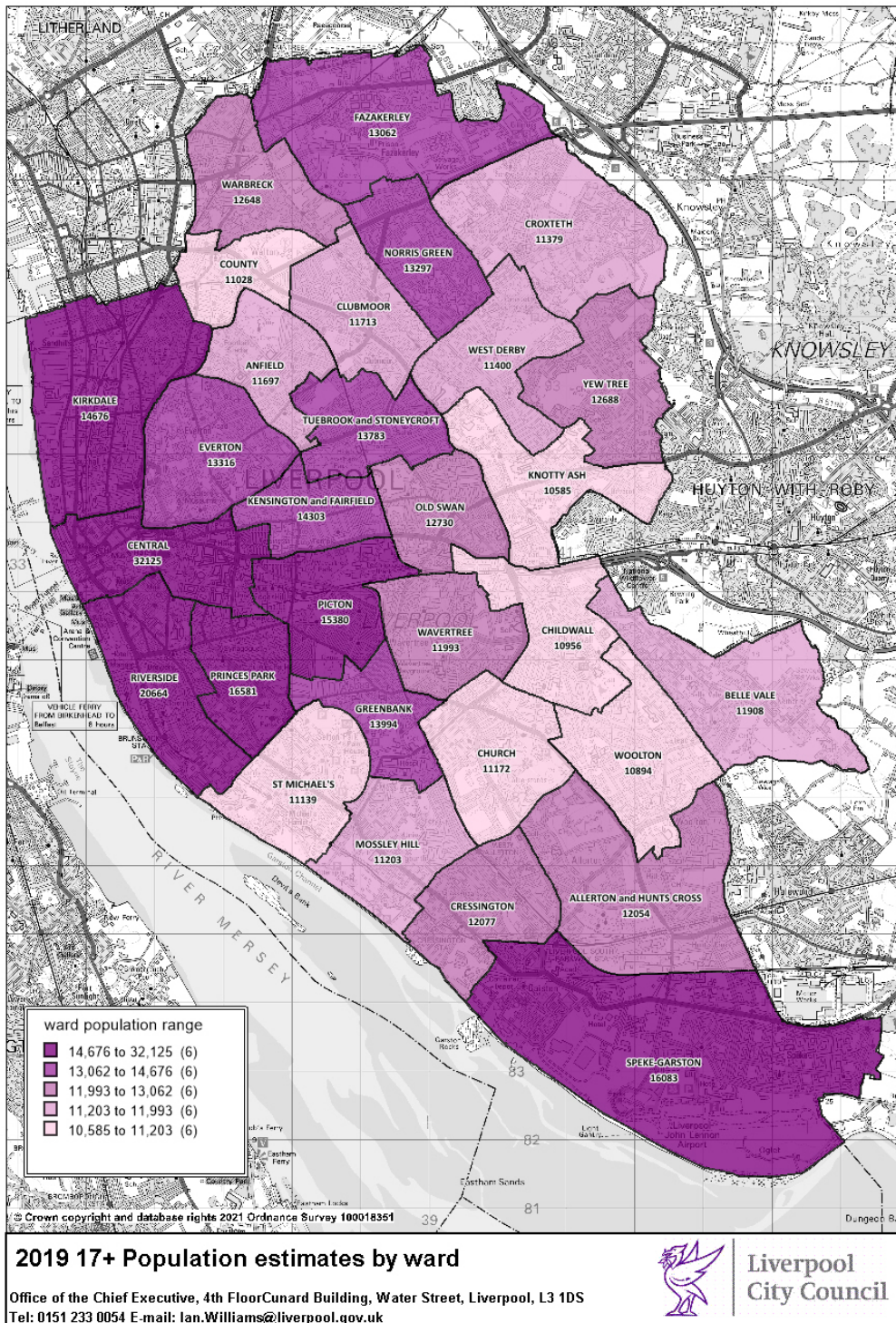


### ONS 17+ Population and Electorate Population in 2019

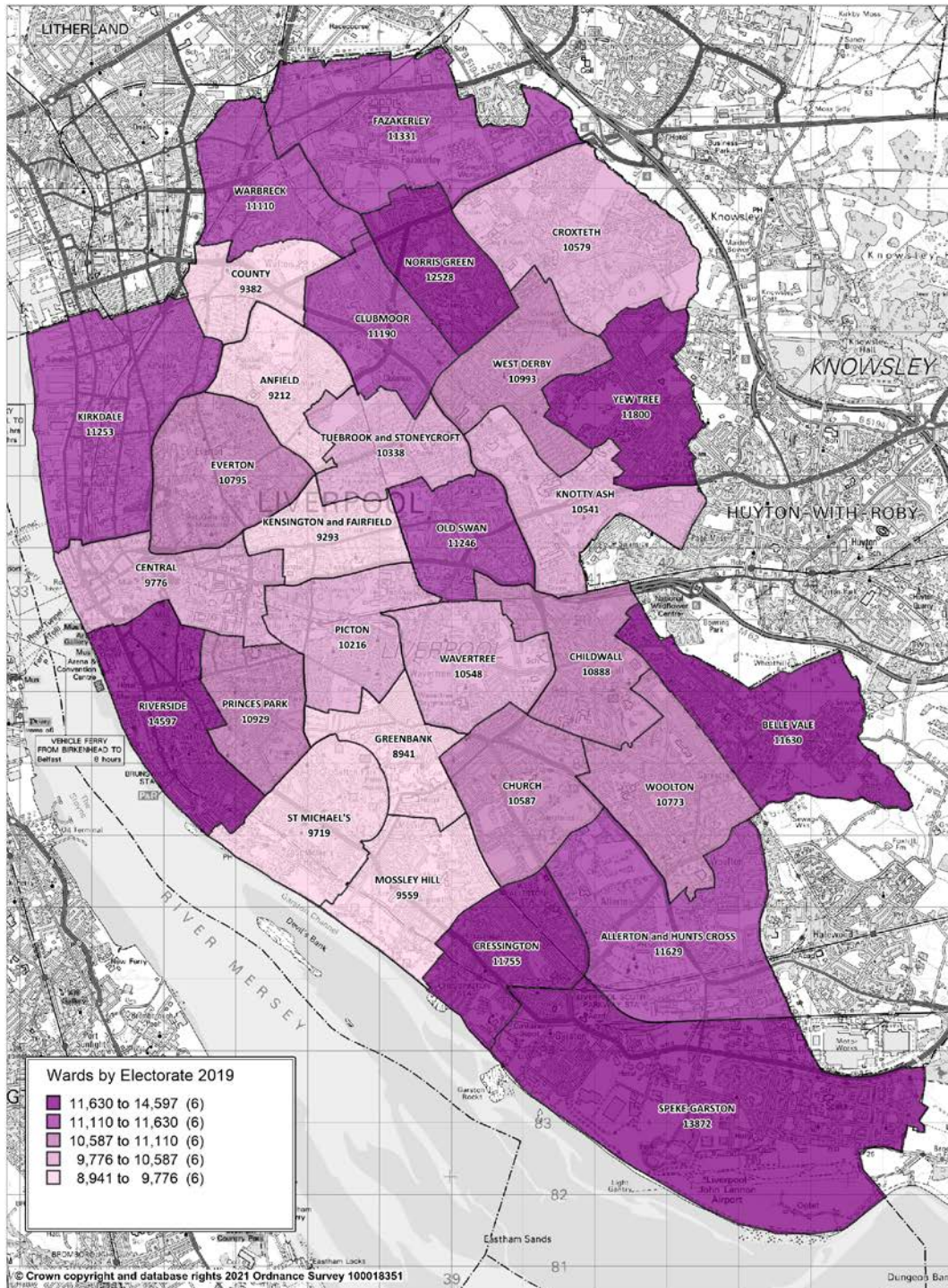


The electorate and the population aged 17 and over are mapped to illustrate the concentration of more populated wards (**Map A2**) compared to the Wards with higher numbers of electorate (**Map A3**).

**Map A2: 2019 Population Estimates by Ward**




# Map A3: 2019 17+ Electorate Estimates by Ward



**2019 17+ Electorate estimates by ward**

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**Liverpool City Council**

## Annex B

### Variance from the Average Electorate June 2020

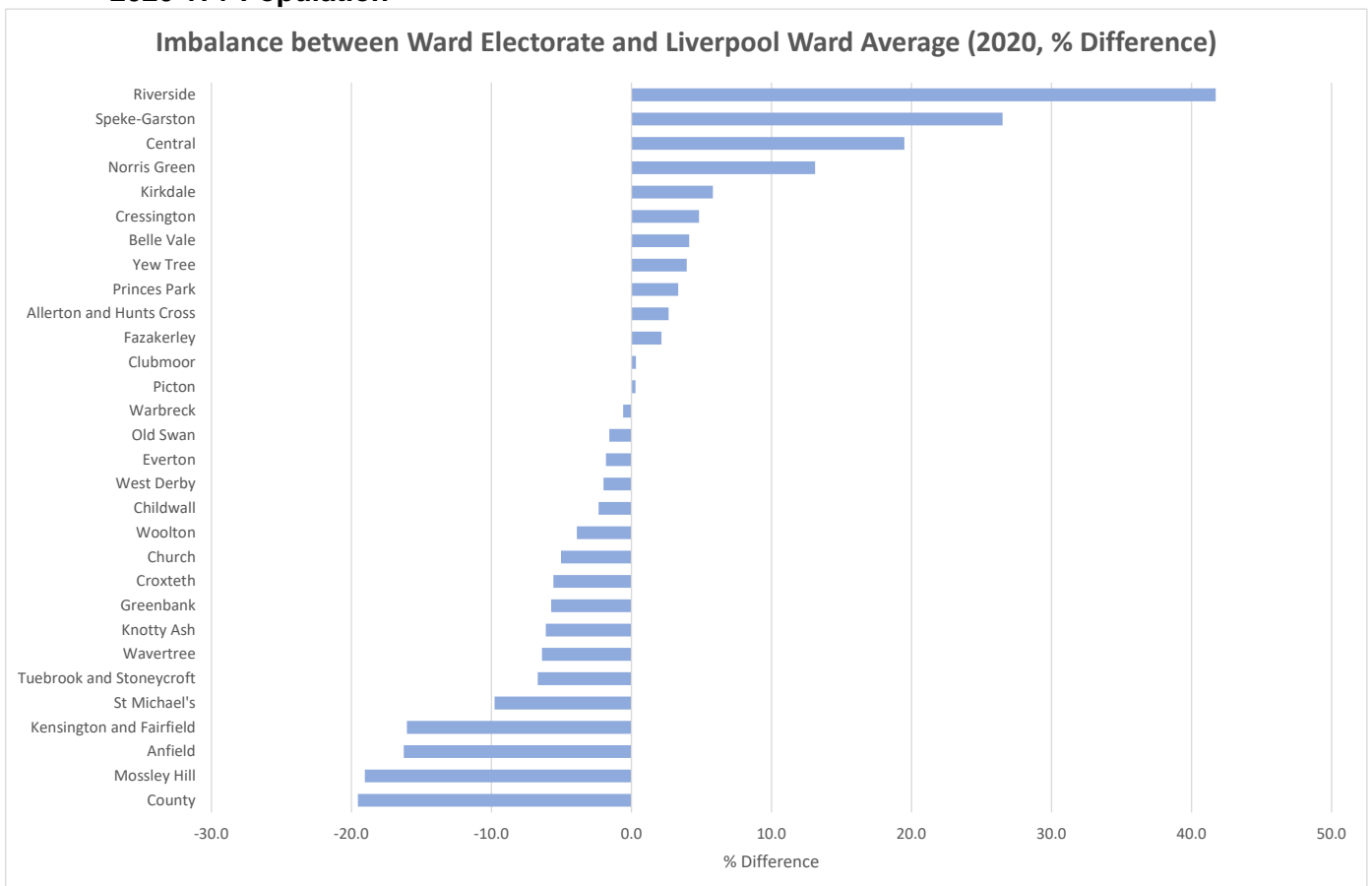
According to the Boundary Commission's definition, variance from average is significant if more than 30% of an authority's wards have an electoral imbalance of more than 10% from the average for that authority; and/or it has one ward with an electoral imbalance of more than 30%. Liverpool had a ward average of 11,401 electors in June 2020 but there were a number of wards that were considerably above or below average.

