

Merseyside Jewish Community **Census 2021**

Analysis and Results Technical Report - June 2022 (release 1.1a)

1 Introduction

The Merseyside Jewish Representative Council has carried out a census to provide a snapshot of Our Community in 2021, and provide information to help us plan for the future. This report describes the conduct of the census and presents analysis of the returns. It provides a detailed assessment of the results. A results summary report (downloadable from repcouncil.co.uk), focusing on the final results is also being produced.

2 The Census

The census was carried out during 2021. Unlike the National Census which was undertaken on a specific date, the community census remained open for a significant period. It also differed from the National Census in being anonymised – no names, full addresses or contact details were sought; and participation was, of course, voluntary. The census opened for responses on 20 August 2021, and the final response was received on 28 November 2021. The census was distributed in two formats – a paper version (see Appendix A) and an on-line version, and it was anticipated that one person would complete the census on behalf of all persons in the household. The paper census included the same questions as the on-line one, with one exception – in the health section the question about positive Covid-19 tests was only included on line. Hosting of the on-line version was via freeonlinesurveys.com and there were no set-up or operational charges; domain name and webspace charges were defrayed by a member of the community. The cost of paper and printing for the paper-version were kindly met by another member of the community, allowing the census to be carried out without cost to any community organisation.

The census was publicised via: the MJRC Community Weekly Email Newsletter; all four Liverpool synagogue general email lists and their Rosh Hashanah post and email circulation; via both Southport synagogues; in other smaller organisations' email lists; and in the press. A paper copy was also included with the MJRC Year Book and a reduced version was distributed at MJCC Clubs as they re-opened under Covid-safe conditions. The census could be completed on-line at www.repcouncil.co.uk; it could be returned by post or by hand to Shifrin House; or it could be 'posted' in a collection box at The Deli (formerly Roseman's delicatessen) and the shul offices.

By the closing date, 439 unique responses had been received: 356 on-line; 62 by post or by hand via Shifrin House (including 13 of the reduced version); 22 via The Deli; and 2 received by shuls. In addition, a number of duplicate submissions were made – some of these appeared to have been submitted by different members of the same household, though it is possible that the long 'open' period of the census meant that a number of people may have forgotten that they had already completed a return or, in some cases, information was expanded or updated. Of the 439 unique responses, 4 were excluded as they originated from addresses well outside of the Merseyside area where other Jewish communities exist. The remaining 435 (of which 426 were complete or largely so, and 9 which gave only the number of persons in the household) were taken forward to the analysis stage. The 435 households covered by these returns include 931 persons, of whom 857 indicated that they were Jewish.

In addition to these returns, both Stapely Care and the Southport Rest Home provided a list of ages by gender for their residents, allowing 24 further persons to be included in some of the analysis. It is important to be clear that no names or personal information allowing any individuals to be identified was made available. In total, therefore, the returns covered 435 households and 881 Jewish individuals living in the Greater Merseyside area.

A similar census to this one was carried out in 2011 (following a pilot in 2006). At that time, the Southport community had its own Representative Council, and the earlier censuses excluded the Southport area. For consistency with the earlier censuses, and acknowledging that the Southport area has its own Jewish communal facilities and bodies, the census analysis for the Southport area (Sefton and West Lancashire) is generally presented separately (Tables with 'S' in their numbering). The tabulations (with 'L' in their numbering) cover the area which looks towards Liverpool for its Jewish institutions – the City of Liverpool, 'satellite' groups in Wirral and Cheshire West, and scattered households in 'Eastern boroughs': Knowsley, St Helens, Halton, and Warrington (west of M6). Thus, in the text and tables that follow, 'Southport' refers to residents of Sefton and West Lancashire, 'Greater Liverpool' refers to the remainder of the study area, and 'Merseyside' refers to the census area as a whole. (Tables with neither an 'S' or an 'L' in their numbering relate to the complete Merseyside area).

3 Expansion of the Census Sample to cover the Overall Population

Four questions were included in the census specifically to address any bias in the sample of the community who had responded, and to allow the census to be expanded to provide information about the Merseyside Jewish Community as a whole. The census asked about synagogue membership, whether children attended the King David Schools in Liverpool, whether the household received the MJRC Year Book, and the household postcode. The number of positive responses to these questions has been compared with the known total numbers of synagogue members, the total number of Year Books distributed, and the known total number of Jewish pupils at the King David Schools. In practice, these groups were broken down by type (eg couple, single male, single female shul members; Year Book recipients by postcode district; King David pupils by groups of school years) in order to calculate appropriate expansion factors for each individual census response so that (in total) they represent the community as whole. However, at a basic level the situation can be summarised as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - Comparison of Census Respondents and Known Community Totals

	Members of Liverpool Synagogues (Households)	Members of Southport Synagogues (Households)	MJRC Year Book Recipients (Households)	King David Schools Pupils (Pupils)
Census Respondents	328	29	247	72
Known Community Total	761	86	461	179
Proportion taking part	43%	34%	54%	40%

In addition, it is known that about 24% of burials over the last ten years were of persons who were not members of a synagogue. This provided a guide when processing the entries for the 79 non-member households who had taken part in the census. In expanding the census responses to cover the whole community the intention has been to establish the number of households and individuals who, at some point in their lives, may wish to avail themselves of the facilities of the Jewish community.

The conclusion of the analysis is that the Merseyside Jewish Community consists of about 1130 households and about 2180 Jewish individuals (including 110 households and 200 individuals in Southport, and 1020 households and 1980 individuals in the Greater Liverpool area). The census thus received useable information from around 40% of households and individuals. The census returns include a reasonable geographic, age, and type of household spread of participants and can thus be considered to provide a suitable base from which projections for Our Community at large can be developed. In the analysis and

results that follow, some results are presented in terms of the 435 households, or the 881 Jewish individuals, who took part in the census (or the number who responded to the particular question); where appropriate and helpful to do so, the results for our sample have been expanded to provide estimates for the whole Community (often split between Greater Liverpool and Southport). Expanded figures have been rounded, so individual figures may not sum to the rounded total. In a number of cases, the results for Our Community have been compared with equivalent data for the wider population of the Merseyside area or England (or England & Wales) as a whole. Where this has been done, the source of external data is shown beneath the table.

4 A Snapshot of Our Community in 2021

4.1 How old are we and how many of us are there? (Age Distribution by Gender)

Tables 2L and 2S below set out the age distribution by gender for census respondents; the tables also present an expansion of those data to cover Our Community as a whole. To set our figures in context, equivalent figures taken from the ONS 2020 mid-year population estimates for Liverpool, Sefton, and England (all people), and for all Jewish people in England from the 2011 England & Wales census are also shown in the tables. (Note that whereas the Greater Liverpool table uses 10 year bands uniformly, such are the low numbers of people under the age of 60 in the Southport community, that 20 year bands have had to be used below that age).

The size of Our Community as a whole is estimated as 2180 persons, made up of about 1040 males and 1140 females. The 52% female proportion is close to the figure for England as a whole for 2020 (51%); source: Office for National Statistics, mid-2020 Population Estimates, England.

Table 2L - How old are we and how many of us are there? (Greater Liverpool)

Age Range (Years)	Community Census Respondents 2021			Projection for Our Greater Liverpool Community 2021				All People in Liverpool (2020 mid year pop estimate)	Jewish People in England (2011 Census)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	All People			
0-9	39	24	63	110	60	170	9%	10%	13%
10-19	36	36	72	90	90	180	9%	13%	11%
20-29	12	17	29	40	50	80	4%	19%	12%
30-39	8	24	32	20	90	110	6%	13%	12%
40-49	23	38	61	70	110	180	9%	13%	12%
50-59	32	36	68	100	100	190	10%	12%	12%
60-69	60	65	125	170	150	320	16%	9%	12%
70-79	91	103	194	220	220	440	22%	6%	8%
80-89	45	54	99	110	130	230	12%	{ 4% 8% }	
90 & +	9	24	33	30	50	70	4%		
not stated	18	22	40						
TOTAL	373	443	816	950	1040	1980	100%	100%	100%
Median Age			67			64		35	41

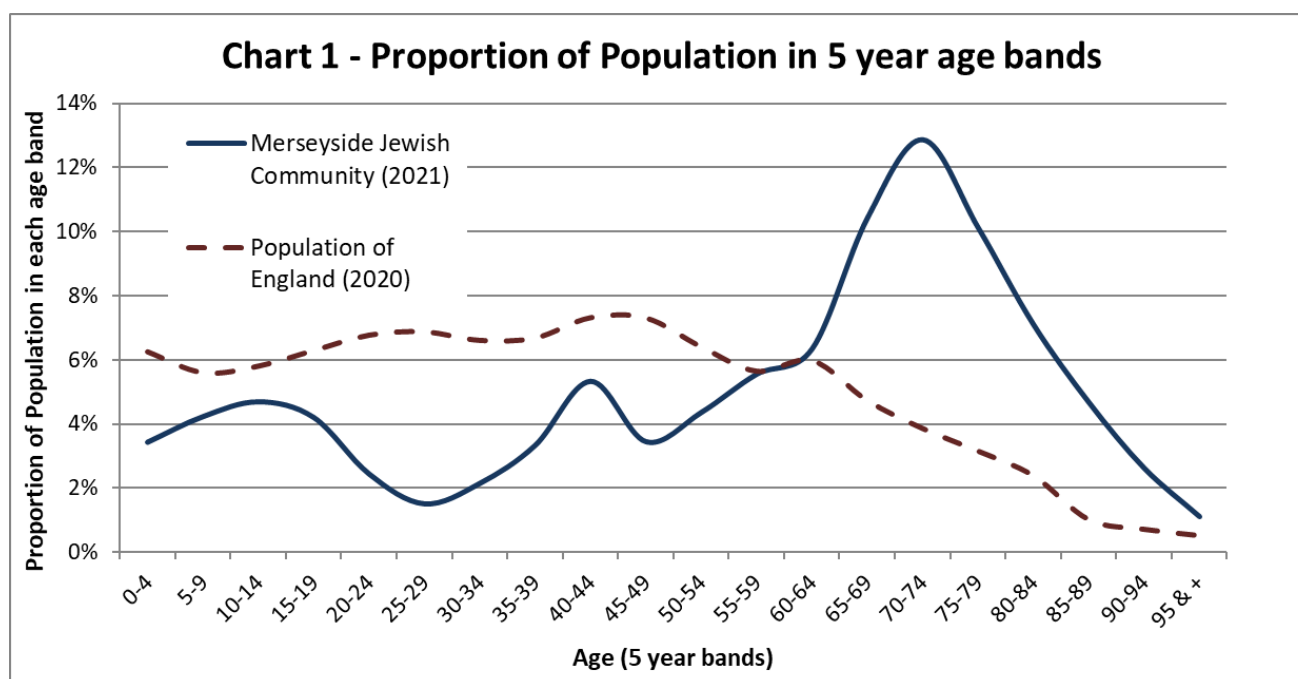
Sources: ONS National and subnational mid-year population estimates, mid-2020 edition
ONS 2011 census table DC 2107 EW

Table 2S - How old are we and how many of us are there? (Southport)

Age Range (Years)	Community Census Respondents 2021			Projection for Our Southport Community 2021				All People in Sefton (2020 mid year pop estimate)	Jewish People in England (2011 Census)
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	All People			
0-19	3	1	4	<10	<10	10	5%	22%	25%
20-39	2	1	3	<10	<10	10	5%	22%	24%
40-59	3	6	9	10	20	40	20%	28%	24%
60-69	4	6	10	20	20	40	20%	12%	12%
70-79	10	9	19	30	30	60	30%	9%	8%
80 & +	5	10	15	10	20	30	15%	6%	8%
not stated	3	2	5						
TOTAL	30	35	65	90	100	200	100%	100%	100%
Median Age			72			70		47	41

Sources: ONS National and subnational mid-year population estimates, mid-2020 edition
ONS 2011 census table DC 2107 EW

The age distribution in Our Community is very much biased towards the older end of the spectrum, even more so in Southport compared with Greater Liverpool. This is most simply demonstrated by comparing the median ages¹ of the various groups. The general population of Liverpool and Sefton has median ages of 35 and 47 respectively, whereas the Jewish population of Greater Liverpool and Southport are 64 and 70.