**Figure B1** shows the variance from the city's ward average for Liverpool's electorate at June 2020.

There is imbalance in eight wards, four with variance that is more than 10% above average, and four which are 10% below average.

The current Riverside Ward has the greatest variance from the average electorate in 2020 and as such meets the definition of variance from average set out by the Boundary Commission.

**Figure B1: Published electorate by size by Ward, June 2020 compared with Projected 2020 17+ Population**





## Annex C

### Liverpool City Council Forecasting Model (LCCFM) – 2027 Population Projection & Electorate Projection (Ward & Polling District Level)

**Table C1** shows the estimated population in 2027, the population aged 17 and over and an estimate of electorate numbers assuming that individual electoral registration (IER) becomes more established.

**Table C1: 2027 populations by Ward**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>2027 Estimated Total Population</b>	<b>2027 Estimated final 17+ Population</b>	<b>2027 Estimated Electorate</b>
Allerton and Hunts Cross	14,724	11,622	10,960
Anfield	15,796	12,153	9,783
Belle Vale	14,744	11,447	10,940
Central	58,350	56,773	24,524
Childwall	13,280	10,515	10,411
Church	13,352	10,453	9,820
Clubmoor	14,341	10,750	10,054
County	13,648	10,639	9,019
Cressington	15,570	11,744	11,297
Croxteth	14,186	11,040	10,141
Everton	20,142	15,867	12,925
Fazakerley	16,040	13,130	11,294
Greenbank	16,897	15,024	10,041
Kensington and Fairfield	21,902	17,980	11,966
Kirkdale	28,311	24,273	19,462
Knotty Ash	12,764	10,207	9,904
Mossley Hill	13,547	11,086	9,570
Norris Green	22,780	15,706	14,330
Old Swan	15,563	12,438	10,851
Picton	24,292	18,310	12,548
Princes Park	25,255	20,762	13,770
Riverside	35,963	32,904	23,015
St Michael's	14,232	12,658	10,938
Speke-Garston	22,912	17,217	14,534
Tuebrook and Stoneycroft	18,396	14,581	11,078
Warbreck	15,175	11,861	10,199
Wavertree	14,844	11,668	9,980
West Derby	12,825	10,714	10,232
Woolton	13,168	10,662	10,325
Yew Tree	16,584	12,712	11,593
<b>Liverpool</b>	<b>569,583</b>	<b>466,894</b>	<b>380,601</b>

Source: LCCFM

The forecast electorate for 2027 is **380,061** if there is a **partial return** to pre IER levels, using the graduated uplift outlined earlier.

The average 2027 ward population for all ages is estimated at **19,986** and the ward average for those aged 17 and over is **15,563**. The average ward size of the electorate by 2027 is **12,669** based on the current 30 wards.

The ward distribution of the population aged 17 and over and the electorate at 2027(with uplift) are illustrated in **Maps C1 and C2**, highlighting that wards (pre-review boundaries) around the extended City Centre are significantly above average.

**Table C1 previous page above** shows the 2019 population and electorate for each Ward and Polling District together with the associated projected population and electorate (aged 17 and over) as at 2027. The electorate and population aged 17 and over at polling district level in 2027 are calculated using the distribution of new housing and conversions as well as housing type factors in each polling district, as outlined earlier in this Technical Report.

**Table C2: Published electorate by polling district in 2019 and estimate for 2027**

Ward	Polling District	2019		2027	
		Age 17+	Electorate	Estimated final 17+ Population	Estimate Electorate
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHA	1,811	1,806	1,870	1,763
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHB	2,217	2,185	2,201	2,075
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHC	1,799	1,848	1,494	1,409
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHD	1,674	1,627	1,927	1,817
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHE	4,553	4,163	4,131	3,896
ANFIELD	ANA	2,198	1,759	2,541	2,046
ANFIELD	ANB	4,664	4,194	4,408	3,548
ANFIELD	ANC	873	782	964	776
ANFIELD	AND	1,748	1,310	1,673	1,347
ANFIELD	ANE	2,214	1,167	2,573	2,071
BELLE VALE	BVA	2,742	2,663	2,689	2,570
BELLE VALE	BVB	1,186	1,101	1,055	1,008
BELLE VALE	BVC	2,080	2,200	1,926	1,841
BELLE VALE	BVD	1,096	1,244	956	914
BELLE VALE	BVE	1,884	1,811	2,009	1,920
BELLE VALE	BVF	2,067	1,897	2,009	1,920
BELLE VALE	BVG	853	714	803	767
CHILDWALL	CDA	1,860	1,901	1,738	1,721
CHILDWALL	CDB	1,493	1,613	1,290	1,277
CHILDWALL	CDC	2,002	1,888	1,974	1,954
CHILDWALL	CDD	1,659	1,399	1,701	1,684
CHILDWALL	CDE	2,647	2,592	2,566	2,540
CHILDWALL	CDF	1,295	1,495	1,247	1,235
CENTRAL	CEA	4,241	1,699	8,208	3,546
CENTRAL	CEB	4,914	785	8,549	3,693

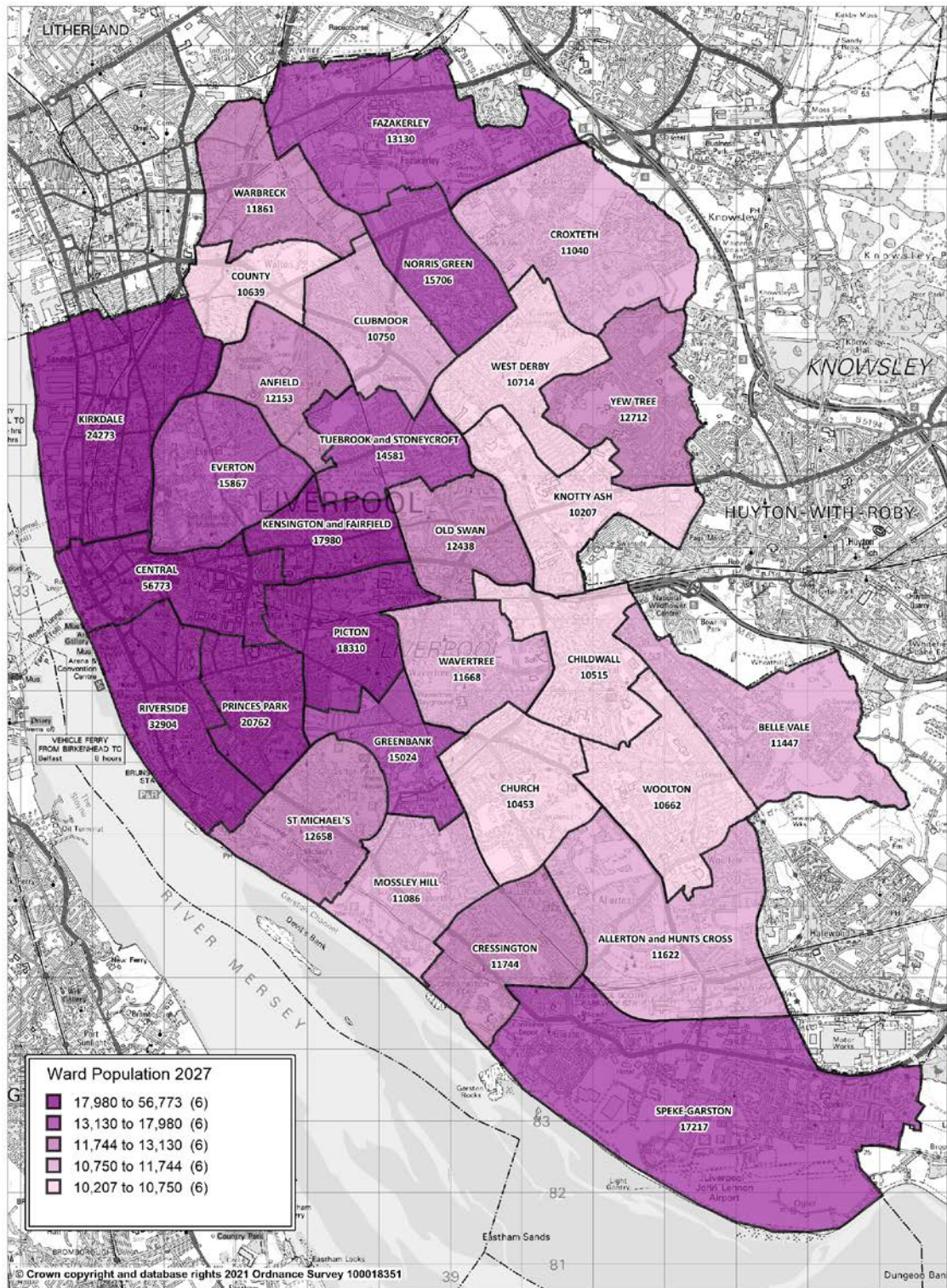
Ward	Polling District	2019		2027	
		Age 17+	Electorate	Estimated final 17+ Population	Estimate Electorate
CENTRAL	CEC	5,481	2,618	8,037	3,472
CENTRAL	CED	3,489	947	6,264	2,706
CENTRAL	CEE	5,211	658	9,120	3,939
CENTRAL	CEF	3,497	966	4,221	1,823
CENTRAL	CEG	5,292	2,103	12,390	5,352
CHURCH	CHA	1,807	1,602	1,765	1,658
CHURCH	CHB	3,677	3,216	3,538	3,324
CHURCH	CHC	2,785	1,657	2,331	2,190
CHURCH	CHD	1,810	2,896	1,881	1,767
CHURCH	CHE	1,093	1,216	945	888
CLUBMOOR	CLA	2,848	2,538	2,616	2,446
CLUBMOOR	CLB	857	840	832	778
CLUBMOOR	CLC	2,163	1,926	1,848	1,729
CLUBMOOR	CLD	2,332	2,475	2,177	2,036
CLUBMOOR	CLE	946	1,000	830	776
CLUBMOOR	CLF	2,567	2,411	2,441	2,283
COUNTY	COA	1,627	1,257	1,748	1,481
COUNTY	COB	3,279	2,636	3,162	2,681
COUNTY	COC	2,907	2,369	2,835	2,403
COUNTY	COD	1,351	1,322	1,236	1,048
COUNTY	COE	936	924	739	626
COUNTY	COF	928	874	920	780
CRESSINGTON	CRA	2,877	2,900	2,761	2,656
CRESSINGTON	CRB	1,619	1,555	1,674	1,610
CRESSINGTON	CRC	1,819	1,488	1,784	1,716
CRESSINGTON	CRD	2,912	3,131	2,636	2,536
CRESSINGTON	CRE	2,850	2,681	2,893	2,783
CROXTETH	CXA	2,238	2,118	2,098	1,927
CROXTETH	CXB	3,819	3,297	4,047	3,718
CROXTETH	CXC	5,322	5,164	4,894	4,496
EVERTON	EVA	1,785	1,283	2,585	2,105
EVERTON	EVB	3,489	3,040	3,794	3,090
EVERTON	EVC	2,621	2,012	3,670	2,989
EVERTON	EVD	3,474	2,921	3,782	3,081
EVERTON	EVE	1,947	1,539	2,037	1,659
FAZAKERLEY	FAA	4,029	3,045	4,007	3,447
FAZAKERLEY	FAB	3,207	3,079	3,061	2,633
FAZAKERLEY	FAC	3,951	3,633	4,224	3,633
FAZAKERLEY	FAD	1,875	1,574	1,838	1,581
GREENBANK	GRA	2,573	1,535	2,873	1,920
GREENBANK	GRB	968	927	1,154	771
GREENBANK	GRC	1,000	831	1,131	756
GREENBANK	GRD	2,747	1,338	3,397	2,270

Ward	Polling District	2019		2027	
		Age 17+	Electorate	Estimated final 17+ Population	Estimate Electorate
GREENBANK	GRE	1,863	1,145	1,665	1,113
GREENBANK	GRF	598	835	539	360
GREENBANK	GRG	1,728	1,157	1,815	1,213
GREENBANK	GRH	1,416	912	1,522	1,017
GREENBANK	GRJ	1,101	261	895	598
KNOTTY ASH	KAA	1,533	1,578	1,594	1,546
KNOTTY ASH	KAB	725	524	764	741
KNOTTY ASH	KAC	1,893	2,026	1,806	1,752
KNOTTY ASH	KAD	1,022	1,042	1,089	1,056
KNOTTY ASH	KAE	1,387	1,396	1,397	1,356
KNOTTY ASH	KAF	2,637	2,363	2,447	2,374
KNOTTY ASH	KAG	1,388	1,612	1,111	1,078
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFA	1,999	1,344	2,433	1,619
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFB	2,499	1,575	2,872	1,911
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFC	3,284	2,035	3,942	2,624
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFD	1,185	741	1,765	1,174
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFE	1,083	695	1,519	1,011
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFF	2,108	1,533	2,877	1,914
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFG	2,145	1,370	2,573	1,712
KIRKDALE	KRA	1,780	1,501	3,107	2,491
KIRKDALE	KRB	2,330	1,926	2,387	1,914
KIRKDALE	KRC	2,277	1,575	2,319	1,859
KIRKDALE	KRD	2,128	1,876	3,626	2,907
KIRKDALE	KRE	4,490	2,733	10,696	8,576
KIRKDALE	KRF	810	663	793	636
KIRKDALE	KRG	861	979	1,338	1,073
MOSSLEY HILL	MHA	2,421	2,368	2,469	2,132
MOSSLEY HILL	MHB	3,094	2,797	3,060	2,641
MOSSLEY HILL	MHC	3,182	1,653	3,323	2,869
MOSSLEY HILL	MHD	779	696	708	611
MOSSLEY HILL	MHE	1,727	1,605	1,526	1,317
NORRIS GREEN	NGA	2,877	2,686	2,719	2,481
NORRIS GREEN	NGB	1,631	1,441	1,583	1,445
NORRIS GREEN	NGC	1,785	1,951	1,927	1,758
NORRIS GREEN	NGD	1,413	1,665	1,891	1,726
NORRIS GREEN	NGE	2,263	1,536	3,839	3,503
NORRIS GREEN	NGF	839	878	827	754
NORRIS GREEN	NGG	1,366	1,275	1,946	1,776
NORRIS GREEN	NGH	1,123	1,096	974	889
OLD SWAN	OSA	2,168	2,174	2,280	1,989
OLD SWAN	OSB	1,665	1,265	1,684	1,469
OLD SWAN	OSC	1,137	977	1,113	971
OLD SWAN	OSD	3,407	2,950	3,251	2,837

Ward	Polling District	2019		2027	
		Age 17+	Electorate	Estimated final 17+ Population	Estimate Electorate
OLD SWAN	OSE	1,242	934	1,222	1,066
OLD SWAN	OSF	3,111	2,946	2,899	2,529
PICTON	PCA	5,427	3,718	6,125	4,198
PICTON	PCB	3,430	2,403	4,230	2,899
PICTON	PCC	2,981	1,723	3,475	2,382
PICTON	PCD	1,454	1,322	2,233	1,530
PICTON	PCE	2,088	1,050	2,268	1,554
PRINCES PARK	PPA	2,672	1,716	3,143	2,084
PRINCES PARK	PPB	2,087	1,595	2,613	1,733
PRINCES PARK	PPC	1,883	1,584	2,238	1,485
PRINCES PARK	PPD	3,229	2,383	3,214	2,132
PRINCES PARK	PPE	5,364	2,510	8,139	5,398
PRINCES PARK	PPF	1,346	1,141	1,428	947
RIVERSIDE	RVA	6,282	4,215	13,513	9,452
RIVERSIDE	RVB	1,898	1,296	3,802	2,659
RIVERSIDE	RVC	1,652	1,350	1,641	1,148
RIVERSIDE	RVD	1,943	1,575	3,213	2,247
RIVERSIDE	RVE	2,150	2,013	2,423	1,695
RIVERSIDE	RVF	3,078	2,245	2,896	2,026
RIVERSIDE	RVG	1,201	804	1,475	1,031
RIVERSIDE	RVH	2,460	1,099	3,920	2,742
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGA	3,282	2,757	3,469	2,928
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGB	2,987	2,894	3,805	3,212
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGC	2,561	2,279	2,481	2,095
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGD	2,392	2,112	2,296	1,938
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGE	2,133	1,823	2,256	1,905
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGF	2,728	2,007	2,914	2,460
ST MICHAEL'S	SMA	3,705	3,023	3,661	3,164
ST MICHAEL'S	SMB	1,022	1,120	1,251	1,081
ST MICHAEL'S	SMC	2,351	2,263	2,099	1,814
ST MICHAEL'S	SMD	2,781	2,292	2,990	2,584
ST MICHAEL'S	SME	806	962	2,177	1,882
ST MICHAEL'S	SMF	474	59	475	411
TUEBROOK AND STONECROFT	TSA	4,034	3,247	4,112	3,124
TUEBROOK AND STONECROFT	TSB	2,135	1,436	2,492	1,893
TUEBROOK AND STONECROFT	TSC	1,654	1,303	1,738	1,321
TUEBROOK AND STONECROFT	TSD	1,594	1,438	1,528	1,161
TUEBROOK AND STONECROFT	TSE	1,689	1,323	1,659	1,261
TUEBROOK AND STONECROFT	TSF	690	442	923	701
TUEBROOK AND STONECROFT	TSG	1,987	1,149	2,118	1,609
WARBRECK	WAA	2,806	2,563	2,538	2,182
WARBRECK	WAB	1,397	1,634	827	711
WARBRECK	WAC	3,798	2,654	4,365	3,753


Ward	Polling District	2019		2027	
		Age 17+	Electorate	Estimated final 17+ Population	Estimate Electorate
WARBRECK	WAD	2,428	2,379	2,049	1,762
WARBRECK	WAE	2,219	1,880	2,084	1,792
WEST DERBY	WDA	1,983	1,951	1,917	1,831
WEST DERBY	WDB	3,226	2,933	2,961	2,827
WEST DERBY	WDC	1,228	1,183	1,180	1,127
WEST DERBY	WDD	2,503	2,159	2,367	2,261
WEST DERBY	WDE	961	1,103	857	818
WEST DERBY	WDF	1,499	1,664	1,433	1,368
WOOLTON	WOA	2,665	2,812	2,500	2,422
WOOLTON	WOB	4,506	4,545	4,604	4,459
WOOLTON	WOC	1,083	1,076	960	930
WOOLTON	WOD	2,640	2,340	2,598	2,516
WAVERTREE	WVA	3,345	2,650	3,478	2,975
WAVERTREE	WVB	1,592	1,567	1,419	1,214
WAVERTREE	WVC	1,945	1,649	1,885	1,613
WAVERTREE	WVD	909	859	951	813
WAVERTREE	WVE	1,656	1,640	1,484	1,269
WAVERTREE	WVF	2,546	2,183	2,452	2,097
YEW TREE	YTA	3,888	3,357	3,719	3,392
YEW TREE	YTB	1,762	1,523	1,825	1,664
YEW TREE	YTC	292	592	315	287
YEW TREE	YTD	2,119	1,976	2,276	2,076
YEW TREE	YTE	3,781	3,385	3,883	3,541
YEW TREE	YTF	846	967	694	633
<b>Liverpool</b>		<b>406,528</b>	<b>326,570</b>	<b>466,894</b>	<b>365,505</b>
<b>Average PD Population</b>		<b>2,284</b>	<b>1,835</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>2,053</b>
<b>Range</b>					
<b>High</b>		<b>6,282</b>	<b>5,164</b>	<b>13,513</b>	<b>9,452</b>
<b>Low</b>		<b>292</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>287</b>

Map C3- Estimated population aged 17 and over by Ward (2027)



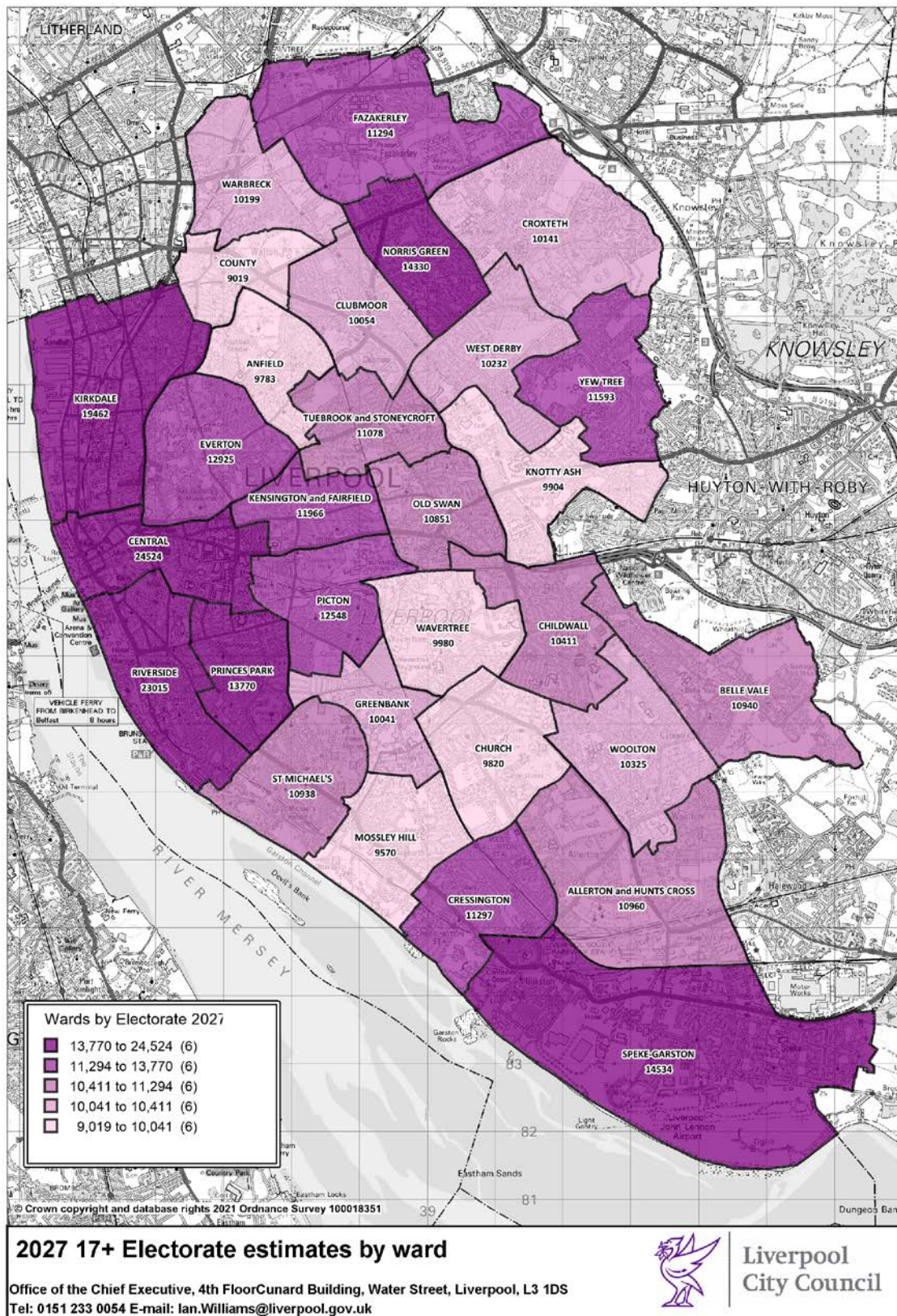
**2027 17+ Population estimates by ward**

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**Liverpool City Council**

**Map C4: Estimated Electorate by Ward (2027)**





## Annex D

### Impacts of Individual Electoral Registration – Comparison Data

In June 2013 (pre-IER), the registered electorate in Liverpool was 323,365. In June 2014 (post IER), it was 317,561, and this despite a European and local elections taking place at which we will always see a significant increase in voter registrations. Table E1 illustrates as a percentage the impacts of IER on electoral registration across all Polling Districts