Source: ONS National and subnational mid-year population estimates, mid-2020 edition

The true extent of the difference in age distribution between Our Community and the wider England population is clearly illustrated in Chart 1 – which compares the age distribution of Our Community with that of the whole of England. It shows that in a reasonably ‘stable’ population (England), each 5 year band up to age 64 contributes 6% to 7% of the

¹ Half the population has an age less than the median, and half has an age greater than the median. This differs from the mean age (often referred to as the average age), which is obtained by summing everyone’s age and dividing that figure by the number of people in the population.

population, gradually reducing for older age groups. For Our Community, each 5 years group up to age 60 constitutes about 3% to 5% of the total (with a noticeable 'dip' in the 20 to 39 age range). However, the over 64s make up a significantly greater proportion of Our Community, with a peak in the early 70s – followed by a steep decline due to deaths. indeed in all over 70 age groups the proportion is two to three times that in the wider community.

It is probable that the step change is due to the large growth in the proportion of our school leavers going to college elsewhere since the 1980s (and not returning on completing their studies) – certainly, only 7 of the (Jewish) cohort finishing their sixth-form education at the King David High School in 1969 (who are now aged 71) went to college or university outside of the area, whereas during the later decades the proportion was much larger, and is now the norm.

4.2 How do we live? (Household Types)

Each household returning a questionnaire has been categorised using similar groupings to those used in the National Census. These data have been expanded to represent the whole of Our Community, and compared with national data, and presented in Table 3. A comparison between Our Community and the wider population of North-West England as a whole is presented graphically in Chart 2.

Table 3L - How do we live? (Household Types - Greater Liverpool)

Household Type	Community Census Respondents 2021 (Households)	Projection for Our Greater Liverpool Community 2021 (Households)		All Housholds in Liverpool 2019 estimate	All Households in NW England 2021 estimate	Jewish Households in England (2011 Census)
One Person Households	108	310	31%	35%	33%	33%
Pensioner (age 65 and over)	98	280	28%			
Other (age 64 and younger)	9	30	3%			
Age not specified	1					
Couples with No Children at Home	186	440	43%	50%	27%	27%
Pensioner couple (average age 65 and over)	142	330	32%			
Other couple (average age 64 and under)	40	110	11%			
Age not specified couple	4					
Couples with child(ren) at home	77	200	20%		27%	27%
with 1 dependent child at home	21	50	5%		21%	22%
with 2 or more dependent children at home	40	110	11%			
with only non-dependent child(ren) at home	16	40	4%		6%	5%
Lone parent with child(ren) at home	16	50	5%	14%	11%	5%
with 1 dependent child at home	4	10	1%		7%	3%
with 2 or more dependent children at home	6	20	2%			
with only non-dependent child(ren) at home	6	20	2%		4%	2%
Other household types	5	20	2%	2%	2%	8%
All Students, All Pensioners, miscellaneous	5	20	2%		2%	8%
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	392	1020	100%	100%	100%	100%

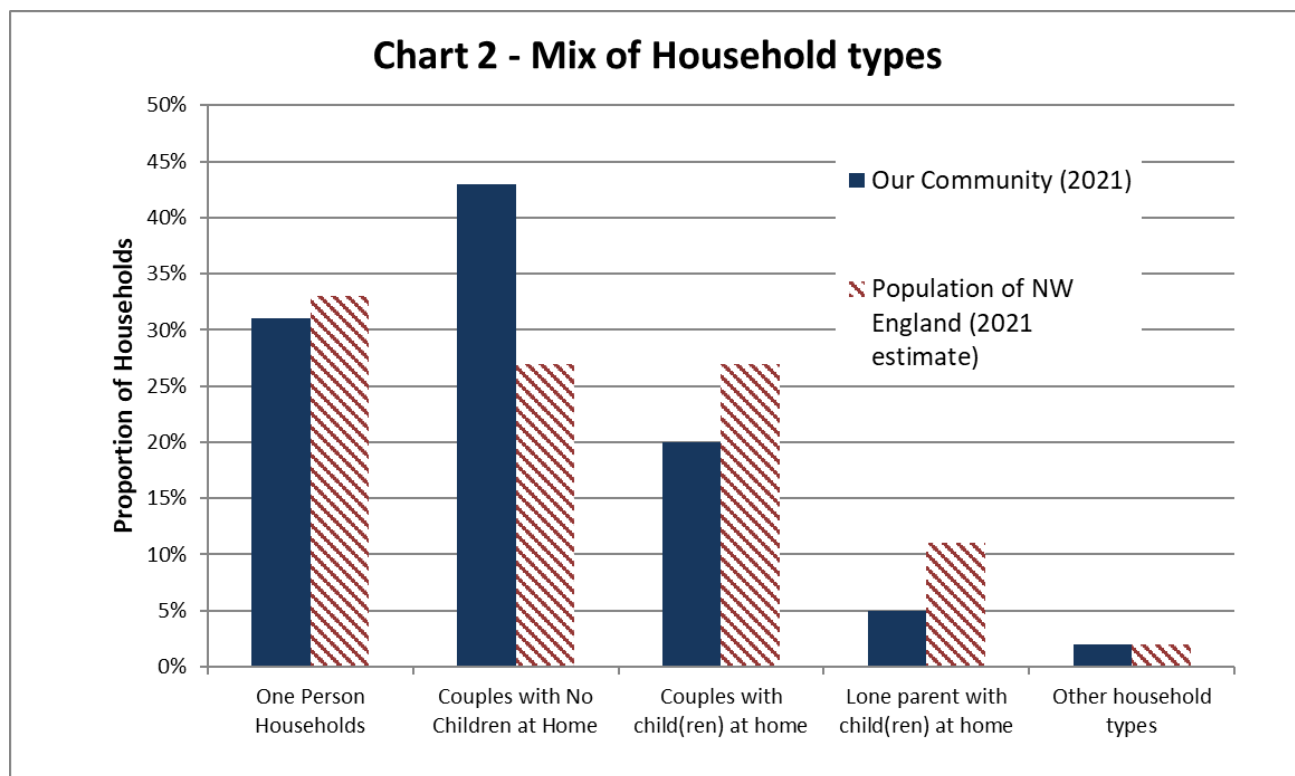
Source: ONS, Estimated number of households by selected household types, 2004-2019

ONS, Estimates of the number of households by relationships of people living within the household, for 2015 to 2021

ONS, 2011 census table DC 1202 EW

The number of census respondents from the Southport area providing household structure information (29) was too small to provide as detailed a community estimate as shown in

Table 3L. Expanding that sample gives an estimate of 110 households for Southport, of which about 40 are one-person pensioner² households, about 30 are pensioner couple households with no children; all other categories are estimated at fewer than 10 households each.



Both table and chart clearly demonstrate the much higher proportion of single person pensioner households (28% compared with 17% in the north-west as a whole), and couples with no children at home make up 43% of Our Community households (compared with 27% more generally). Conversely, couples with children at home are less common in Our Community (17%) than in England as a whole (27%). About 2% of all of our couples are same-sex partnerships.

Whilst these differences largely complement the differences in age distribution, it is worth noting that single parent households (5%) make up a smaller proportion of households than in the wider community (11%), suggesting that relationships in Our Community are generally more stable. Separately to this, it is important to note that our census may have underestimated the number of under-65s living on their own, as these are a difficult-to-reach group who may be under-represented in our respondents, potentially not fully corrected for in the expansion process.

Our census also asked how many of the household occupants were Jewish. This has allowed an assessment to be carried out of the level of endogamy (partnering within a group), by household type. This analysis is presented for the whole Merseyside community, in Table 4.

The table excludes single-person households (which are, of course, all Jewish). The lone-parent group is, as might be expected, heavily weighted towards mothers with children, hence the high proportion of all-Jewish families. The issue of endogamy is returned to in the next section which looks at the geography of the community.

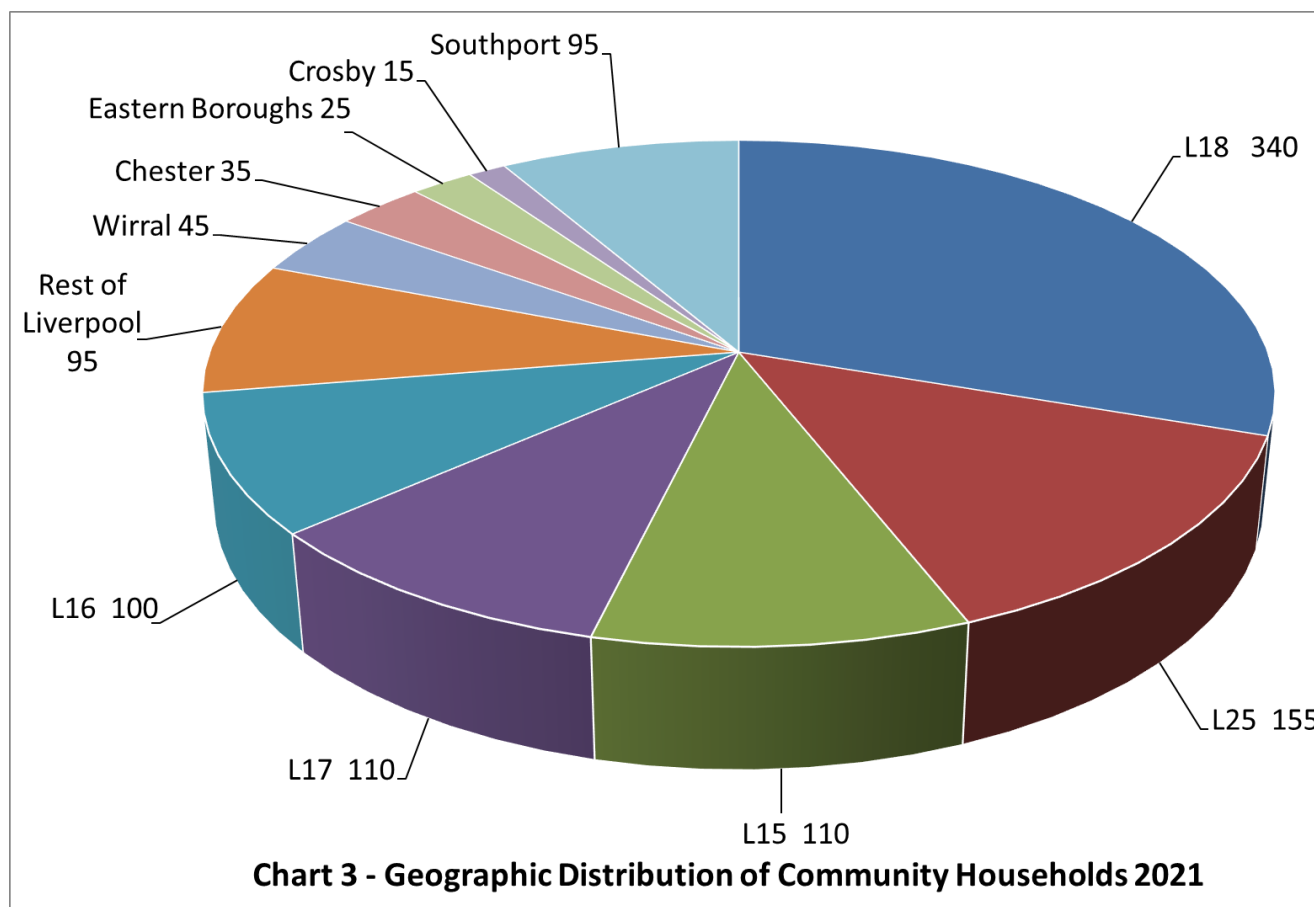
² Note that the term ‘pensioner’ has been used to refer to persons aged 65 and over, irrespective of their employment status. Note that ‘dependent child’ refers to any person aged 16 or under, or aged 18 and under and still in full time education.