**Table D1 – By Polling District comparison and percentage impacts of electoral registration**

Ward	Polling District	Electors June 2013	Electors June 2014	% Difference
Allerton & Hunts Cross	AHA	1,753	1,761	0.45%
Allerton & Hunts Cross	AHB	1,925	1,981	2.83%
Allerton & Hunts Cross	AHC	1,903	1,882	-1.12%
Allerton & Hunts Cross	AHD	1,465	1,459	-0.41%
Allerton & Hunts Cross	AHE	2,180	4,160	47.60%
Allerton & Hunts Cross	AHF	2,084	0	n/a
Anfield	ANA	1,789	1,619	-10.50%
Anfield	ANB	2,049	4,207	51.30%
Anfield	ANC	2,244	696	-222.41%
Anfield	AND	1,335	1,263	-5.70%
Anfield	ANE	1,321	1,216	-8.63%
Anfield	ANF	728	0	n/a
Belle Vale	BVA	2,468	2,499	1.24%
Belle Vale	BVB	1,141	1,133	-0.71%
Belle Vale	BVC	2,214	2,196	-0.82%
Belle Vale	BVD	1,158	1,206	3.98%
Belle Vale	BVE	1,592	1,608	1.00%
Belle Vale	BVF	1,924	1,860	-3.44%
Belle Vale	BVG	722	725	0.41%
Childwall	CDA	3,326	1,865	-78.34%
Childwall	CDB	1,602	1,615	0.80%
Childwall	CDC	1,900	1,860	-2.15%
Childwall	CDD	1,675	1,695	1.18%
Childwall	CDE	1,098	2,569	57.26%
Childwall	CDF	1,489	1,506	1.13%
Central	CEA	2,721	2,729	0.29%
Central	CEB	1,886	1,782	-5.84%
Central	CEC	3,280	3,119	-5.16%
Central	CED	1,312	1,398	6.15%
Central	CEE	1,271	1,107	-14.81%
Central	CEF	1,692	1,661	-1.87%

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Polling District</b>	<b>Electors June 2013</b>	<b>Electors June 2014</b>	<b>% Difference</b>
Central	CEG	1,479	1,495	1.07%
Church	CHA	1,634	1,635	0.06%
Church	CHB	3,162	3,187	0.78%
Church	CHC	1,774	1,671	-6.16%
Church	CHD	2,875	2,943	2.31%
Church	CHE	1,317	1,300	-1.31%
Clubmoor	CLA	2,509	2,442	-2.74%
Clubmoor	CLB	832	816	-1.96%
Clubmoor	CLC	1,146	1,923	40.41%
Clubmoor	CLD	2,456	2,396	-2.50%
Clubmoor	CLE	995	982	-1.32%
Clubmoor	CLF	2,506	2,443	-2.58%
Clubmoor	CLG	837	0	N/A
County	COA	1,305	1,273	-2.51%
County	COB	2,827	2,649	-6.72%
County	COC	2,449	2,353	-4.08%
County	COD	1,253	1,227	-2.12%
County	COE	1,005	953	-5.46%
County	COF	884	869	-1.73%
Cressington	CRA	2,925	2,890	-1.21%
Cressington	CRB	1,391	1,500	7.27%
Cressington	CRC	1,438	1,427	-0.77%
Cressington	CRD	3,298	3,130	-5.37%
Cressington	CRE	2,661	2,645	-0.60%
Croxteth	CXA	2,114	2,138	1.12%
Croxteth	CXB	3,269	3,211	-1.81%
Croxteth	CXC	5,082	4,958	-2.50%
Everton	EVA	1,082	1,051	-2.95%
Everton	EVB	2,822	2,837	0.53%
Everton	EVC	1,936	1,970	1.73%
Everton	EVD	2,616	2,674	2.17%
Everton	EVE	1,500	1,474	-1.76%
Fazakerley	FAA	3,131	3,015	-3.85%
Fazakerley	FAB	2,997	2,987	-0.33%
Fazakerley	FAC	3,465	3,440	-0.73%
Fazakerley	FAD	1,610	1,574	-2.29%
Greenbank	GRA	1,729	1,758	1.65%
Greenbank	GRB	762	847	10.04%
Greenbank	GRC	1,928	905	-113.04%
Greenbank	GRD	1,661	1,232	-34.82%
Greenbank	GRE	1,319	1,181	-11.69%
Greenbank	GRF	848	819	-3.54%
Greenbank	GRG	1,374	1,073	-28.05%
Greenbank	GRH	863	754	-14.46%

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Polling District</b>	<b>Electors June 2013</b>	<b>Electors June 2014</b>	<b>% Difference</b>
Greenbank	GRJ	0	891	n/a
Knotty Ash	KAA	1,363	1,434	4.95%
Knotty Ash	KAB	526	524	-0.38%
Knotty Ash	KAC	1,933	1,911	-1.15%
Knotty Ash	KAD	994	949	-4.74%
Knotty Ash	KAE	1,243	1,257	1.11%
Knotty Ash	KAF	2,282	2,352	2.98%
Knotty Ash	KAG	1,656	1,660	0.24%
Kensington & Fairfield	KFA	1,369	1,275	-7.37%
Kensington & Fairfield	KFB	1,644	1,573	-4.51%
Kensington & Fairfield	KFC	2,032	2,002	-1.50%
Kensington & Fairfield	KFD	696	688	-1.16%
Kensington & Fairfield	KFE	612	510	-20.00%
Kensington & Fairfield	KFF	1,308	1,145	-14.24%
Kensington & Fairfield	KFG	1,311	1,307	-0.31%
Kirkdale	KRA	1,474	1,471	-0.20%
Kirkdale	KRB	2,092	1,937	-8.00%
Kirkdale	KRC	1,646	1,585	-3.85%
Kirkdale	KRD	1,855	1,799	-3.11%
Kirkdale	KRE	3,355	3,473	3.40%
Kirkdale	KRF	624	635	1.73%
Kirkdale	KRG	630	659	4.40%
Mossley Hill	MHA	2,119	2,299	7.83%
Mossley Hill	MHB	2,329	2,681	13.13%
Mossley Hill	MHC	1,612	1,580	-2.03%
Mossley Hill	MHD	752	730	-3.01%
Mossley Hill	MHE	1,640	1,644	0.24%
Mossley Hill	MHF	565	1,278	55.79%
Mossley Hill	MHG	802	0	n/a
Norris Green	NGA	2,748	2,709	-1.44%
Norris Green	NGB	1,416	1,404	-0.85%
Norris Green	NGC	1,681	1,661	-1.20%
Norris Green	NGD	926	970	4.54%
Norris Green	NGE	850	972	12.55%
Norris Green	NGF	872	866	-0.69%
Norris Green	NGG	918	923	0.54%
Norris Green	NGH	1,077	1,075	-0.19%
Old Swan	OSA	2,079	2,032	-2.31%
Old Swan	OSB	1,359	1,301	-4.46%
Old Swan	OSC	985	981	-0.41%
Old Swan	OSD	2,826	2,832	0.21%
Old Swan	OSE	934	924	-1.08%
Old Swan	OSF	2,953	2,980	0.91%
Picton	PCA	4,060	3,819	-6.31%

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Polling District</b>	<b>Electors June 2013</b>	<b>Electors June 2014</b>	<b>% Difference</b>
Picton	PCB	2,644	2,307	-14.61%
Picton	PCC	1,495	1,365	-9.52%
Picton	PCD	966	1,024	5.66%
Picton	PCE	1,143	1,015	-12.61%
Princes Park	PPA	1,563	1,513	-3.30%
Princes Park	PPB	1,219	1,226	0.57%
Princes Park	PPC	1,410	1,426	1.12%
Princes Park	PPD	2,022	1,875	-7.84%
Princes Park	PPE	1,994	1,832	-8.84%
Princes Park	PPF	1,080	1,078	-0.19%
Riverside	RVA	2,393	2,567	6.78%
Riverside	RVB	961	945	-1.69%
Riverside	RVC	1,301	1,268	-2.60%
Riverside	RVD	1,008	1,010	0.20%
Riverside	RVE	2,016	1,965	-2.60%
Riverside	RVF	2,140	2,025	-5.68%
Riverside	RVG	947	880	-7.61%
Riverside	RVH	768	736	-4.35%
Speke-Garston	SGA	2,547	2,612	2.49%
Speke-Garston	SGB	2,385	2,388	0.13%
Speke-Garston	SGC	2,210	2,203	-0.32%
Speke-Garston	SGD	1,975	1,940	-1.80%
Speke-Garston	SGE	1,818	1,782	-2.02%
Speke-Garston	SGF	2,046	1,963	-4.23%
St.Michaels	SMA	2,837	2,529	-12.18%
St.Michaels	SMB	1,388	1,284	-8.10%
St.Michaels	SMC	2,305	2,267	-1.68%
St.Michaels	SMD	2,220	2,141	-3.69%
St.Michaels	SME	965	954	-1.15%
Tuebrook & Stoneycroft	TSA	1,422	3,161	55.01%
Tuebrook & Stoneycroft	TSB	1,443	1,346	-7.21%
Tuebrook & Stoneycroft	TSC	1,962	1,216	-61.35%
Tuebrook & Stoneycroft	TSD	1,560	1,377	-13.29%
Tuebrook & Stoneycroft	TSE	1,661	1,370	-21.24%
Tuebrook & Stoneycroft	TSF	405	377	-7.43%
Tuebrook & Stoneycroft	TSG	1,190	1,129	-5.40%
Tuebrook & Stoneycroft	TSH	936	0	n/a
Warbreck	WAA	4,621	4,455	-3.73%
Warbreck	WAB	1,566	1,645	4.80%
Warbreck	WAC	2,611	2,561	-1.95%
Warbreck	WAD	2,599	2,428	-7.04%
West Derby	WDA	1,969	1,971	0.10%
West Derby	WDB	3,006	2,964	-1.42%
West Derby	WDC	1,213	1,202	-0.92%

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Polling District</b>	<b>Electors June 2013</b>	<b>Electors June 2014</b>	<b>% Difference</b>
West Derby	WDD	2,207	2,179	-1.28%
West Derby	WDE	1,080	1,077	-0.28%
West Derby	WDF	1,662	1,639	-1.40%
Woolton	WOA	2,817	2,770	-1.70%
Woolton	WOB	4,171	4,290	2.77%
Woolton	WOC	1,140	1,108	-2.89%
Woolton	WOD	2,337	2,335	-0.09%
Wavertree	WVA	2,539	2,652	4.26%
Wavertree	WVB	1,523	1,499	-1.60%
Wavertree	WVC	1,512	1,434	-5.44%
Wavertree	WVD	851	871	2.30%
Wavertree	WVE	1,567	1,571	0.25%
Wavertree	WVF	2,149	2,091	-2.77%
Yew Tree	YTA	3,334	3,339	0.15%
Yew Tree	YTB	1,537	1,541	0.26%
Yew Tree	YTC	507	567	10.58%
Yew Tree	YTD	1,924	2,013	4.42%
Yew Tree	YTE	1,124	3,156	64.39%
Yew Tree	YTF	2,002	0	n/a
Yew Tree	YTG	991	985	-0.61%
<b>Total</b>		<b>323365</b>	<b>317561</b>	

## Annex E

### Multi Occupancy Residential Conversions Projections 2019-2027 (Ward & Polling District Level)

**Table E1 – Polling Districts additional population due to HMO developments 2019-2027 (cumulative)**

Ward	Polling District	Estimated additional population due to HMO's developments by 2027	HMO's minus 30% (rounded)
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHA	2	1
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHB	6	4
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHC	8	6
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHD	4	3
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHE	8	6
ANFIELD	ANA	122	85
ANFIELD	ANB	17	12
ANFIELD	ANC	60	42
ANFIELD	AND	56	39
ANFIELD	ANE	25	18
BELLE VALE	BVA	2	1
BELLE VALE	BVB	0	0
BELLE VALE	BVC	8	6
BELLE VALE	BVD	4	3
BELLE VALE	BVE	0	0
BELLE VALE	BVF	0	0
BELLE VALE	BVG	0	0
CHILDWALL	CDA	0	0
CHILDWALL	CDB	0	0
CHILDWALL	CDC	12	8
CHILDWALL	CDD	6	4
CHILDWALL	CDE	2	1
CHILDWALL	CDF	2	1
CENTRAL	CEA	15	11
CENTRAL	CEB	20	14
CENTRAL	CEC	221	155
CENTRAL	CED	6	4
CENTRAL	CEE	32	22
CENTRAL	CEF	4	3
CENTRAL	CEG	0	0
CHURCH	CHA	2	1
CHURCH	CHB	68	48
CHURCH	CHC	152	106
CHURCH	CHD	4	3
CHURCH	CHE	10	7
CLUBMOOR	CLA	0	0

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Polling District</b>	<b>Estimated additional population due to HMO's developments by 2027</b>	<b>HMO's minus 30% (rounded)</b>
CLUBMOOR	CLB	0	0
CLUBMOOR	CLC	0	0
CLUBMOOR	CLD	0	0
CLUBMOOR	CLE	2	1
CLUBMOOR	CLF	0	0
COUNTY	COA	26	18
COUNTY	COB	48	34
COUNTY	COC	32	22
COUNTY	COD	10	7
COUNTY	COE	4	3
COUNTY	COF	0	0
CRESSINGTON	CRA	24	17
CRESSINGTON	CRB	56	39
CRESSINGTON	CRC	2	1
CRESSINGTON	CRD	0	0
CRESSINGTON	CRE	14	10
CROXTETH	CXA	2	1
CROXTETH	CXB	26	18
CROXTETH	CXC	12	8
EVERTON	EVA	14	10
EVERTON	EVB	39	27
EVERTON	EVC	12	8
EVERTON	EVD	22	15
EVERTON	EVE	0	0
FAZAKERLEY	FAA	16	11
FAZAKERLEY	FAB	10	7
FAZAKERLEY	FAC	4	3
FAZAKERLEY	FAD	14	10
GREENBANK	GRA	375	263
GREENBANK	GRB	0	0
GREENBANK	GRC	196	137
GREENBANK	GRD	698	489
GREENBANK	GRE	258	181
GREENBANK	GRF	20	14
GREENBANK	GRG	307	215
GREENBANK	GRH	58	41
GREENBANK	GRJ	0	0
KNOTTY ASH	KAA	6	4
KNOTTY ASH	KAB	0	0
KNOTTY ASH	KAC	4	3
KNOTTY ASH	KAD	0	0
KNOTTY ASH	KAE	11	8
KNOTTY ASH	KAF	6	4

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Polling District</b>	<b>Estimated additional population due to HMO's developments by 2027</b>	<b>HMO's minus 30% (rounded)</b>
KNOTTY ASH	KAG	2	1
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFA	43	30
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFB	84	59
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFC	99	69
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFD	4	3
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFE	36	25
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFF	132	92
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFG	70	49
KIRKDALE	KRA	24	17
KIRKDALE	KRB	28	20
KIRKDALE	KRC	4	3
KIRKDALE	KRD	11	8
KIRKDALE	KRE	10	7
KIRKDALE	KRF	2	1
KIRKDALE	KRG	4	3
MOSSLEY HILL	MHA	8	6
MOSSLEY HILL	MHB	60	42
MOSSLEY HILL	MHC	4	3
MOSSLEY HILL	MHD	6	4
MOSSLEY HILL	MHE	0	0
NORRIS GREEN	NGA	4	3
NORRIS GREEN	NGB	4	3
NORRIS GREEN	NGC	8	6
NORRIS GREEN	NGD	2	1
NORRIS GREEN	NGE	2	1
NORRIS GREEN	NGF	0	0
NORRIS GREEN	NGG	6	4
NORRIS GREEN	NGH	6	4
OLD SWAN	OSA	20	14
OLD SWAN	OSB	4	3
OLD SWAN	OSC	4	3
OLD SWAN	OSD	15	11
OLD SWAN	OSE	4	3
OLD SWAN	OSF	2	1
PICTON	PCA	565	396
PICTON	PCB	343	240
PICTON	PCC	207	145
PICTON	PCD	76	53
PICTON	PCE	30	21
PRINCES PARK	PPA	17	12
PRINCES PARK	PPB	16	11
PRINCES PARK	PPC	9	6
PRINCES PARK	PPD	24	17



<b>Ward</b>	<b>Polling District</b>	<b>Estimated additional population due to HMO's developments by 2027</b>	<b>HMO's minus 30% (rounded)</b>
PRINCES PARK	PPE	46	32
PRINCES PARK	PPF	16	11
RIVERSIDE	RVA	40	28
RIVERSIDE	RVB	2	1
RIVERSIDE	RVC	16	11
RIVERSIDE	RVD	4	3
RIVERSIDE	RVE	15	11
RIVERSIDE	RVF	2	1
RIVERSIDE	RVG	84	59
RIVERSIDE	RVH	4	3
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGA	2	1
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGB	0	0
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGC	0	0
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGD	6	4
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGE	0	0
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGF	38	27
ST MICHAEL'S	SMA	28	20
ST MICHAEL'S	SMB	16	11
ST MICHAEL'S	SMC	90	63
ST MICHAEL'S	SMD	124	87
ST MICHAEL'S	SME	4	3
ST MICHAEL'S	SMF	0	0
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSA	163	114
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSB	46	32
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSC	16	11
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSD	46	32
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSE	21	15
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSF	59	41
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSG	20	14
WARBRECK	WAA	21	15
WARBRECK	WAB	26	18
WARBRECK	WAC	171	120
WARBRECK	WAD	2	1
WARBRECK	WAE	6	4
WEST DERBY	WDA	2	1
WEST DERBY	WDB	8	6
WEST DERBY	WDC	4	3
WEST DERBY	WDD	2	1
WEST DERBY	WDE	0	0
WEST DERBY	WDF	0	0
WOOLTON	WOA	4	3
WOOLTON	WOB	12	8
WOOLTON	WOC	2	1

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Polling District</b>	<b>Estimated additional population due to HMO's developments by 2027</b>	<b>HMO's minus 30% (rounded)</b>
WOOLTON	WOD	10	7
WAVERTREE	WVA	56	39
WAVERTREE	WVB	0	0
WAVERTREE	WVC	54	38
WAVERTREE	WVD	4	3
WAVERTREE	WVE	2	1
WAVERTREE	WVF	169	118
YEW TREE	YTA	12	8
YEW TREE	YTB	6	4
YEW TREE	YTC	0	0
YEW TREE	YTD	0	0
YEW TREE	YTE	2	1
YEW TREE	YTF	6	4
<b>Liverpool</b>		6694	<b>4686</b>