Table 4 - How endogamous are we? (Mixed Religion Families, Merseyside)

Numbers are number of families (not individuals)	Community Census Respondents 2021					Projection for Our Merseyside Community 2021	
	All family members Jewish	Female of couple Jewish	Male of couple Jewish	Other part-Jewish family	All families	Total Families	Propn All Jewish
Family Type							
Couple aged 65+	135	8	11		154	350	80 to 85%
Other couples with no at-home children	32	9	5		46	130	60 to 65%
Couples with children at home	56	21	5		82	220	65 to 70%
Lone-parent families	17			1	18	50	>95%
ALL FAMILIES	240	38	21	1	300	750	75 to 80%

4.3 Where do we live? (Residence by Postcode)

Postcode information from our census returns has been used to project the geographic distribution of the 1130 households in Our Community. This information is set out in Chart 3 and Table 5. Within Liverpool, the community is broken down both by postcode district and also suburb.



Numbers of Jewish persons include those living in care homes as well as households. Estimates of household size include ALL individuals (including non-Jewish family members) living in households; no calculation has been carried out for areas with fewer than 100 households. As in Table 4, the 'All Jewish' proportion applies to families, not households – that is, one-person households are excluded. An estimate of the median age of Jewish individuals in each area is also given.

Table 5 - Where do we live? (Residence by local area)

		Community Census Respondents 2021 (Households) (Jewish persons)		Projection for Our Community 2021				
				Number of Households	Number of Jewish Persons	Median Age (years)	Mean Size of H/hold (persons)*	Proportion of families All Jewish (families)
Liverpool		364	750	910	1800	60 to 69	2.1	75 to 85%
by postcode	L8	8	17	25	50	35 to 39		30 to 50%
	L15	44	104	110	240	50 to 54	2.6	60 to 75%
	L16	40	92	100	230	55 to 64	2.3	80 to 90%
	L17	38	81	110	230	50 to 54	2.3	>85%
	L18	143	275	340	600	70 to 74	1.9	75 to 90%
	L19	8	22	20	60	40 to 49		55 to 75%
	L25	67	129	155	300	70 to 74	2.1	75 to 90%
All other parts of Lpool		16	30	50	90	40 to 50		70 to 90%
by suburb	Aigburth	8	21	25	60	35 to 39		55 to 75%
	Allerton	26	46	60	100	75 to 79		>85%
	Calderstones	55	112	125	250	65 to 69	2.1	>85%
	Childwall	52	123	130	300	50 to 54	2.4	>85%
	Gateacre	11	26	30	80	50 to 54		>85%
	Grassendale	6	12	15	30	60 to 64		80 to 95%
	Mossley Hill	63	119	160	260	70 to 74	1.8	65 to 80%
	Sefton Park	26	57	80	160	65 to 69		75 to 95%
	St Michaels	8	18	15	40	65 to 69		>85%
	Wavertree	31	66	80	150	55 to 59	2.4	50 to 65%
	Woolton	53	98	115	210	70 to 74	2.0	75 to 90%
	Inner Liverpool	15	31	45	100	35 to 39		50 to 70%
	North & East Liverpool	10	21	30	70	40 to 44		55 to 75%
Wirral and Chester		28	51	80	140	60 to 70	2.2	40 to 60%
Birkenhead & Wallasey		8	18	20	50	45 to 64		45 to 65%
Suburban Wirral		9	18	25	50	60 to 69		70 to 90%
Chester area		11	15	35	40	65 to 74		10 to 30%
Eastern Boroughs		8	15	25	40	40 to 59		35 to 55%
Knowsley, St Helens, Halton, Warrington (west of M6)								
Southport Community		35	65	110	200	70 to 74	2.1	70 to 85%
Crosby & South Sefton		4	5	15	20	65 to 79		40 to 60%
Southport area		31	60	95	180	70 to 74		75 to 90%
MERSEYSIDE TOTAL		435	881	1130	2180	65 to 69	2.1	75 to 80%

* calculation includes ALL persons in household; not calculated for areas with fewer than 100 households

The principal areas of Jewish residence in south-east Liverpool are shown on a map in Figure 1. Three-quarters of Liverpool Jews live in the outlined areas. Indeed, 36% of Liverpool Jewry live in the area marked 'Inner Core Area'; in this area about 1 resident in 17 is Jewish. In the remainder of the core area it is about 1 in 43, and in the secondary areas about 1 in 53. Jews make up fewer than 1 person in 100 across the rest of the city. (These proportions have been calculated from the ONS mid-2020 population estimates for census analysis areas called LSOAs).

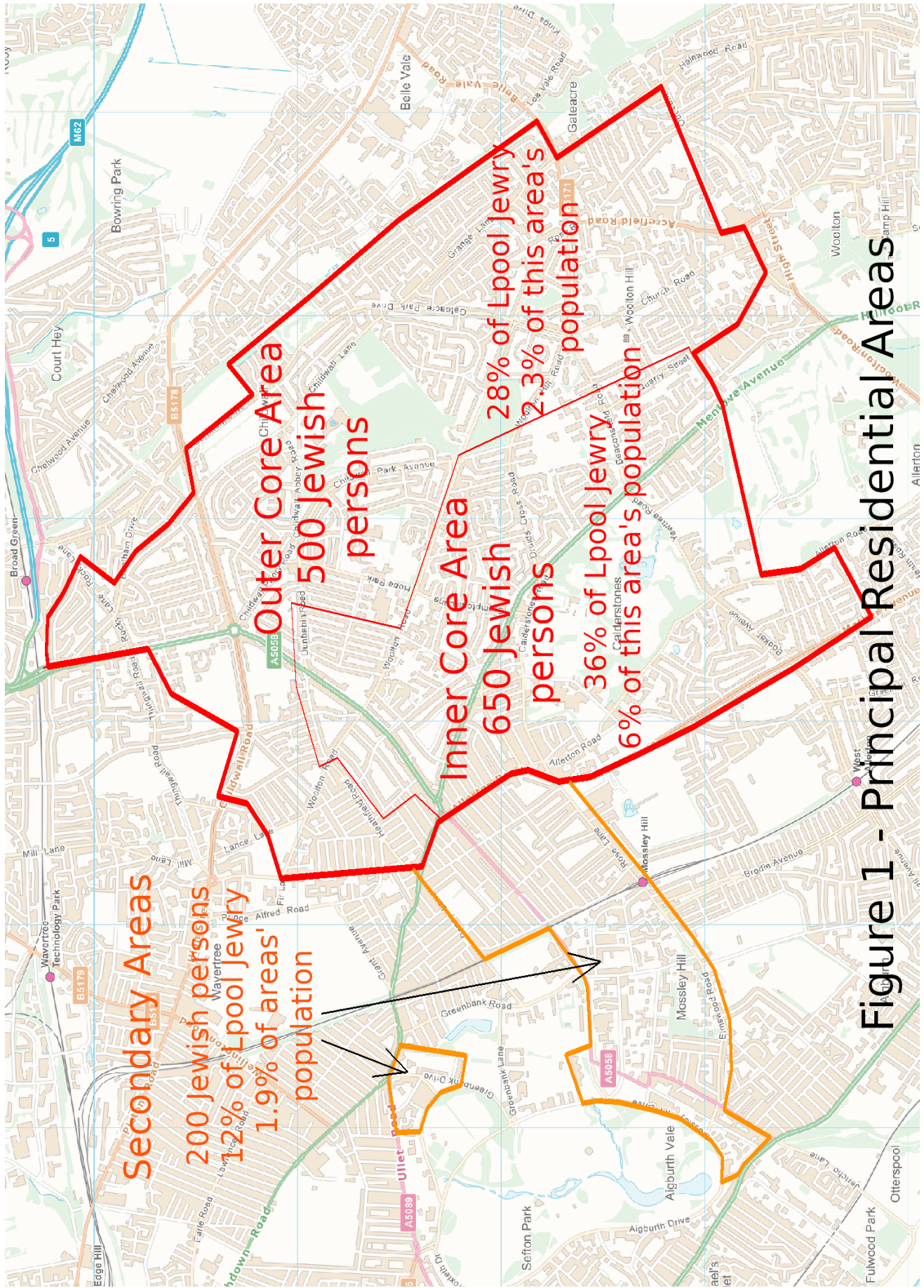


Figure 1 - Principal Residential Areas

The proportion of families which are wholly Jewish tends to decrease with distance from the main core areas and the community's facilities. Indeed it is generally over 80 or 85% in the core areas in Liverpool and in Southport, and generally below 75% elsewhere. There are few measures of the level of Jewish endogamy for other parts of the UK. However a recent paper has put forward figures of just over 80% for the London Borough of Barnet and the Manchester area at one end of the spectrum to just below 25% for South-East England standard region, and The Midlands, South-West England, and Wales. (Source: *Religious Inter-marriage in England and Wales: Differences in Individual and Area Characteristics of Endogamous and Exogamous Couples*, *European Journal of Population*, 2019).

4.4 Were we born locally? (Main adults in each household)

Part of our census questionnaire sought to find out how many of the adults in Our Community were born locally or elsewhere and when and why people have moved here – in part to ascertain how or why others might be encouraged to move here in the future.

Table 6 summarises the place of birth data of the main (or only) adults in each household. 631 individuals provided this information. It has been split by age group as the place of birth of community members varies by age – particularly for adults currently aged 49 and below. The age bands have been selected so as to include sufficient respondents in each category for reliability of results. The table shows that, for the over 50s, the proportion of adults born locally is around two-thirds of the total, indeed the proportion increases slightly into the older age groups. For the under 50s, the local proportion is only a little over one-third. A comparison of the birthplaces of people born in the 1940s (now in their 70s), and the 1970s to 90s – the under 50s, is shown in Chart 4.

The community has thus been successful in attracting people from elsewhere to move to Liverpool; indeed, were it not for these 'in-migrants' the community would be very short of adults below the age of 50 – and their children. The proportions of people born in Israel and the world beyond Europe are particularly high in the under 50s group. However these people may be transient in the area - see later in this report.

A closer examination of the data (not shown in the table) reveals that our Chester-resident respondents do not include any born in Chester (and only two of twelve born on Merseyside); most Southport-born and Wirral-born Merseyside residents now live in Liverpool; indeed, both Southport and Wirral are home to more Liverpool-born adults than 'locally' born individuals.