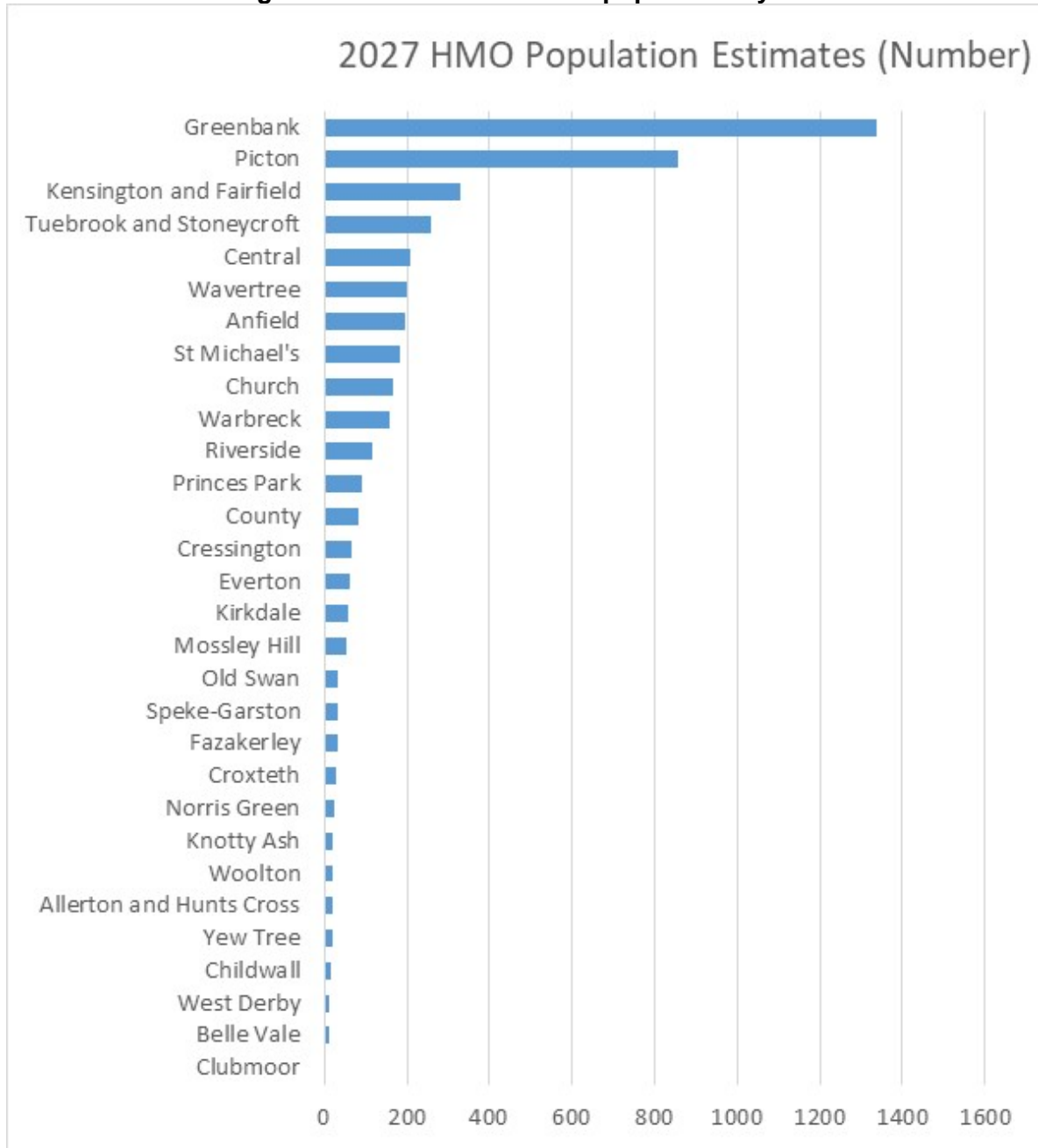
Source: LCCFM

**Table E2 – By Ward Estimated HMO Population in 2027**

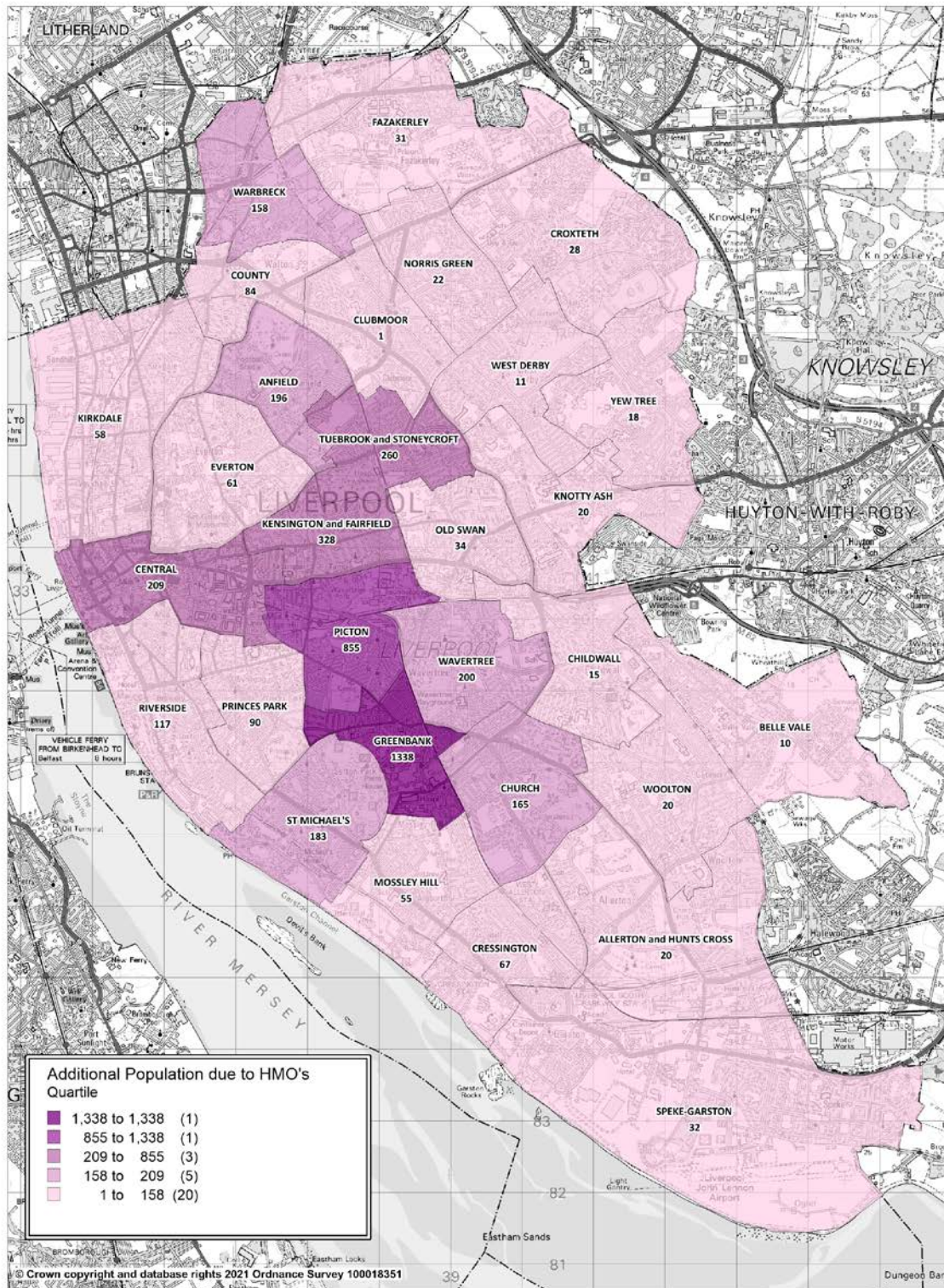
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Estimated additional population due to HMO's developments by 2027</b>	<b>HMO's minus 30%</b>
Allerton and Hunts Cross	28	20
Anfield	280	196
Belle Vale	14	10
Central	298	209
Childwall	22	15
Church	236	165
Clubmoor	2	1
County	120	84
Cressington	96	67
Croxteth	40	28
Everton	87	61
Fazakerley	44	31
Greenbank	1912	1338
Kensington and Fairfield	468	328
Kirkdale	83	58
Knotty Ash	29	20
Mossley Hill	78	55
Norris Green	32	22
Old Swan	49	34
Picton	1221	855
Princes Park	128	90
Riverside	167	117
St Michael's	262	183
Speke-Garston	46	32
Tuebrook and Stoneycroft	371	260
Warbreck	226	158
Wavertree	285	200
West Derby	16	11
Woolton	28	20
Yew Tree	26	18
Liverpool	6694	4686

**Source: LCCFM**

**Chart E3 – Illustrating additional estimated HMO population by 2027**



## Map E4 – Illustrating additional estimated HMO population by 2027



### 2027 Additional HMO Population estimates by ward

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**Liverpool  
City Council**

## Annex F

### Residential Development Projections 2019-2027

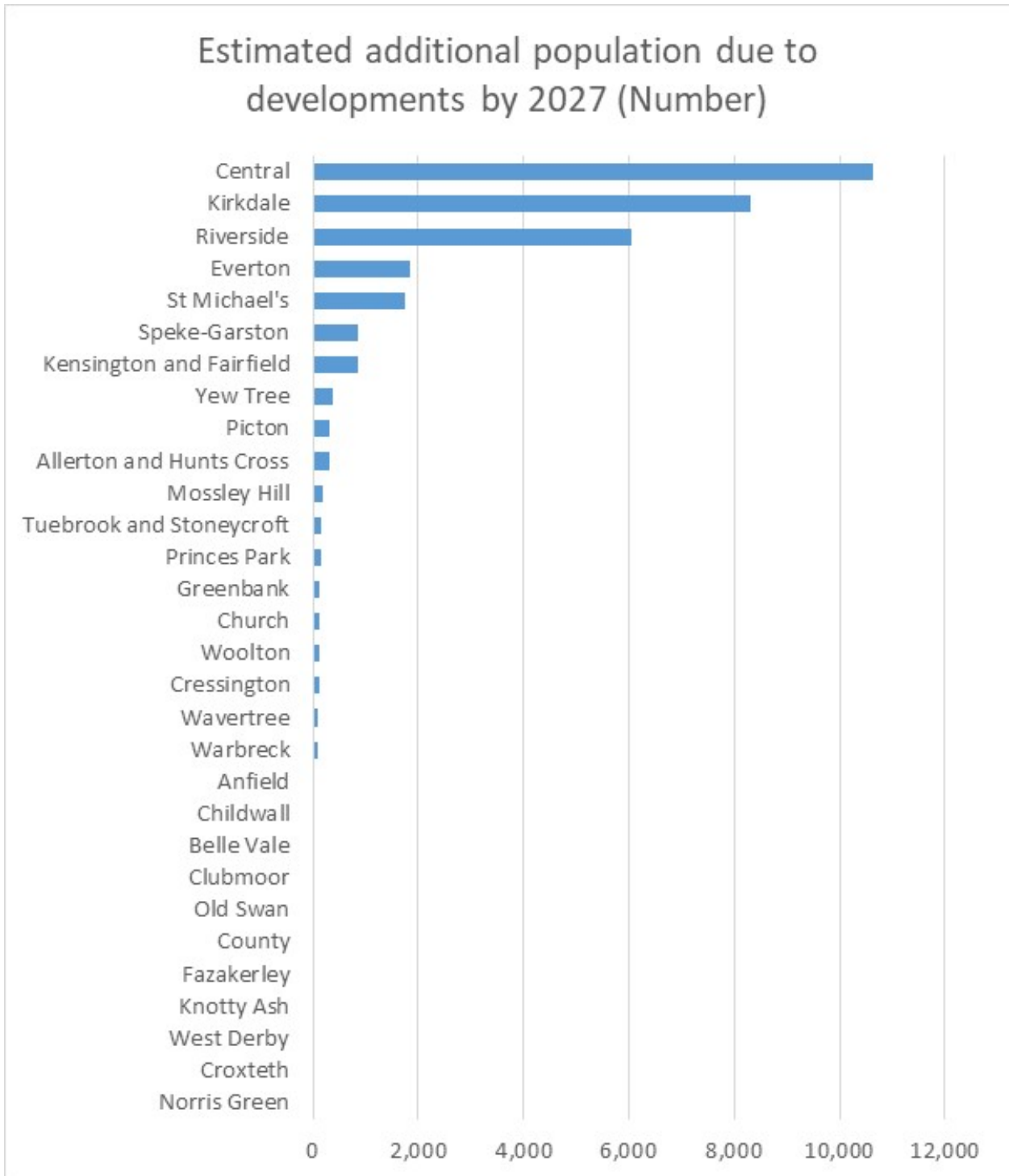
**Table F1** shows the forecast residential pipeline by ward from 2019 to 2027, based on housing supply data from Liverpool's Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA). The forecast is made up of residential schemes, which are under construction, sites with planning permission where work has not yet started as well as additional sites that have the potential to accommodate residential development over the next 7 years (sites expected to deliver in excess of 10 units only).

**Table F1: Residential pipeline housing schemes – estimated additional population by 2027**

<b>Ward</b>	<b>Estimated additional population due to developments by 2027</b>
Allerton and Hunts Cross	321
Anfield	42
Belle Vale	35
Central	10,637
Childwall	38
Church	134
Clubmoor	34
County	20
Cressington	113
Croxteth	2
Everton	1,834
Fazakerley	19
Greenbank	137
Kensington and Fairfield	846
Kirkdale	8,322
Knotty Ash	5
Mossley Hill	206
Norris Green	0
Old Swan	24
Picton	327
Princes Park	161
Riverside	6,061
St Michael's	1,757
Speke-Garston	856
Tuebrook and Stoneycroft	167
Warbreck	82
Wavertree	83
West Derby	2
Woolton	117
Yew Tree	395
<b>Liverpool</b>	<b>32,773</b>

**Chart F2 below** provides a hierarchical visual representation of how residential developments between 2019 and 2027 will reflect in terms additional population based on current Ward boundaries, for illustrative purposes.

**Chart F2: Residential pipeline housing schemes – estimated additional population by 2027**



## Appendix 4



Liverpool  
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Local Government Boundary Commission for England

Liverpool City Council

# *Electorate & Population Data Projections 2019-2027*

January 2021













WEST DERBY	WDC	1,582	1,609	1,587	1,588	1,562	1,570	1,559	1,533	1,550	1,537	1,530	1,524	1,518	1,512	1,506	1,500	1,494	-3,621	-69.6%	-1,496	-50.0%	0	4	3	1,497	-1,703	-53.2%	
WEST DERBY	WDD	3,065	3,089	3,080	3,090	3,078	3,085	3,055	3,031	3,008	2,993	2,974	2,954	2,935	2,916	2,896	2,877	2,857	-2,138	-41.1%	-132	-4.4%	0	2	1	2,859	-341	-10.7%	
WEST DERBY	WDE	1,260	1,284	1,251	1,254	1,231	1,211	1,175	1,179	1,179	1,154	1,141	1,127	1,113	1,100	1,086	1,073	1,059	-3,943	-75.8%	-1,930	-64.6%	0	0	0	1,059	-2,141	-66.9%	
WEST DERBY	WDF	1,846	1,855	1,922	1,909	1,887	1,884	1,873	1,841	1,816	1,805	1,786	1,768	1,749	1,731	1,712	1,694	1,675	-3,357	-64.5%	-1,314	-44.0%	0	0	0	1,675	-1,525	-47.6%	
WOOLTON	WOA	3,085	3,126	3,107	3,122	3,110	3,099	3,101	3,068	3,038	3,031	3,013	2,996	2,978	2,961	2,943	2,926	2,908	-2,118	-40.7%	-81	-2.7%	3	4	3	2,914	-286	-8.9%	
WOOLTON	WOB	5,225	5,211	5,287	5,273	5,249	5,247	5,224	5,364	5,480	5,486	5,544	5,602	5,660	5,718	5,776	5,834	5,892	22	0.4%	2,902	97.1%	22	12	8	5,923	2,723	85.1%	
WOOLTON	WOC	1,343	1,336	1,345	1,370	1,344	1,325	1,297	1,282	1,269	1,246	1,226	1,207	1,188	1,168	1,149	1,130	1,110	-3,860	-74.2%	-1,879	-62.9%	0	2	1	1,112	-2,088	-65.3%	
WOOLTON	WOD	3,234	3,317	3,314	3,302	3,260	3,244	3,237	3,242	3,203	3,202	3,191	3,179	3,168	3,156	3,144	3,133	3,121	-1,969	-37.8%	132	4.4%	93	10	7	3,221	21	0.7%	
WAVERTREE	WVA	3,986	4,050	4,145	4,165	4,143	4,174	4,171	4,271	4,213	4,266	4,289	4,313	4,337	4,360	4,384	4,408	4,431	-1,217	-23.4%	1,442	48.2%	57	56	39	4,528	1,328	41.5%	
WAVERTREE	WVB	1,982	2,079	2,060	2,027	2,036	2,019	2,004	1,965	1,989	1,958	1,943	1,929	1,914	1,899	1,884	1,869	1,855	-3,221	-61.9%	-1,135	-38.0%	0	0	0	1,855	-1,345	-42.0%	
WAVERTREE	WVC	2,434	2,384	2,324	2,331	2,340	2,356	2,355	2,331	2,276	2,286	2,270	2,255	2,240	2,225	2,209	2,194	2,179	-2,769	-53.2%	-811	-27.1%	27	54	38	2,243	-957	-29.9%	
WAVERTREE	WVD	1,082	1,107	1,089	1,076	1,066	1,087	1,113	1,106	1,095	1,117	1,124	1,132	1,140	1,147	1,155	1,163	1,170	-4,121	-79.2%	-1,819	-60.8%	0	4	3	1,173	-2,027	-63.3%	
WAVERTREE	WVE	2,149	2,165	2,148	2,158	2,162	2,157	2,128	2,091	2,054	2,034	2,006	1,977	1,949	1,921	1,893	1,865	1,836	-3,054	-58.7%	-1,153	-38.6%	0	2	1	1,838	-1,362	-42.6%	
WAVERTREE	WVF	3,134	3,039	3,109	3,189	3,185	3,164	3,214	3,157	3,147	3,149	3,140	3,132	3,124	3,115	3,107	3,099	3,090	-2,069	-39.8%	101	3.4%	0	169	118	3,209	9	0.3%	
YEW TREE	YTA	5,087	5,163	5,202	5,244	5,112	5,186	5,123	5,101	5,116	5,104	5,097	5,089	5,081	5,074	5,066	5,058	5,051	-116	-2.2%	2,061	68.9%	20	12	8	5,079	1,879	58.7%	
YEW TREE	YTB	2,164	2,217	2,308	2,349	2,342	2,369	2,384	2,339	2,312	2,322	2,313	2,304	2,295	2,286	2,277	2,268	2,259	-3,039	-58.4%	-730	-24.4%	161	6	4	2,425	-775	-24.2%	
YEW TREE	YTC	456	446	333	360	407	391	391	403	412	407	410	412	414	416	418	421	423	-4,747	-91.2%	-2,567	-85.9%	0	0	0	423	-2,777	-86.8%	
YEW TREE	YTD	2,780	2,776	2,853	2,898	2,801	2,774	2,774	2,794	2,791	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	2,787	-2,423	-46.6%	-203	-6.8%	133	0	0	2,919	-281	-8.8%	
YEW TREE	YTE	5,069	5,024	4,956	4,908	4,879	4,914	4,887	4,897	4,856	4,868	4,861	4,855	4,849	4,843	4,836	4,830	4,824	-134	-2.6%	1,834	61.4%	82	2	1	4,907	1,707	53.3%	
YEW TREE	YTF	1,167	1,133	1,139	1,125	1,124	1,069	1,073	1,049	1,015	995	971	947	923	899	876	852	828	-4,036	-77.6%	-2,161	-72.3%	0	6	4	832	-2,368	-74.0%	
Liverpool		465,656	470,191	471,789	474,569	480,873	487,605	491,549	494,814	498,042	503,041	507,195	511,350	515,505	519,660	523,814	527,969	532,124					32,773	6,694	4,686	569,583			
Average PD Population		5,203	2,642	2,651	2,666	2,702	2,739	2,762	2,780	2,798	2,826	2,849	2,873	2,896	2,919	2,943	2,966	2,989								<b>Avg</b>	3,200		
Range																													
	<i>High</i>	465,656	7,015	6,946	6,936	6,909	6,950	6,822	6,706	6,655	6,934	7,340	7,746	8,152	8,558	8,964	9,370	9,776								<b>High</b>	13,936		
	<i>Low</i>	456	446	333	360	407	391	391	403	412	407	410	412	414	416	418	421	423								<b>Low</b>	423		





WEST DERBY	WDC	1,268	1,288	1,269	1,267	1,234	1,245	1,232	1,205	1,228	1,213	1,208	1,203	1,198	1,192	1,187	1,182	1,177	-3,003	-70.3%	-1,236	-51.9%	0	4	3	1,180	-1,443	-55.0%	
WEST DERBY	WDD	2,546	2,556	2,548	2,577	2,566	2,578	2,551	2,525	2,503	2,491	2,473	2,455	2,437	2,419	2,401	2,384	2,366	-1,725	-40.4%	-47	-2.0%	0	2	1	2,367	-256	-9.8%	
WEST DERBY	WDE	1,042	1,066	1,044	1,019	1,003	992	961	958	961	940	928	916	904	892	881	869	857	-3,229	-75.6%	-1,556	-65.3%	0	0	0	857	-1,766	-67.3%	
WEST DERBY	WDF	1,492	1,496	1,560	1,551	1,542	1,550	1,554	1,533	1,499	1,505	1,494	1,484	1,474	1,464	1,453	1,443	1,433	-2,779	-65.1%	-980	-41.1%	0	0	0	1,433	-1,190	-45.4%	
WOOLTON	WOA	2,704	2,748	2,737	2,755	2,747	2,744	2,735	2,687	2,665	2,649	2,627	2,605	2,583	2,561	2,539	2,517	2,495	-1,567	-36.7%	82	3.4%	3	4	3	2,500	-123	-4.7%	
WOOLTON	WOB	4,473	4,466	4,503	4,479	4,435	4,431	4,388	4,425	4,506	4,478	4,491	4,505	4,519	4,532	4,546	4,559	4,573	202	4.7%	2,160	90.7%	22	12	8	4,604	1,981	75.5%	
WOOLTON	WOC	1,148	1,145	1,154	1,167	1,148	1,116	1,119	1,093	1,083	1,066	1,051	1,035	1,020	1,005	989	974	959	-3,123	-73.1%	-1,454	-61.0%	0	2	1	960	-1,663	-63.4%	
WOOLTON	WOD	2,661	2,727	2,728	2,737	2,725	2,716	2,701	2,690	2,640	2,636	2,616	2,596	2,577	2,557	2,538	2,518	2,498	-1,610	-37.7%	86	3.6%	93	10	7	2,598	-25	-0.9%	
WAVERTREE	WVA	3,279	3,330	3,377	3,374	3,363	3,382	3,348	3,427	3,345	3,376	3,377	3,378	3,378	3,379	3,380	3,381	3,382	-992	-23.2%	969	40.7%	57	56	39	3,478	855	32.6%	
WAVERTREE	WVB	1,607	1,690	1,670	1,646	1,667	1,661	1,635	1,599	1,592	1,567	1,546	1,525	1,504	1,482	1,461	1,440	1,419	-2,664	-62.4%	-994	-41.7%	0	0	0	1,419	-1,204	-45.9%	
WAVERTREE	WVC	2,100	2,042	1,980	1,993	2,021	2,025	2,033	1,994	1,945	1,949	1,930	1,912	1,894	1,876	1,857	1,839	1,821	-2,171	-50.8%	-592	-24.9%	27	54	38	1,885	-738	-28.1%	
WAVERTREE	WVD	870	898	906	897	890	898	913	905	909	916	921	926	930	934	939	943	948	-3,401	-79.6%	-1,465	-61.5%	0	4	3	951	-1,672	-63.8%	
WAVERTREE	WVE	1,695	1,731	1,731	1,725	1,735	1,735	1,702	1,675	1,656	1,635	1,613	1,592	1,570	1,548	1,526	1,504	1,483	-2,576	-60.3%	-930	-39.0%	0	2	1	1,484	-1,139	-43.4%	
WAVERTREE	WVF	2,723	2,591	2,653	2,674	2,655	2,630	2,663	2,569	2,546	2,529	2,501	2,473	2,445	2,417	2,389	2,362	2,334	-1,548	-36.2%	-79	-3.3%	0	169	118	2,452	-171	-6.5%	
YEW TREE	YTA	3,940	4,009	4,054	4,077	3,959	4,004	3,970	3,894	3,888	3,867	3,842	3,817	3,792	3,767	3,741	3,716	3,691	-331	-7.8%	1,278	53.7%	20	12	8	3,719	1,096	41.8%	
YEW TREE	YTB	1,713	1,744	1,793	1,815	1,805	1,815	1,811	1,768	1,762	1,752	1,739	1,726	1,712	1,699	1,686	1,673	1,659	-2,558	-59.9%	-753	-31.6%	161	6	4	1,825	-798	-30.4%	
YEW TREE	YTC	342	310	230	252	289	280	284	300	292	297	299	302	305	307	310	312	315	-3,929	-92.0%	-2,098	-88.1%	0	0	0	315	-2,308	-88.0%	
YEW TREE	YTD	2,101	2,122	2,201	2,219	2,116	2,128	2,137	2,138	2,119	2,132	2,134	2,136	2,137	2,139	2,140	2,142	2,144	-2,170	-50.8%	-269	-11.3%	133	0	0	2,276	-347	-13.2%	
YEW TREE	YTE	3,846	3,837	3,801	3,801	3,762	3,822	3,797	3,793	3,781	3,794	3,795	3,796	3,796	3,797	3,798	3,799	3,800	-425	-10.0%	1,387	58.3%	82	2	1	3,883	1,260	48.0%	
YEW TREE	YTF	952	935	944	940	938	900	901	881	846	832	812	792	771	751	731	710	690	-3,319	-77.7%	-1,722	-72.3%	0	6	4	694	-1,929	-73.5%	
Liverpool		382,274	386,113	387,523	389,775	394,826	400,408	402,863	404,595	406,528	410,121	412,880	415,640	418,399	421,158	423,917	426,676	429,435					32,773	6,694	4,686	466,894			
Average PD Population		4,271	2,169	2,177	2,190	2,218	2,249	2,263	2,273	2,284	2,304	2,320	2,335	2,351	2,366	2,382	2,397	2,413								<b>Avg</b>	2,623		
Range																													
	<i>High</i>	382,274	5,434	5,409	5,476	5,488	5,550	5,477	5,879	6,282	6,615	7,006	7,397	7,789	8,180	8,571	8,962	9,353								<b>High</b>	13,513		
	<i>Low</i>	342	310	230	252	289	280	284	300	292	297	299	302	305	307	310	312	315								<b>Low</b>	315		



Ward	ONS Code	2019		2027	
		<i>Age 17+</i>	<i>Electorate</i>	<i>Estimated final 17+ Population</i>	<i>Estimate Electorate</i>
Allerton and Hunts Cross	E05000886	12,054	11,629	11,622	10,960
Anfield	E05000887	11,697	9,212	12,153	9,783
Belle Vale	E05000888	11,908	11,630	11,447	10,940
Central	E05000889	32,125	9,776	56,773	24,524
Childwall	E05000890	10,956	10,888	10,515	10,411
Church	E05000891	11,172	10,587	10,453	9,820
Clubmoor	E05000892	11,713	11,190	10,750	10,054
County	E05000893	11,028	9,382	10,639	9,019
Cressington	E05000894	12,077	11,755	11,744	11,297
Croxteth	E05000895	11,379	10,579	11,040	10,141
Everton	E05000896	13,316	10,795	15,867	12,925
Fazakerley	E05000897	13,062	11,331	13,130	11,294
Greenbank	E05000898	13,994	8,941	15,024	10,041
Kensington and Fairfield	E05000899	14,303	9,293	17,980	11,966
Kirkdale	E05000900	14,676	11,253	24,273	19,462
Knotty Ash	E05000901	10,585	10,541	10,207	9,904
Mossley Hill	E05000902	11,203	9,559	11,086	9,570
Norris Green	E05000903	13,297	12,528	15,706	14,330
Old Swan	E05000904	12,730	11,246	12,438	10,851
Picton	E05000905	15,380	10,216	18,310	12,548
Princes Park	E05000906	16,581	10,929	20,762	13,770
Riverside	E05000907	20,664	14,597	32,904	23,015
St Michael's	E05000908	11,139	9,719	12,658	10,938
Speke-Garston	E05000909	16,083	13,872	17,217	14,534
Tuebrook and Stoneycroft	E05000910	13,783	10,338	14,581	11,078
Warbreck	E05000911	12,648	11,110	11,861	10,199
Wavertree	E05000912	11,993	10,548	11,668	9,980
West Derby	E05000913	11,400	10,993	10,714	10,232
Woolton	E05000914	10,894	10,773	10,662	10,325
Yew Tree	E05000915	12,688	11,800	12,712	11,593
Liverpool		406,528	327,010	466,894	380,601

Ward avg                                      13,551                      10,900                      15,563                      12,184