Table 6 - Where were we born? (Main adults in responding households)

		Birthplace of main adults in responding households									number of respondents	
Age group	Birth decade	Merseyside /Chester	Manchester area	York-shire	London area	Rest of England	Rest of British Isles	Europe	Israel	Rest of World		Total
up to 49	1970s/80s/90s	36%	8%	2%	12%	12%	2%	4%	15%	9%	100%	92
50 to 69	1950s/60s	64%	7%	2%	10%	6%	5%	2%	2%	3%	100%	199
70 to 79	1940s	67%	9%	4%	6%	7%	4%	1%	1%	2%	100%	199
80 plus	1920s/30s	70%	6%	2%	7%	5%	5%	3%	0%	2%	100%	125
All ages (inc unknown)		62%	7%	3%	9%	7%	4%	2%	3%	3%	100%	
number of respondents		392	47	16	54	43	26	13	20	20		631

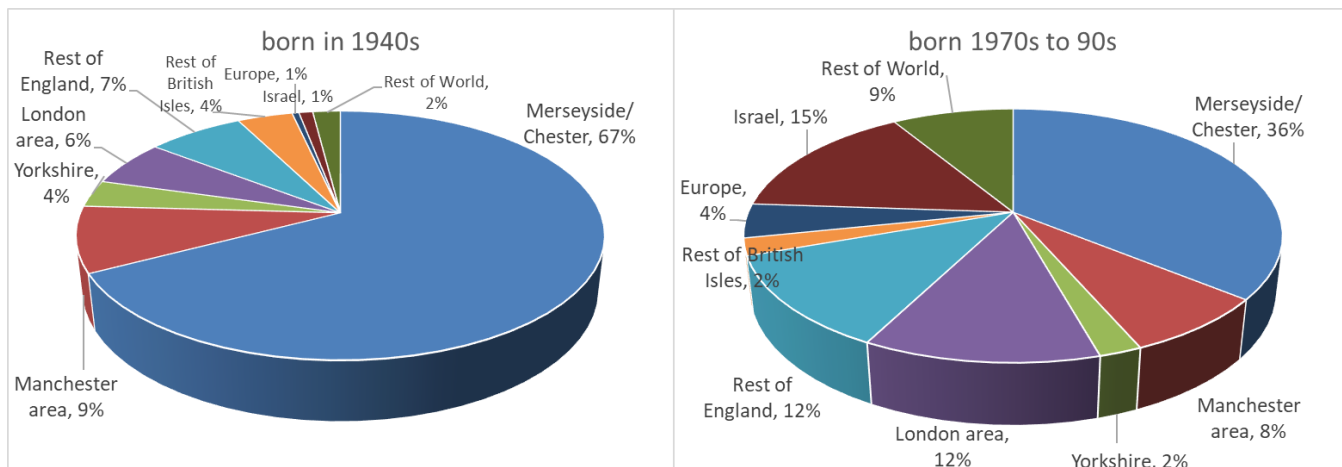


Chart 4 - Comparison of Places of Birth of Residents born in the 1940s and the 1970s to 90s

4.5 When and why did we move here? (Adults not brought up locally)

Having identified adults who were not brought up here, the census questions then sought to establish when and why people have moved here. That information (for the almost 200 remotely-born responding adults who have moved to the Merseyside or Chester area) is set out in Tables 7, 8, and 9.

Table 7 - When and at what age did we move here?

When moved here	Age when moved here					All ages	
	teens	20s	30s	40s	50+		
1930s to 60s	6	24	3			33	17%
1970s	7	30	7	2		46	23%
1980s		9	11	1		21	11%
1990s	1	11	6	5		23	12%
2000s	1	10	3	6	5	25	13%
2010s	3	9	19	11	8	50	25%
All decades	18	93	49	25	13	198	100%
	9%	47%	25%	13%	7%	100%	

Table 7 shows the decade in which non-locally born respondents moved to Merseyside, and their age at the time of their arrival. The upper right part of the table is blank, not because no-one in those age bands moved here in the relevant decades, but because such people are no longer living – the percentages shown in the rightmost column thus understate the relative importance of the earlier decades; furthermore, they do, of course, fail to pick up arrivals in earlier decades who have subsequently moved elsewhere. Nevertheless, it is clear (see percentages along the foot of the table) that ‘in-migrants’ are more likely to arrive in their twenties than at any other age – or certainly that was true until the 2010s; in the most recent decade, most arrivals have been older.

In part, this can be explained by the reasons for moving here, as set out in Table 8. The reasons for moving here expressed by census respondents have been simplified into eight categories (see the column headings). For each category of reason, the decade of arrival is shown in the upper part of the table, and the place from which they came (or more precisely, the place where they were born) is shown on the lower half. Two major categories dominate – moving to Merseyside because of meeting someone from the area (and in many cases marrying them), and for employment purposes (either the respondent’s own job opportunity, or that of their spouse or partner). The ‘met/married’ category’s popularity has decreased somewhat over the decades – and this is to be expected. In the

Table 8 - Why did we come here?

Decade of arrival	met someone/ marriage	employment	family here	to study then stayed	lifestyle change	Jewish environment	other reasons	All Reasons
1930s to 60s	17	5	4	3		1	3	33
1970s	18	15	4	6		1		44
1980s	8	10				2	1	21
1990s	13	7		3				23
2000s	6	5	6	2	4	1	1	25
2010s	8	19	5	2	7		6	47
TOTAL	70	61	19	16	11	5	11	193
by reason	36%	32%	10%	8%	6%	3%	6%	100%
Manchester area	21	11	2	4		1	1	40
London area	16	13	6	3	1		2	41
Rest of Br Isles	22	20	8	6	4	3	1	64
Israel	3	5			5	1	4	18
Rest of World	6	12	4	2	1		3	28
Place of birth of arrivals								

Table 9 - From where did we move here? (based on place of birth)

Decade of arrival	Merseyside periphery	Manchester area	Yorkshire	London area	Rest of England	Rest of British Isles	Europe	Israel	Rest of the World	All places
1930s to 60s	3	6	4	5	6	2	3		2	31
1970s		14		12	7	9	2		3	47
1980s	1	4	3	6	4	1		1		20
1990s	1	9	2	4	2	3		2		23
2000s	1	2		5	7	1	3	2	4	25
2010s		7	2	10	5	1	3	14	8	50
Total	6	42	11	42	31	17	11	19	17	196
by place	3%	21%	6%	21%	16%	9%	6%	10%	9%	100%
teens		5	1	2	5	2	1		2	18
20s	4	21	5	21	17	9	4	5	5	91
30s	1	11	5	9	1	4	3	12	2	48
40s	1	4		6	4	1		2	7	25
50+		1		4	4		3		1	13
Age on arrival										

1960s and 70s there were a large number of Jewish twenty-somethings living in the Merseyside area, with no desire to leave, who attracted partners from other parts of the country. In recent times, a very high proportion of our school-leavers go to college or university in other parts of the country, meet their partners, and settle down elsewhere.

Moving to the area for employment purposes appears from the table to be in the ascendancy – however, if the job achieved here is a stepping stone on the career path, then figures for earlier decades will have been suppressed by the proportion who have already moved on to pastures new. It is, however, worth noting from the lower part of the table, that a considerable portion of those moving here for employment have come from overseas.

A more detailed breakdown of the place of birth of people who have moved to Merseyside (and in which decade – see upper part of table, and at what age – in lower half of table) is shown in Table 9. It shows increasing number of Israelis present on Merseyside. Given that they are generally older than other arrivals, it seems probable that many will have moved here from an intermediate location (perhaps London) rather than directly from Israel.

Having considered information relating to adults moving here from elsewhere, we now turn our attention to children.

4.6 At what mother's age are our children being born?

Our census requested the age of adults and also the ages of children living in the household. Unlike our 2011 census, it also requested information on the ages of children who now live in their own households. This enables a calculation to be made of the age of mothers at the birth of their children. The analysis for the qualifying 629 children (including 281 first born children) born between 1951 and 2021, is set out in Tables 10 and 11. The information is set out by decade of birth of the children. Table 10 is split into two sections – the first shows the age of mothers at the birth of their first children; the second part includes all children.

Table 10 - At what mother's age are our children being born

Children born to Community Census 2021 Respondents only

First-born children

Birth year of child	Total Number of children	Age of Mother at Birth												
		<21	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	>42
1950s60s	68	3	15	15	16	11	4	2	1	1				
1970s	79	1	8	21	20	16	7	5			1			
1980s	43	1	1	7	9	7	10	4	1	1		1	1	
1990s	27		1		7	2	5	3	3	1	1	1	2	1
2000s	36		1		3	4	6	4	7	5	2	3	1	
2010+	28			1	1	6	2	1	6	3	5	1	1	1
Total	281	5	26	44	56	46	34	19	18	11	9	6	5	2

All children

Birth year of child	Total Number of children	Age of Mother at Birth												
		<21	21	23	25	27	29	31	33	35	37	39	41	>42
1950s60s	128	4	17	25	27	27	14	6	5	2	1			
1970s	163	1	9	30	36	39	24	17	5	1	1			
1980s	116	1	1	9	15	22	23	22	8	7	6	1	1	
1990s	72		1	1	10	5	10	11	10	8	7	2	3	4
2000s	75		1	1	3	8	12	12	10	10	9	7	2	
2010+	75			1	2	9	6	6	10	14	13	7	4	3
Total	629	6	29	67	93	110	89	74	48	42	37	17	10	7

The blank areas in the tables demonstrate how the age at which mothers have been giving birth to their children has been gradually increasing over the decades. In the 1950s and 60s, the youngest mother was aged 18, and a quarter of all children were born when their mothers were 23 or younger; no children were born after age 37. For the post 2010 period, 23 was the age of the youngest mother, and 28% of children were born after their mothers had reached 38 years of age.

Table 11 summarises this change in pattern. It shows, for each decade the age range of mothers within which 80% of births took place. It also shows the mean age of mothers at the birth of their children across the decades, and the figures for Our Community census respondents are compared with figures for the whole of England and Wales (both for all births and births within marriage – though the latter figures are no longer published). Nationally, the mean age has been increasing since the 1970s, but the rate of increase for Our Community has outstripped the situation in the wider England and Wales population.

Table 11 - Range and Mean mother's age at children's birth

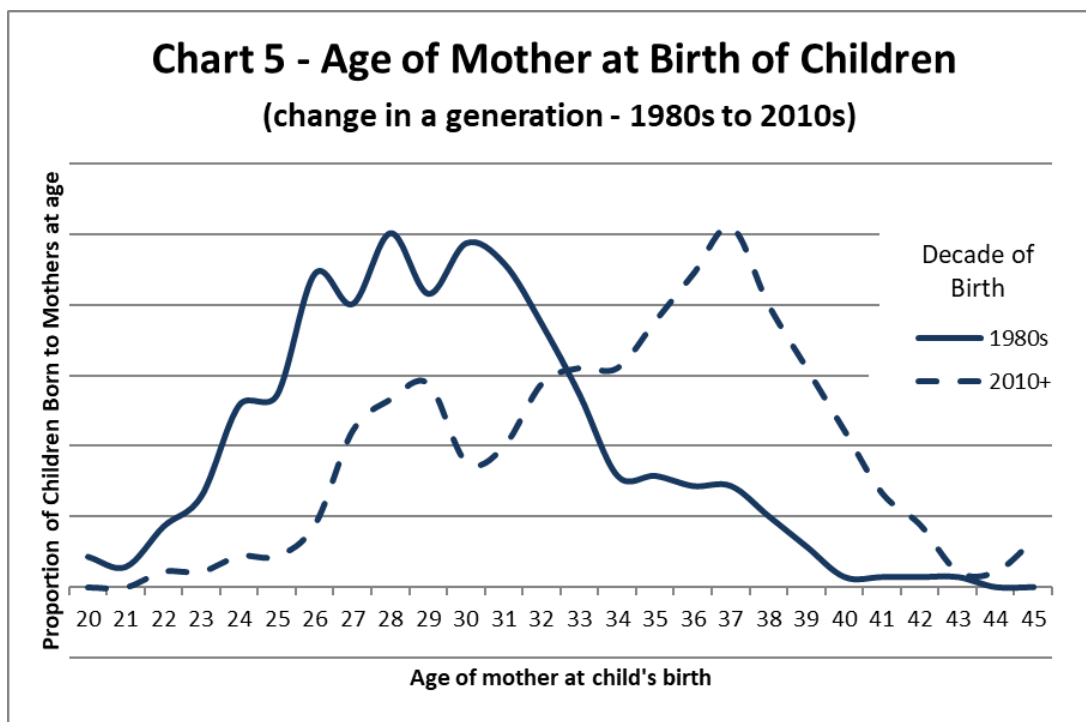
Children born to Community Census 2021 Respondents only

Birth year of child	Number of children	Mothers' age range covering 80% of births (census respondents)	Mean age of mother		
			Our census respondents	All England & Wales	married Eng & W
1950s60s	128	22 to 31	26.1	27.5	27.7
1970s	163	23 to 32	27.0	26.6	26.6
1980s	116	25 to 36	29.5	27.3	27.7
1990s	72	26 to 40	32.6	28.1	29.7
2000s	75	27 to 39	32.8	29.0	31.2
2010+	75	28 to 40	34.5	30.2	-
Total	629	23 to 37	29.5	28.1	-

Source: ONS: Information on births by parents' characteristics, Jan 2022 release, Table 4

ONS: Birth Summary tables, England and Wales, 2010, Table 3.

The change within Our Community is graphically illustrated in Chart 5, which shows the pattern of births for the 2010s and for one generation earlier (the 1980s).



The peak age for giving birth has advanced by around 10 years from the late 20s to the late 30s in only thirty years. This pattern reflects wider changes in society, often referred to as 'The Second Demographic Transition' – in particular the changing role and position of women in modern society. Forming of partnerships and marriage, and child-bearing, are delayed because women now have better career opportunities, and their salaries are now more essential to providing a modern standard of living. In the next section we examine whether this delayed child-bearing has had any influence on the numbers of children born per family.

4.7 How Many Children do we have (and do they live locally)?

Having examined the age of mothers at the birth of their children, we now turn to analysis of how many children are born per household and how many of our adult children live locally.

The information on the number of children born to census respondent mothers is presented in Table 12. Households are categorised by the decade in which mothers were born.

Table 12 - How Many Children do we have? (Numbers of Children per Family)

Community Census 2021 Respondents only

Mothers Birth decade	current age	Number of families in Group	Number of families with these number of children in family						Total number of children	Children per family who have children	
			1 child	2	3	4	5	6 or more		our census	England & Wales
1920s30s	81+	43	7	23	11	2			94	2.19	2.66
1940s	71 to 81	87	14	51	16	4	1	1	191	2.20	2.48
1950s	61 to 71	85	11	49	21	2	2		190	2.24	2.42
1960s	51 to 61	43	8	19	13	3			97	2.26	2.38
1970s	41 to 51	36	4	22	6	2		2	90	2.50	2.33
1980+	up to 41	23	9	7	5	1	1		47	2.04	-
All mothers		317	53	171	72	14	4	3	709	2.24	2.48
		100%	17%	54%	23%	4%	1%	1%			

Source: ONS: Childbearing statistics for women born in different years, published Jan 2022, Tables 1 and 2

The table needs interpreting with care. Many of the women in the 1980+ line of the table will have further children (and will be joined by women who are yet to have their first child), so the mean number of children per family for that group (2.04) will be an underestimate; indeed, because of this, the national data do not calculate a value for this age group. It is thus too soon to say whether the delay in child-bearing discussed in the previous section has had an impact on the overall number of children per family, but preliminary considerations suggest that it has not. It is also worth noting that the high number of children per family for the 1970s cohort is somewhat distorted by two outlying cases – without those two cases, the figure of 2.50 would have been 2.18.

Across England and Wales as a whole, the number of children per family with children has been falling (from 2.66 per woman born in the 1920s and 30s to 2.33 for women born in the 1970s). For our census respondents the family size has remained around 2.2 children. The table also shows that two children is the most 'popular' family size, with few families exceeding three children.

So, where are our 2.2 children per family living now? How many still live in the Merseyside area, and how many have moved away? Tables 13L and 13S indicate the home locations of the children of Greater Liverpool and Southport census respondents respectively. The children have been categorised by age – school and pre-school children (aged 0-17),

'transitional phase' children (aged 18 to 24), and adult children in 10 year bands from 25-34 up to 55+. The smaller number of respondents in Southport has necessitated combining some of the age categories. The tables show the numbers and proportions living in the parental home, those away at college, and those living in their own homes – differentiating between those still living locally, and those who have moved away. For the area as a whole, Chart 6 illustrates more precisely where the 25+ age group is now living.

Table 13L - Where are our children? (Greater Liverpool)

Children of Community Census 2021 Greater Liverpool Respondents only

Age of child	Living in parental home	Away at college	In their own home in			All children	Proportion NOT living locally
			Liverpool area	Rest of Merseyside area	Elsewhere		
0 to 17	125					125	0%
18 to 24	13	13	3	1	7	37	19%
25 to 34	11	1	22	6	54	94	57%
35 to 44	1		28	5	109	143	76%
45 to 54	3		36	5	109	153	71%
55+	1		23	10	55	89	62%
All ages (inc unknown)	164	14	114	28	344	664	52%
	25%	2%	17%	4%	52%	100%	
All aged 25+	3%	0%	23%	5%	68%	100%	68%

The tables show that almost 70% of the children aged over 25 of Liverpool respondents now live beyond Merseyside; the proportion for Southport appear to be slightly lower, but based on smaller numbers. The proportion is highest for Liverpool children aged 35 to 45 at 76%, reducing slightly in the older categories. It is a little lower than this for the 25 to 34 age group, but this may be influenced by later partnership formation/marriage, and more difficult economic circumstances 'necessitating' remaining in the parental home for longer.

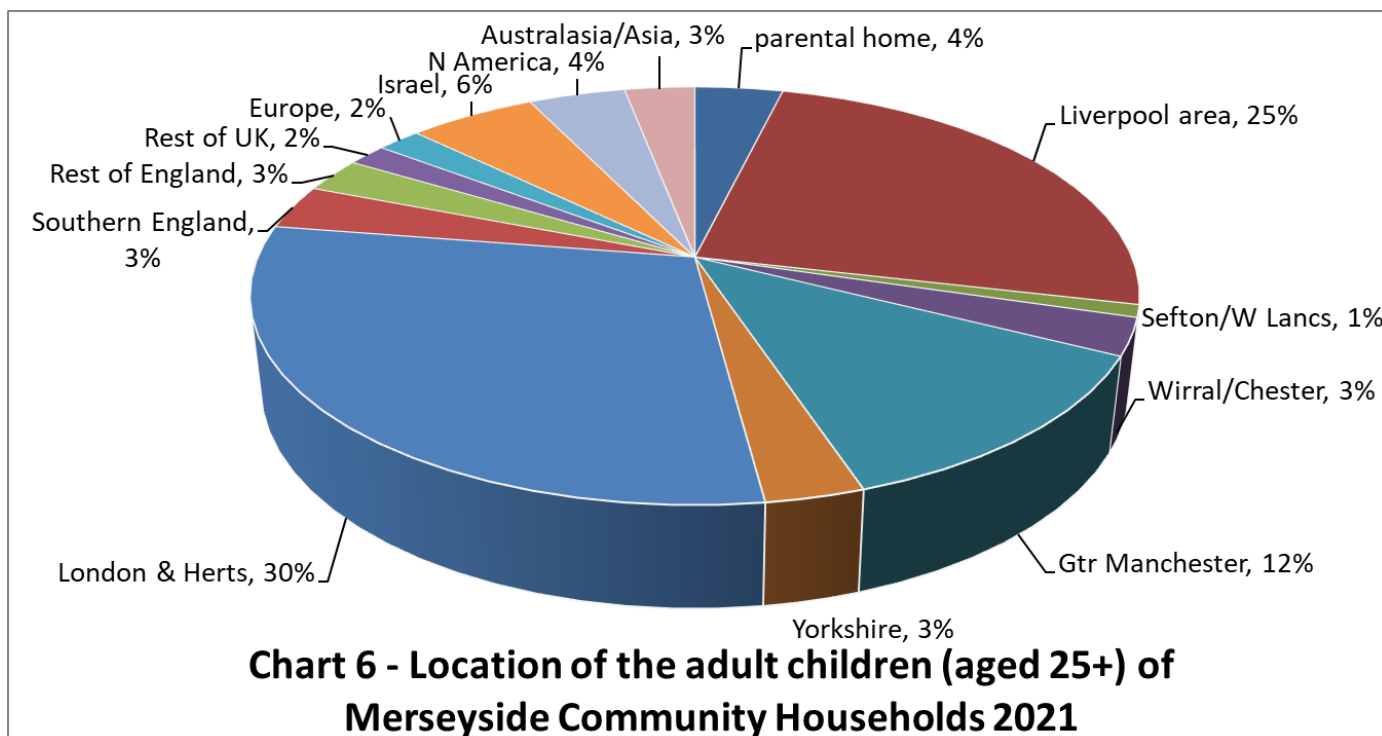
Whilst most Liverpool children who remain in the Merseyside area set up home in Liverpool, few Southport children remain in Southport – those who remain local largely settle in Liverpool.

Table 13S - Where are our children? (Southport)

Children of Community Census 2021 Southport Respondents only

Age of child	Living in parental home	Away at college	In their own home in			All children	Proportion NOT living locally
			Sefton & W Lancs	Rest of Merseyside area	Elsewhere		
0 to 34	3	2	1	6	3	15	20%
35 to 44	2			4	11	17	65%
45+	1		2	2	14	19	74%
All ages (inc unknown)	7	2	3	12	28	52	54%
	13%	4%	6%	23%	54%	100%	
All aged 25+	7%	0%	7%	27%	60%	100%	60%

For those who move away, London and Hertfordshire provide the principal draw, reflecting the scale of Jewish community there; fully 30% of our over 25 year old children now live there (not far short of half of the 'moved away' contingent). And although the Greater



Manchester area is home to 12% of those children, a greater proportion (15%) have made their homes overseas, with Israel as the largest single destination.

Sixteen children were recorded as being away at college. The number is too small to draw any conclusions about popularity of various towns/universities for study; however, only Leeds (3), Manchester, and Birmingham (each 2) were mentioned more than once.

One final note on this topic. The population being considered here are the children of adults who responded to the census – that is, adults who currently live in the Merseyside area. However, not all these adults were born here, and some moved here at an age when some of their children were already grown up, and may not have moved here with them. So although the concept of ‘moving away’ has been used in this discussion, a very small number of the children (about a dozen of the over 700 children under consideration) may never have lived in Liverpool – this number is too small to influence the overall picture described above.

4.9 Do we have living ‘ties’ to the Merseyside Area?

In this section we present information about the whereabouts of our children in a different way. The previous tables have considered children individually, whereas in this section we consider the relationship between adults and children as a whole, and the extent to which adults living here have any adult children who act as a ‘tie’ to the local area. Tables 14L and 14S shows, for households responding to the census, subdivided by the age of the adults (in Table 14L only), how many have only children living elsewhere, how many households have children living only locally, and how many have a mixture of children living here and elsewhere.

Only the latter two groups can be considered to have an on-going ‘tie’ to the community via their children, as families with only dependent children are assumed to be able to move with their children.

In the Greater Liverpool area, adults in the under 45 age band are considered most ‘mobile’ (as they either do not (yet) have children, or their children are all still at home). Indeed, even the age range whose children are not dependent on them (that is, adults aged 55 and upwards), around 60% of households are not ‘connected’ to the area through having children living locally.

Table 14L - How many households have children living locally? (Greater Liverpool)

Census responding households

Age of household adults	Families with children who are all living				Households with no children living locally or remotely	All households	Proportion without local non-dependent children
	all dependent	locally (exc all depend)	all living remotely	local & remote			
20-44	27	3			11	41	93%
45-54	20	14		3	2	39	56%
55-64	3	11	15	11	13	53	58%
65-74		18	44	22	30	114	65%
75-84		12	38	25	13	88	58%
85+		5	17	7	14	43	72%
All ages (inc unknown)	50 13%	64 17%	116 30%	69 18%	84 22%	383 100%	65%

Table 14S - How many households have children living locally? (Southport)

Census responding households

Age of household adults	Families with children who are all living				Households with no children living locally or remotely	All households	Proportion without local non-dependent children
	all dependent	locally (exc all depend)	all living remotely	local & remote			
All ages (inc unknown)	1 3%	7 20%	10 29%	8 23%	9 26%	35 100%	57%

There were too few respondents in the Southport area to provide a meaningful age breakdown, but the overall picture is similar to the Greater Liverpool position. Note that for the Southport table, 'local' as regards the location of other children includes the whole of the Merseyside area – not just in Southport.

As well as enquiring about the location of our children, our census questionnaire also asked about the location of our parents. Table 15L presents the responses to that question in a complementary format to that used for children above – again identifying the proportion of households without a 'tie' to the community through having parents living locally.