# LIVERPOOL CITY COUNCIL FORECASTING MODEL

## Electorate 2019 & Projected Electorate 2027

Ward	Polling District	2019		2027	
		Age 17+	Electorate	Estimated final 17+ Population	Estimate Electorate
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHA	1,811	1,806	1,870	1,763
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHB	2,217	2,185	2,201	2,075
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHC	1,799	1,848	1,494	1,409
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHD	1,674	1,627	1,927	1,817
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHE	4,553	4,163	4,131	3,896
ANFIELD	ANA	2,198	1,759	2,541	2,046
ANFIELD	ANB	4,664	4,194	4,408	3,548
ANFIELD	ANC	873	782	964	776
ANFIELD	AND	1,748	1,310	1,673	1,347
ANFIELD	ANE	2,214	1,167	2,573	2,071
BELLE VALE	BVA	2,742	2,663	2,689	2,570
BELLE VALE	BVB	1,186	1,101	1,055	1,008
BELLE VALE	BVC	2,080	2,200	1,926	1,841
BELLE VALE	BVD	1,096	1,244	956	914
BELLE VALE	BVE	1,884	1,811	2,009	1,920
BELLE VALE	BVF	2,067	1,897	2,009	1,920
BELLE VALE	BVG	853	714	803	767
CHILDWALL	CDA	1,860	1,901	1,738	1,721
CHILDWALL	CDB	1,493	1,613	1,290	1,277
CHILDWALL	CDC	2,002	1,888	1,974	1,954
CHILDWALL	CDD	1,659	1,399	1,701	1,684
CHILDWALL	CDE	2,647	2,592	2,566	2,540
CHILDWALL	CDF	1,295	1,495	1,247	1,235
CENTRAL	CEA	4,241	1,699	8,208	3,546
CENTRAL	CEB	4,914	785	8,549	3,693
CENTRAL	CEC	5,481	2,618	8,037	3,472
CENTRAL	CED	3,489	947	6,264	2,706
CENTRAL	CEE	5,211	658	9,120	3,939
CENTRAL	CEF	3,497	966	4,221	1,823
CENTRAL	CEG	5,292	2,103	12,390	5,352
CHURCH	CHA	1,807	1,602	1,765	1,658
CHURCH	CHB	3,677	3,216	3,538	3,324
CHURCH	CHC	2,785	1,657	2,331	2,190
CHURCH	CHD	1,810	2,896	1,881	1,767
CHURCH	CHE	1,093	1,216	945	888
CLUBMOOR	CLA	2,848	2,538	2,616	2,446
CLUBMOOR	CLB	857	840	832	778
CLUBMOOR	CLC	2,163	1,926	1,848	1,729
CLUBMOOR	CLD	2,332	2,475	2,177	2,036
CLUBMOOR	CLE	946	1,000	830	776
CLUBMOOR	CLF	2,567	2,411	2,441	2,283
COUNTY	COA	1,627	1,257	1,748	1,481
COUNTY	COB	3,279	2,636	3,162	2,681
COUNTY	COC	2,907	2,369	2,835	2,403
COUNTY	COD	1,351	1,322	1,236	1,048
COUNTY	COE	936	924	739	626
COUNTY	COF	928	874	920	780
CRESSINGTON	CRA	2,877	2,900	2,761	2,656
CRESSINGTON	CRB	1,619	1,555	1,674	1,610
CRESSINGTON	CRC	1,819	1,488	1,784	1,716
CRESSINGTON	CRD	2,912	3,131	2,636	2,536
CRESSINGTON	CRE	2,850	2,681	2,893	2,783
CROXTETH	CXA	2,238	2,118	2,098	1,927
CROXTETH	CXB	3,819	3,297	4,047	3,718
CROXTETH	CXC	5,322	5,164	4,894	4,496
EVERTON	EVA	1,785	1,283	2,585	2,105
EVERTON	EVB	3,489	3,040	3,794	3,090
EVERTON	EVC	2,621	2,012	3,670	2,989
EVERTON	EVD	3,474	2,921	3,782	3,081
EVERTON	EVE	1,947	1,539	2,037	1,659

Ward	Polling District	2019		2027	
		Age 17+	Electorate	Estimated final 17+ Population	Estimate Electorate
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHA	1,811	1,806	1,870	1,763
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHB	2,217	2,185	2,201	2,075
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHC	1,799	1,848	1,494	1,409
FAZAKERLEY	FAA	4,029	3,045	4,007	3,447
FAZAKERLEY	FAB	3,207	3,079	3,061	2,633
FAZAKERLEY	FAC	3,951	3,633	4,224	3,633
FAZAKERLEY	FAD	1,875	1,574	1,838	1,581
GREENBANK	GRA	2,573	1,535	2,873	1,920
GREENBANK	GRB	968	927	1,154	771
GREENBANK	GRC	1,000	831	1,131	756
GREENBANK	GRD	2,747	1,338	3,397	2,270
GREENBANK	GRE	1,863	1,145	1,665	1,113
GREENBANK	GRF	598	835	539	360
GREENBANK	GRG	1,728	1,157	1,815	1,213
GREENBANK	GRH	1,416	912	1,522	1,017
GREENBANK	GRJ	1,101	261	895	598
KNOTTY ASH	KAA	1,533	1,578	1,594	1,546
KNOTTY ASH	KAB	725	524	764	741
KNOTTY ASH	KAC	1,893	2,026	1,806	1,752
KNOTTY ASH	KAD	1,022	1,042	1,089	1,056
KNOTTY ASH	KAE	1,387	1,396	1,397	1,356
KNOTTY ASH	KAF	2,637	2,363	2,447	2,374
KNOTTY ASH	KAG	1,388	1,612	1,111	1,078
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFA	1,999	1,344	2,433	1,619
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFB	2,499	1,575	2,872	1,911
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFC	3,284	2,035	3,942	2,624
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFD	1,185	741	1,765	1,174
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFE	1,083	695	1,519	1,011
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFF	2,108	1,533	2,877	1,914
KENSINGTON AND FAIRFIELD	KFG	2,145	1,370	2,573	1,712
KIRKDALE	KRA	1,780	1,501	3,107	2,491
KIRKDALE	KRB	2,330	1,926	2,387	1,914
KIRKDALE	KRC	2,277	1,575	2,319	1,859
KIRKDALE	KRD	2,128	1,876	3,626	2,907
KIRKDALE	KRE	4,490	2,733	10,696	8,576
KIRKDALE	KRF	810	663	793	636
KIRKDALE	KRG	861	979	1,338	1,073
MOSSLEY HILL	MHA	2,421	2,368	2,469	2,132
MOSSLEY HILL	MHB	3,094	2,797	3,060	2,641
MOSSLEY HILL	MHC	3,182	1,653	3,323	2,869
MOSSLEY HILL	MHD	779	696	708	611
MOSSLEY HILL	MHE	1,727	1,605	1,526	1,317
NORRIS GREEN	NGA	2,877	2,686	2,719	2,481
NORRIS GREEN	NGB	1,631	1,441	1,583	1,445
NORRIS GREEN	NGC	1,785	1,951	1,927	1,758
NORRIS GREEN	NGD	1,413	1,665	1,891	1,726
NORRIS GREEN	NGE	2,263	1,536	3,839	3,503
NORRIS GREEN	NGF	839	878	827	754
NORRIS GREEN	NGG	1,366	1,275	1,946	1,776
NORRIS GREEN	NGH	1,123	1,096	974	889
OLD SWAN	OSA	2,168	2,174	2,280	1,989
OLD SWAN	OSB	1,665	1,265	1,684	1,469
OLD SWAN	OSC	1,137	977	1,113	971
OLD SWAN	OSD	3,407	2,950	3,251	2,837
OLD SWAN	OSE	1,242	934	1,222	1,066
OLD SWAN	OSF	3,111	2,946	2,899	2,529
PICTON	PCA	5,427	3,718	6,125	4,198
PICTON	PCB	3,430	2,403	4,230	2,899
PICTON	PCC	2,981	1,723	3,475	2,382
PICTON	PCD	1,454	1,322	2,233	1,530
PICTON	PCE	2,088	1,050	2,268	1,554
PRINCES PARK	PPA	2,672	1,716	3,143	2,084
PRINCES PARK	PPB	2,087	1,595	2,613	1,733

Ward	Polling District	2019		2027	
		Age 17+	Electorate	Estimated final 17+ Population	Estimate Electorate
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHA	1,811	1,806	1,870	1,763
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHB	2,217	2,185	2,201	2,075
ALLERTON AND HUNTS CROSS	AHC	1,799	1,848	1,494	1,409
PRINCES PARK	PPC	1,883	1,584	2,238	1,485
PRINCES PARK	PPD	3,229	2,383	3,214	2,132
PRINCES PARK	PPE	5,364	2,510	8,139	5,398
PRINCES PARK	PPF	1,346	1,141	1,428	947
RIVERSIDE	RVA	6,282	4,215	13,513	9,452
RIVERSIDE	RVB	1,898	1,296	3,802	2,659
RIVERSIDE	RVC	1,652	1,350	1,641	1,148
RIVERSIDE	RVD	1,943	1,575	3,213	2,247
RIVERSIDE	RVE	2,150	2,013	2,423	1,695
RIVERSIDE	RVF	3,078	2,245	2,896	2,026
RIVERSIDE	RVG	1,201	804	1,475	1,031
RIVERSIDE	RVH	2,460	1,099	3,920	2,742
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGA	3,282	2,757	3,469	2,928
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGB	2,987	2,894	3,805	3,212
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGC	2,561	2,279	2,481	2,095
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGD	2,392	2,112	2,296	1,938
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGE	2,133	1,823	2,256	1,905
SPEKE-GARSTON	SGF	2,728	2,007	2,914	2,460
ST MICHAEL'S	SMA	3,705	3,023	3,661	3,164
ST MICHAEL'S	SMB	1,022	1,120	1,251	1,081
ST MICHAEL'S	SMC	2,351	2,263	2,099	1,814
ST MICHAEL'S	SMD	2,781	2,292	2,990	2,584
ST MICHAEL'S	SME	806	962	2,177	1,882
ST MICHAEL'S	SMF	474	59	475	411
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSA	4,034	3,247	4,112	3,124
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSB	2,135	1,436	2,492	1,893
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSC	1,654	1,303	1,738	1,321
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSD	1,594	1,438	1,528	1,161
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSE	1,689	1,323	1,659	1,261
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSF	690	442	923	701
TUEBROOK AND STONEYCROFT	TSG	1,987	1,149	2,118	1,609
WARBRECK	WAA	2,806	2,563	2,538	2,182
WARBRECK	WAB	1,397	1,634	827	711
WARBRECK	WAC	3,798	2,654	4,365	3,753
WARBRECK	WAD	2,428	2,379	2,049	1,762
WARBRECK	WAE	2,219	1,880	2,084	1,792
WEST DERBY	WDA	1,983	1,951	1,917	1,831
WEST DERBY	WDB	3,226	2,933	2,961	2,827
WEST DERBY	WDC	1,228	1,183	1,180	1,127
WEST DERBY	WDD	2,503	2,159	2,367	2,261
WEST DERBY	WDE	961	1,103	857	818
WEST DERBY	WDF	1,499	1,664	1,433	1,368
WOOLTON	WOA	2,665	2,812	2,500	2,422
WOOLTON	WOB	4,506	4,545	4,604	4,459
WOOLTON	WOC	1,083	1,076	960	930
WOOLTON	WOD	2,640	2,340	2,598	2,516
WAVERTREE	WVA	3,345	2,650	3,478	2,975
WAVERTREE	WVB	1,592	1,567	1,419	1,214
WAVERTREE	WVC	1,945	1,649	1,885	1,613
WAVERTREE	WVD	909	859	951	813
WAVERTREE	WVE	1,656	1,640	1,484	1,269
WAVERTREE	WVF	2,546	2,183	2,452	2,097
YEW TREE	YTA	3,888	3,357	3,719	3,392
YEW TREE	YTB	1,762	1,523	1,825	1,664
YEW TREE	YTC	292	592	315	287
YEW TREE	YTD	2,119	1,976	2,276	2,076
YEW TREE	YTE	3,781	3,385	3,883	3,541
YEW TREE	YTF	846	967	694	633
<b>Liverpool</b>		<b>406,528</b>	<b>326,570</b>	<b>466,894</b>	<b>365,505</b>