Table 15L - How many households have parents living locally? (Greater Liverpool)

Census responding households

Age of household adults	Number of households whose main adults have parents:				All households	Proportion without locally living parents
	only living locally	only living remotely	locally & remotely	all deceased		
20-44	9	18	13		40	45%
45-54	17	13	5	5	40	45%
55-64	22	5	4	22	53	51%
65-74	16	4		91	111	86%
75-84	1			94	95	99%
85+				58	58	100%
All ages (inc unknown)	68 17%	40 10%	22 5%	272 68%	402 100%	78%

The table indicates that only about half of households with adults under the age of 65 have a 'tie' to the local area through having parents living locally. Of course, beyond the age of 65, the proportion of households with no parent still living rapidly increases, though those that do have living parents are much more likely to have them living locally than is found in the younger age groups.

Note that only three (of 36) households in the Southport area reported having living parents, so no table for the Southport area can be presented.

By examination of the data underlying both Tables 14 and 15, it is possible to combine the information and establish to proportion of respondents with 'ties' to the local area through either having grown-up children, or parents, or both living in the area. Tables 16L and 16S summarises that assessment.

Table 16L - Do we have local parents or non-dependent children? (Greater Liverpool)

Census responding households

Age of household adults	Location of parents and non-dependent children of main adults in respondent households				All households	Proportion without locally living parents or non-dep children	Proportion with ONLY locally living parents or non-dep children
	only living locally	only living remotely	locally & remotely	no living parents or non-dependent children			
20-44	9	16	14		39	41%	23%
45-54	18	7	11	3	39	26%	46%
55-64	16	10	19	8	53	34%	30%
65-74	18	34	33	24	109	53%	17%
75-84	12	38	25	13	88	58%	14%
85+	5	17	7	14	43	72%	12%
All ages (inc unknown)	80	124	110	62	376	49%	21%

The table indicates that, overall, around half of households do not have a 'tie' to the local area through having either grown-up children or parents living locally – generally less than this proportion for households where the adults are aged under 65, and a higher proportion above that age. Conversely, only about 15% of over 65 age households have only local parents or children, with noticeably higher proportions than this in the younger households.

Over half of responding over 65s do not have parents or non-dependent children living locally, and over 70% of census responding households where the adults are aged over 85 do not have children living locally. This may indicate the potential for increased demand for residential care provision for the elderly in the future (because a lower proportion will have close family available to assist them to continue to live in their own homes); alternatively, it may lead to an increasing tendency for retired people to move away from the area in the future, because all their children live elsewhere (and this is discussed later in the report).

Table 16S - Do we have local parents or non-dependent children? (Southport)

Census responding households

Age of household adults	Location of parents and non-dependent children of main adults in respondent households				All households	Proportion without locally living parents or non-dep children	Proportion with ONLY locally living parents or non-dep children
	only living locally	only living remotely	locally & remotely	no living parents or non-dependent children			
All ages (inc unknown)	6	9	9	8	32	53%	19%

Conversely, only one in five households have strong 'ties' to the area – through having grown-up children and/or parents living here, and NOT having parents or children living elsewhere.

It is not practical to show an age breakdown in the table for Southport, but the overall pattern appears to be similar to that found in Greater Liverpool.

4.10 How we live today

Our census asked a number of questions about how we live today – questions relating to employment, health, 'modern living' regarding transport and technology, and community communication. An analysis of the responses to these matters is set out in this section. These questions were not asked in our 2011 community census, but some were included in our 2006 mini-census.

The census asked about the employment status of the main adults in each household. The responses are summarised in Table 17.

Table 17 - Are we working or retired?

Community Census 2021 Respondents living in households only

Greater Liverpool Men men's age								All UK 2021		
	Work full time	Work part time	Student	Home- maker	Retired	Other	All respondents	Employed Full time	Employed Part time	Inactive
23 to 49	88%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	26	84%	6%	7%
50 to 64	63%	12%	0%	0%	14%	12%	51	66%	9%	22%
65 to 74	21%	26%	0%	0%	53%	0%	81	c12%		87%
75 to 84	6%	13%	0%	0%	82%	0%	71	} 4%	96%	
85+	0%	4%	0%	0%	96%	0%	24			
All ages	30%	14%	1%	1%	51%	2%	100%			
(inc unknown)	78	37	3	2	132	6	258			

Greater Liverpool Women women's age								All UK 2021		
	Work full time	Work part time	Student	Home- maker	Retired	Other	All respondents	Employed Full time	Employed Part time	Inactive
23 to 49	47%	35%	3%	13%	0%	2%	60	51%	30%	17%
50 to 64	39%	31%	2%	8%	19%	2%	59	40%	28%	31%
65 to 74	4%	11%	0%	8%	75%	2%	95	c19%		80%
75 to 84	1%	7%	0%	0%	91%	0%	69	} 2%	98%	
85+	0%	0%	0%	0%	98%	2%	46			
All ages	17%	17%	1%	8%	56%	1%	100%			
(inc unknown)	57	56	3	28	187	5	336			

Southport both genders							
	Work full time	Work part time	Student	Home- maker	Retired	Other	All respondents
all ages	6%	15%	0%	4%	89%	0%	100%
(inc unknown)	3	7	0	2	42	0	47

Source: ONS: Economic labour market status of individuals aged 50 and over, trends over time: September 2021, Table 2, 4 & 6

The table is split into three sections – Greater Liverpool men by age band, Greater Liverpool women by age band, and (because of the relatively small sample) All Southport respondents. The number of census respondents in each group is shown, but the key data are the percentage split between the various economic/employment states (which sum

across each row). As a comparison, data for the whole of the UK for 2021 are shown to the right of the table. 'Inactive' covers all individuals not in or seeking work – so it broadly equivalent to the student, home-maker, and retired categories for our respondents. As the age distribution of Our Community is so different to the wider population, any comparison for 'all ages' would be completely misleading and has not been shown.

Insofar as Liverpool men are concerned, the level of employment for age bands below age 65 is broadly in line with the country as a whole, but our over 65 year old men are much more likely to continue to work (either full or part time) than the UK as a whole. To a much smaller degree, the same can be said for Liverpool women. The very low levels of employment for our Southport community are simply a reflection of the age profile of census respondents (and the community as a whole).

Our census asked about general health, and three well-being questions – whether the main adults in households had had a positive Covid-19 test, whether they were registered disabled/blue badge holders, and whether they benefitted from professional carers. The responses are summarised in Table 18. As with the employment analysis, the table is split into Greater Liverpool respondents by gender and age band, with one combined category for Southport respondents. Again, a comparison with the wider community is provided, this time 2011 census data for Liverpool and Sefton on general health.

Table 18 - What is our health like?

Community Census 2021 Respondents living in households only

Greater Liverpool Men								<u>Health, All Liverpool, 2011</u>		
men's age	Health Good	Health Fair	Health Poor	All respondents	Had +ive covid test	Registered Disabled	Have profes- sional carers	very good, or good	bad, or fair	very bad
23 to 49	92%	8%	0%	26	8%	4%	0%	84%	11%	6%
50 to 64	64%	28%	8%	50	4%	10%	0%	61%	22%	17%
65 to 74	54%	39%	8%	80	8%	5%	1%	44%	34%	22%
75 to 84	59%	30%	11%	63	8%	16%	2%	33%	41%	27%
85+	32%	47%	21%	19	8%	32%	0%	25%	46%	29%
All ages	60%	31%	9%	100%	7%	11%	1%	78%	13%	9%
(inc unknown)	146	76	21	243	14 of 204	26	2			
Greater Liverpool Women								<u>Health, All Liverpool, 2011</u>		
women's age	Health Good	Health Fair	Health Poor	All respondents	Had +ive covid test	Registered Disabled	Have profes- sional carers	very good, or good	bad, or fair	very bad
23 to 49	82%	17%	2%	60	12%	2%	2%	84%	11%	6%
50 to 64	76%	17%	7%	59	17%	10%	0%	61%	23%	16%
65 to 74	59%	33%	9%	92	6%	8%	2%	45%	34%	22%
75 to 84	51%	38%	11%	65	6%	14%	6%	32%	41%	26%
85+	11%	78%	11%	27	15%	37%	30%	24%	48%	28%
All ages	61%	32%	7%	100%	10%	11%	5%	76%	15%	9%
(inc unknown)	189	98	23	310	27 of 261	34	15			
Southport								<u>Health, All Sefton, 2011</u>		
both genders	Health Good	Health Fair	Health Poor	All respondents	Had +ive covid test	Registered Disabled	Have profes- sional carers	very good, or good	bad, or fair	very bad
all ages	63%	30%	8%	100%	6%	13%	3%	79%	14%	7%
(inc unknown)	25	12	3	40	2 of 36	5	1			

Source: ONS : 2011 census table DC3302EW, disability and health by age and sex

As is to be expected, the proportion of Our Community with good health reduces with age, and the proportion with poor health increases. However, the table shows that in each age band, the proportion of our Liverpool men with the best general health is larger than for the wider Liverpool community, and the proportion with the worst health category is smaller,

often by a material margin. The same is true for our Liverpool women, with the sole exception of good health in the 23 to 49 age group. Nevertheless, the 'all ages' rows of the table suggest that Our Community respondents have poorer health than the wider population of Liverpool and Sefton. This is, of course, solely because the age profile of Our Community (see Table 2 and Chart 1) is very much skewed in favour of the older age bands, whereas the median age of the wider Liverpool and Sefton population is much younger. Clearly, the answers that people give to questions on general health are subjective, and people's expectations vary. Nevertheless we can conclude that for all ages, the health of Our Community is generally better than that of the wider population of our area.

The coronavirus pandemic has, of course, overshadowed the last two years, and led to the inclusion of a question in our census. The question only appeared in the on-line version of the census (the only difference between the paper and on-line versions) – hence the table shows a different number of overall respondents for that question than the rest of the health table. Summing across all our respondents indicates that about 8½% reported having had a positive Covid-19 test at any point prior to completing the census. About half the census replies were received before 13 October 2021, and about half after this date. By that date, the government's coronavirus dashboard (<https://coronavirus.data.gov.uk/details/cases>) had recorded 82,943 'first episode' positive Covid tests in Liverpool and 42,913 in Sefton – that is, about 16.5% of the wider Liverpool population, and 15.5% of the wider Sefton population had reported a positive Covid test – somewhat higher than reported by our census respondents. A closer examination of the dashboard data indicate that the positive case percentage for those aged 60 and over is two-thirds of that for under 60s – about 12% and 18% respectively for Liverpool as a whole. The census responses for Our Community are below the wider over 60s proportion. This may, of course, relate to a reluctance by our census respondents to disclose that they had had a positive test (despite the anonymity of the census), or may be Our Community has been more cautious about mixing with others, more careful in complying with social distancing rules and advice, or more accepting of vaccination than typical of our region in general. Certainly, most of Our Community lives in areas of Liverpool where (as of May 2022), over 85% of the population has been double vaccinated, and over 70% have had a booster – compared with 66% and 48% respectively for Liverpool as a whole.

Table 18 indicates that, overall, about 11% of our census respondents in Liverpool, and a slightly higher proportion in Southport are blue-badge holders. The figures for the wider community are 3 to 4% for Liverpool, and 5 to 6% for Sefton (source: Dept for Transport, Statistical Release: Blue Badge Scheme statistics, England, 2020 (Jan 2021). Again, the position is distorted by the different age profiles for Our Community and the wider area population.

The next section of our census form asked whether the household had some of the artefacts which might be seen to indicate embracing 'modern life' – a car, a bicycle, broadband at home, a smart mobile phone, and a computer or tablet. The responses per household (split by age for Greater Liverpool) are summarised in Table 19.

With the exception of the bicycle, in most age groups in Liverpool, positive responses were predominately over (or just short of) 90%. This includes around 90% of 75 to 84 year old households having access to a car, broadband at home, and a computer or tablet. Indeed, two-thirds of over 85 years households reported having broadband and a computer or tablet, and not far short of half still owned a car.

Table 19 - Have we embraced 'modern' living?

Community Census 2021 Respondent households only

Greater Liverpool	Household has:					All households	2006 mini census
	a car	a bicycle	broadband at home	smart mobile phone	computer or tablet		easy access to email & internet
average adult age							
20 to 44	87%	45%	95%	97%	97%	38	90%
45 to 54	93%	48%	95%	98%	98%	40	87%
55 to 64	94%	29%	98%	96%	96%	52	
65 to 74	92%	25%	93%	93%	92%	110	59%
75 to 84	89%	9%	87%	72%	90%	87	27%
85+	46%	3%	67%	36%	67%	39	
All ages	86%	24%	90%	83%	90%	100%	61%
(inc unknown)	319	90	334	310	336	372	

Southport	Household has:					All households
average adult age	a car	a bicycle	broadband at home	smart mobile phone	computer or tablet	
all ages	90%	30%	70%	77%	83%	100%
(inc unknown)	27	9	21	23	25	30

Over a quarter of households where the average age of adults is 55 to 74 have a bicycle (though the census did not enquire about the level of usage!). The proportion is higher for the younger age bands – but this might reflect the presence of bikes belonging to children in the household. Despite having a slightly older overall age profile, Southport respondents overall had a slightly higher level of car and cycle ownership, but lower technology take up than their Liverpool counterparts.

Our 2006 mini-census did not ask an identical question as regards technology, but it did enquire whether the households had 'easy access to email and the internet'. The results (which had been summarised by slightly different age bands) are shown in the rightmost column of the table. Comparing that column of figures with the broadband, mobile phone and computer/tablet responses this time around demonstrates a major increase in easy internet access etc in the over 65s since 2006 – though of course, those aged 65 now were aged only 50 in 2006, so it could be argued that their increase is only from 87% to 93%. Similarly, those aged 70 in 2006 are now aged 85, so their increase had been from 59% to 67%. Nevertheless, it is clear that around 90% of the Greater Liverpool part of our community is now 'on-line'.

Bearing that in mind, it is interesting to note that almost 20% of census respondents used the paper version of the census. Yet, 80% of those who used the paper version reported having either broadband at home (and a computer/tablet) or a smart mobile phone – so presumably could have completed the census on-line, though may be lacked the know-how or confidence to do so.

The final part of this section of the census form asked questions about communication – specifically, which media were used to access information about the community, and the level of interest in various types of article in the MJRC Year Book, and in the Year Book in general.

Table 20 summarises the results of the question about media – again, split by age band for Greater Liverpool respondents, with Southport replies shown separately.

Table 20 - Community communication

Community Census 2021 Respondent households only

Greater Liverpool

average adult age	Household respondent regularly reads:				All households	From our 2006 mini-census		
	Jewish Telegraph	Jewish Chronicle	shul newsletter	MJRC email newsletter		Jewish Telegraph	Jewish Chronicle	shul newsletter
20 to 44	18%	8%	39%	29%	38	68%	33%	45%
45 to 54	30%	15%	45%	48%	40			
55 to 64	37%	19%	67%	54%	52	81%	46%	62%
65 to 74	45%	22%	73%	69%	110	85%	56%	71%
75 to 84	53%	21%	74%	67%	87	82%	51%	65%
85+	62%	28%	67%	49%	39			
All ages (inc unknown)	43% 160	20% 73	65% 241	58% 214	100% 372	79%	47%	61%

Southport

average adult age	Jewish Telegraph	Jewish Chronicle	shul newsletter	MJRC email newsletter	All households
all ages (inc unknown)	33% 10	27% 8	80% 24	43% 13	100% 30

The table shows that the take-up of each of these communication channels increases with age, with the exception of shul newsletters and the MJRC Newsletter as regards those over 85. However, these two items are circulated mainly by email, which some over-85s are not able to access. Overall, around two-thirds of Liverpool respondents regularly read their shul newsletter, and almost three in five responding households read the MJRC weekly newsletter. However, these particular figures will overstate the response rate of the community as a whole, as the census was announced through these media, and shul members and MJRC newsletter recipients are over-represented in the census returns.

The table also shows that about two in five responding households regularly read the Jewish Telegraph and about one in five, the Jewish Chronicle. The 2006 mini-census asked an almost identical question (though the replies were analysed using slightly different age ranges). The columns to the right of the table summarise the 2006 results. The take-up of the Jewish Telegraph and the Jewish Chronicle seems to have broadly halved in the 15 year period between the two censuses. This reduction is actually a lot smaller than has befallen all of the mainstream national newspapers (Source: Audit Bureau of Circulation, as reported by Press Gazette <https://pressgazette.co.uk/most-popular-newspapers-uk-abc-monthly-circulation-figures/>), however, it must raise questions about the medium and long-term viability of circulating these publications in the Merseyside area.

The number of respondents in the Southport area is relatively small, so care needs to be taken in interpreting any differences between the level of interest in each medium between the two parts of Our Community. The higher shul newsletter response rate is likely to both reflect the high proportion of shul members in the households responding to the census, and the absence of specific Southport news in some of the other media.

The final table in this section summarises the responses to questions about the MJRC Year Book. The Year Book is distributed immediately prior to Rosh Hashanah each year to households who have 'signed up' to the circulation list held at Shifrin House. Because there are only a small number of Southport addresses in the Year Book circulation list, Table 21 summarises all the responses received, without any geographic split.

The replies are summarised for 290 households – this includes nine who answered the questions about interest levels in the various sections of the Year Book, despite indicating

that they did not receive it. Moreover, the 281 responding households who claim to receive it include 58 whose postcodes are NOT on the Year Book distribution list. It is plausible that their addresses were on the considerably larger circulation list which existed prior to the introduction of GDPR in 2018, and they may be unaware that they have not received it more recently. The table shows that the proportion who read most of it increases with age (and as a consequence, the proportion who read only part of it reduces; where the two figures do not add to 100%, the remainder receive it but do not read it at all).

Table 21 - What do we think of the MJRC Year Book?

Community Census 2021 Respondent households only

average adult age	Receives Year Book	Reads most of it	Reads it in part	Sections useful or interesting?					
				Information pages very	Information pages very or moderately	Historical articles very	Historical articles very or moderately	Editorial & reports very	Editorial & reports very or moderately
20 to 44	10	40%	60%	10%	70%	30%	80%	30%	60%
45 to 54	21	48%	43%	38%	76%	24%	67%	29%	81%
55 to 64	44	50%	43%	41%	80%	34%	80%	14%	70%
65 to 74	96	58%	39%	29%	90%	30%	83%	22%	84%
75 to 84	79	75%	23%	41%	84%	53%	85%	39%	80%
85+	36	75%	22%	39%	83%	36%	69%	28%	67%
All ages (inc unknown)	100%	62%	34%	35%	83%	38%	80%	27%	77%
2006 mini-census				57%	98%	46%	93%	42%	93%

The columns to the right report on the proportions of households who receive the Year Book who find the three main elements of the publication very or moderately interesting (the second column of each element combines both the 'very' and 'moderately' responses, so is cumulative). There are no particular patterns to the responses, except that the combined 'very' and 'moderately' interesting/useful proportion seems to peak at around age 65 to 74, with lower overall levels at both younger and older ages. Overall, all three sections receive around 80% moderately or very responses. This question was also asked in the 2006 mini-census, and the overall proportions from that questionnaire are recorded in the bottom row of the table. It is clear that interest in the content of the Year Book has fallen – from around half finding the content very interesting or useful to around a third, and from around 95% finding the articles very or moderately interesting to around four in five households. It is, of course, not clear whether the reductions are a reflection on the quality of the articles, or the general level of interest in community affairs.

5 Summary of Our Community in 2021

Pulling together the key results of the analysis presented in Section 4, we can say the following about Our Community in 2021.

- Our Community numbers about 2180 persons; about 1040 males and 1140 females. About 1980 live in the Greater Liverpool area, in about 1020 households (including about 140 people in 80 households in Wirral and Chester); and about 200 in the Southport area in about 110 households. The figures include care home residents.
- The largest 10-year age group are the 70 to 79 year olds. Only about one quarter of Our Community is aged below 40, and about 15% are aged 80 or more. Our median age is 64 in Greater Liverpool and 70 in Southport, compared with 35 and 47 for the wider population of Liverpool and Sefton, respectively.
- About 30% of households consist of one person aged 65 or over living alone, and another 30% are pensioner couples. Only about 1 in 5 households are couples with children.

- The largest concentration of Jewish households is to be found in the L15/L16/L17/L18/L25 area of south east Liverpool. Indeed, almost 90% of Our Community living within the Liverpool city boundary (and three-quarters of the entire Merseyside community) live in these five postcode areas.
- Around two-thirds of those aged 50 or more were born in the Merseyside area; for adults below the age of 50, the proportion is about one-third.
- The main reasons that people have moved here have been because they met someone from Merseyside and married them, or due to a job opportunity.
- About 80% of households which include Jewish individuals are wholly Jewish, within the core areas of the community. The proportion is generally below 75% in other parts of Merseyside.
- The age of mothers at the birth of their children has risen from below 30 on average in the 1950s to 1980s, to over 30 since then, reaching 34 years of age for the last decade.
- Two is the most popular number of children per family; only about 6% of mothers have had more than three children.
- Three-quarters of our grown-up children who are now aged 35 to 54 live outside of the Merseyside area; the proportion is closer to 60% for children now aged 25 to 34, or over 55.
- About 30% of our adult children live in the London area, an eighth in the Manchester area, and 1 in 7 is overseas.
- About 1 in 3 households where the adults are aged below 65, and 60% of households with older adults, do not have 'ties' to the area through having grown-up children or parents living here.
- Over 40% of men aged 65 to 74 are still working either full or part time.
- We report better health on average, by age, than the wider population of the area.
- Around at least 90% of under 85s have a car, smart mobile phone and broadband at home. Two-thirds of household residents aged 85 or more have broadband at home.
- Readership of the Jewish Telegraph has fallen to about 2 in 5 households, and of the Jewish Chronicle to about 1 in 5 households.

6 A look towards the future

One of the reasons for carrying out the census is to assist community organisations to plan for the future, by attempting to predict the size and shape of Our Community in future years. Some of our census questions were designed to assist with this, and other information can be extrapolated from other questions in the census. Some further insight can be gained through other demographic data collected by MJRC independent of this census. Using the age profile of Our Community in 2021, as set out in Table 2, as a starting point, we can produce estimated profiles for future years provided we can establish likely changes in numbers in the intervening period. In simple terms, these changes may be summarised as:

- How many babies will be born?
- How many of our young adults (generally 18 to 25 year olds) will move away from the area for educational, employment, or other reasons and not return?
- How many adults (generally 25 to 49 years olds) will move into the area either for employment reasons or because they meet (and set up household with) someone from the local area?
- How many of our households will move away during their working lives because of opportunities elsewhere or (for those not brought up locally) to move closer to elderly parents or other family?

- How many of our adults will move away at or beyond the end of their working lives to live near their children?
- How many of our parents, currently living elsewhere, may move here, primarily after retirement, to live near us?
- At what age are we likely to die?

By answering these questions, a 'model' to predict the future size and shape of Our Community can be built. Below, we set out relevant information we can glean from our census and other sources.

6.1 How many babies are born?

Analysis of our census returns indicates that, in the last decade, 80% of children in Our Community are born when their mothers are aged between 28 and 40 inclusive (see Table 11). If we look at respondents to the census, we find that the number of 0 to 9 year olds (ie, children born in the last 10 years) sums to 63 – that is, on average 6.3 per annum. Similarly, if we look at female census respondents aged 28 to 40 at the date of the census, and then at those aged 29 to 41 (ie, aged 28 to 40 when the current one year old children were born), and so on up to women aged 37 to 49, who were aged 28 to 40, when children now aged 9 were born, we find that the number of women census respondents in the relevant 13 year age band averages 39.6 over the last ten years. Comparing these figures allows us to conclude that, on average, the number of children born each year in the last decade is equivalent to 16% of the number of women aged 28 to 40. Note that the equivalent analysis carried out on the results of our 2011 census produced a figure of 18% of the number of women aged 27 to 38 living in Our Community.

Across England and Wales as a whole, during the last 10 years, 105 boys have been born for each 100 girls (Source: ONS: Birth summary tables, England and Wales, 2020, Table 1) – that is more boys are born than girls. Our census sample of 63 0 to 9 year olds is heavily skewed in favour of boys. However, the number of births in the community (about 17 per year in the last decade – see Table 2) is too small to warrant detailed consideration of gender balance.

6.2 How many of our young adults have been moving away?

As demonstrated in Table 13, the proportion of our adult children who move away from the area by the time they reach the 25+ age band is around 57%. This is well below the approximately equivalent figure found in our 2011 census – which was 75%. It may be that recent economic/Covid issues have made it difficult for the current generation to leave the parental home or move away from the Merseyside area, and that a figure of 75% (as shown for older age bands in Table 13) will not be achieved until a slightly later stage in their lives.

6.3 How many adults have been moving into the area?

Section 4.5 above sets out the analysis of when and why and at what age people who have moved here have done so. Table 7 shows that, in the last decade, 50 census respondents had moved here from outside of the area. Reasons for migrating to an area will vary over time so, in looking to the future, it is better to look at the most recent past period, rather than over a longer period – particularly as it seems that moving for employment reasons, rather than because a person met and married someone from the area (the main reason in earlier periods) is now the main reason to move here.

In Table 22, we assess what proportion of each adult age band of Greater Liverpool census respondents is made up of people who have moved into the area since 2010.

Table 22L - Current age profile of recent arrivals

Community Census respondent individuals

Respondent Age	Total	Arrived since 2010	
20-29	29	5	17%
30-39	32	16	50%
40-49	61	16	26%
50-59	68	4	6%
60-69	125	2	2%
70-79	194	2	1%
80-89	99	1	1%

The table demonstrates that half of the 30 to 39 year olds who responded to the census had moved here in the last ten years; together with a quarter of 40 to 49 year olds. So not only are we dependent on in-migration for a major element of our younger adult population, we are also reliant on it to maintain numbers of children in the community. Indeed, fully half of 0 to 9 year olds in census respondents' households are the children of parents who have moved here in the last decade.

If the expansion factors used to expand our census returns to represent our whole community (as used to form our population by age projection shown in Table 2) are correct, then this would mean that about five 30-39 year olds, and four 40-49 years olds, have moved into the Greater Liverpool area each year of the 2010s. As job opportunities are now the largest driver of in-migration, whether future level of in-migration mimic those achieved in recent years will be dependent on the performance of the economy and employment market both locally and nationally.

In addition to younger adults moving to the area, a second potential source of in-migration is the movement of out-of-town parents to live closer to their Merseyside children, at or after retirement. The census asked whether the main adult(s) in each household had parent(s) living outside the local area. 63 respondents indicated that they had 'remote' parents. However, only five of these stated that they expected their parent(s) to move to Our Community in the future. This low level of expectation is reflected in the number of over 60s moving here in the last ten years – Table 22 above shows only five census respondents aged 60+ moving here in the 2010s. Even if our census sample is expanded to represent the community as a whole, these figures are only equivalent to one person aged 60+ moving to Greater Liverpool each year in the 2010s.

The number of census respondents moving into the Southport area in the last ten years is too small for meaningful analysis to be carried out.

6.4 Will we still live here in 10 years' time?

Families who have already moved away cannot, of course, feature in our census, so we have little objective data to base an assessment of future out-migration of working age and pensioner households. So, in order to provide some indication of the level of out-migration, one of the census questions asked respondents to state whether they expect to move away from the Merseyside area in the next 10 years, and if so to where, and why.

Table 23 presents an analysis of the responses. Of course, while some respondents felt able to state clearly that they did or did not intend to move in the next decade, many were unsure. In determining the overall proportion who might move away, only those answering 'Yes' or 'No' have been taken into account. As it was expected that the tendency to move away might vary by age, the responses (for the area as a whole) have been categorised by age. Indeed, the table demonstrates a decreasing likelihood of moving away with age.

The columns at the right of the table show the proportion of households expecting to move away. Some of the households include just a single adult, and others have two or more; the final column takes that into account in assessing the proportion of adults (as opposed to households) with an intention to move away in the next ten years.

Table 23 - Will we still live here in 10 years time?

Average age of Main Adults	Expect your household to move away in next 10 years?			Proportion of households expecting to move away	Proportion of adults expecting to move away
	Yes	No	Don't know	'Yes' as %age of 'Yes+No'	
20-44	7	20	12	26%	26%
45-54	5	25	12	17%	15%
55-64	5	33	16	13%	13%
65-74	7	70	46	9%	9%
75-84	6	65	20	8%	9%
85+	1	31	6	3%	2%
All ages (inc unknown)	33	247	114	12%	12%

The reasons for moving away were also assumed to depend on the age of the adults in the household, as there are different pressures at different times in the life-cycle. The reasons given for expecting to move are reported in Table 24. The most frequently stated purpose in a move away is to move closer to children – and, of course, this reason is most prominent in people with adult children living permanently elsewhere, that is, the over 60s.

Table 24 - Why might you have moved away?

Average age of Main Adults	Job related	Move closer to children	Move closer to parents or other family	Make aliyah	Better environment/ community/ lifestyle	Responding households
20-44	33%		44%		22%	9
45-54		25%	25%		50%	4
55-64		40%	40%	20%		5
65-74		67%		11%	22%	9
75-84		80%			20%	5
85+		100%				1
All ages (inc unknown)	9%	44%	21%	6%	21%	34

The second largest specific reason given is to move closer to parents (or other family); this purpose is most relevant to those aged below 60 who have parents living elsewhere. Almost independent of age is an intention to move based on either a dissatisfaction with elements of Our Community life, or a desire to live in a larger Jewish community. Finally, a small number of the under 45s expect to move for employment reasons, and a smaller number of 55 to 74 year olds anticipate making Aliyah.

As regards the destination of the move, about 15% indicated that the Manchester area would be their new home; 45% would be bound for the London area; and about 20% to Israel, and 20% to a variety of other (mainly overseas) locations.

6.5 How long do we live?

As information about deaths cannot be found through our census, we must turn to other information collected by the demographics officer – data about the numbers of deaths in Our Community, and the ages at which those deaths occur. As this information is not derived from the census, no analysis is presented here. However, to assist with understanding this last piece of the demographic jigsaw, Table 25 summarises death rates by age band and gender for our community, derived from the community deaths data and the population estimate provided in Table 2 above, together with comparative figures for England and Wales as a whole. The table shows that members of Our Community tend to live (on average) a few years longer than the public at large (compare the mean or median ages at death) and thus demonstrate slightly lower death rates at each age.

Table 25 - Death rates 2012-2021

age band	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95+	Age at death	
									mean	median
Our Community (%age of people dying per annum in age band)										
men	0	1	1	2	4	9	18	44	84	86
women	1	1	1	2	2	6	18	22	85	89
both	1	1	1	2	3	8	18	27		
England and Wales (%age of people dying per annum in age band)										
men	1	1	2	4	7	13	24		76	79
women	1	1	2	3	5	10	21		81	84
both	1	1	2	3	6	11	22			

Source of England & W data: ONS: Deaths registered in England and Wales 2020 - various tables:
 death rates are average over 2011 to 2020 period (from Table 3)
 mean ages are for 2020 (from Table 12)
 median ages are for 2020 (from Tables 4 and 5)

The various parts of section 6 of this report have set out the data, from the community census and elsewhere, which can form the basis for developing a model (a set of rules) which will allow our 2021 community population estimate to be rolled forward year by year to provide population projections for, say, 5, 10, 15, and 20 years hence. The development of the model is beyond the scope of this report into our 2021 Community Census, and will form the subject of a later paper.

7 Conclusion

Through the cooperation of over 430 households and 930 people in Our Community, we have been able to shine a spotlight on the demography of Our Community today – and provide some comparison with the wider community. We have also summarised the information needed to project the future trajectory of Our Community in both Greater Liverpool and Southport. On behalf of the Honorary Officers of the Merseyside Jewish Representative Council, I wish to thank all members of the community who took the trouble to take part.

Anyone, and in particular any community organisation, who has any queries regarding the analysis of the census, or would like further information on any aspect of the results is welcome to email me via mjrccensus@gmail.com. Note – information about individual households will NOT be released.

Subject to the information which the government eventually releases from the 2021 National Census, an update to this report may be produced.

Appendix A: Merseyside Jewish Community Census 2021 Form

Merseyside Jewish Community Census – August/September 2021

Please try and answer all questions that apply to your situation, thank you.

1 How many people normally live in your household most or all of the time.
(include yourself; also include children studying away from home who normally live with you).....

2 How many of these are Jewish 3 Your home postcode, please

4 **About the main adult(s) in your household** (you and your spouse/partner if you have one):

	Gender	Age (on 31 Aug 2021)	Town of birth	Member of a local shul?	If you were NOT brought up in the Merseyside/Chester area,	
					Which YEAR did you move here?	And WHY? (for example, came with parents, to go to college, job opportunity, met someone from here, move near children)
1 st main adult	M / F			Y / N		
2 nd main adult	M / F			Y / N		

5 Your Children at School

	Gender	Age (on 31 Aug 2021)	School Year (2021/22)	At King David Liverpool?
I	M / F			Y / N
ii	M / F			Y / N
iii	M / F			Y / N
iv	M / F			Y / N
v	M / F			Y / N

7 Your Other Children living with you

(pre-school or post-education)

	Gender	Age (on 31 Aug 2021)
i	M / F	
ii	M / F	
iii	M / F	
iv	M / F	

8 Any other people living in your home

(eg parents, extended family)

	Gender	Age (on 31 Aug 2021)
i	M / F	
ii	M / F	
iii	M / F	
iv	M / F	

6 Your Children at University or College

	Gender	Age (on 31 Aug 2021)	College/University Town (2021/22)
I	M / F		
ii	M / F		
iii	M / F		

9 Your children now living in their own households

	Gender	Age (on 31 Aug 2021)	Living in which Town (or country if overseas)
i	M / F		
ii	M / F		
iii	M / F		
iv	M / F		

Some questions which look to the future -

10 a Do the main adult(s) have **parent(s)** living **locally**? - Yes No
 b Do the main adult(s) have **parent(s)** living **elsewhere**? - Yes No
 If 'Yes' to elsewhere, is it likely that they might move here to be near you? - Yes No Don't Know

11 Do you expect to **move away from** the Merseyside area in the next 10 years? Yes No Don't know
 If Yes, where might you be living and why might you have moved -
 move near parents move near children employment-related make aliyah
 move to larger Jewish Community study-related other (please state)

Finally, some questions about our life today (remember that the census is anonymous, you cannot be identified); please tick one or more:

12 Employment: 1st main adult: Work full time Work part time Home-maker Retired Student Other
 2nd main adult: Work full time Work part time Home-maker Retired Student Other

13 Health: 1st adult: Good Fair Poor Registered disabled/blue badge Have professional carer(s)
 2nd adult: Good Fair Poor Registered disabled/blue badge Have professional carer(s)

14 Modern life: Household has: a car a bike Broadband at home Smart mobile phone computer/tablet

15 Communication: Which of the following do you regularly read:

Jewish Telegraph Jewish Chronicle Shul Newsletter MJRC Community email newsletter

16 Do you receive the MJRC Year Book: Yes No Do you read it: Mostly Partly No

Do you find the following sections useful/interesting	Very	Moderately	No	Don't know
Community Organisation/Information Pages	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Historical Articles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Editorial and Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

17 Your comments on the census (we cannot reply to these)

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Thank you for taking the time to complete our census. It is much appreciated.