



Brimrod Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Data Profile

September 2004

Brimrod Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Introduction

Brimrod is one of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. This profile has been prepared to give baseline data about the area, against which the impact of Rochdale Borough's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy can be measured.

Background

The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal was launched in 2001 with two long-term goals:

- To reduce worklessness and crime and to improve health, skills, housing and physical environment in all the poorest neighbourhoods, and
- To narrow the gap on these measures between the most deprived neighbourhoods and the rest of the country.

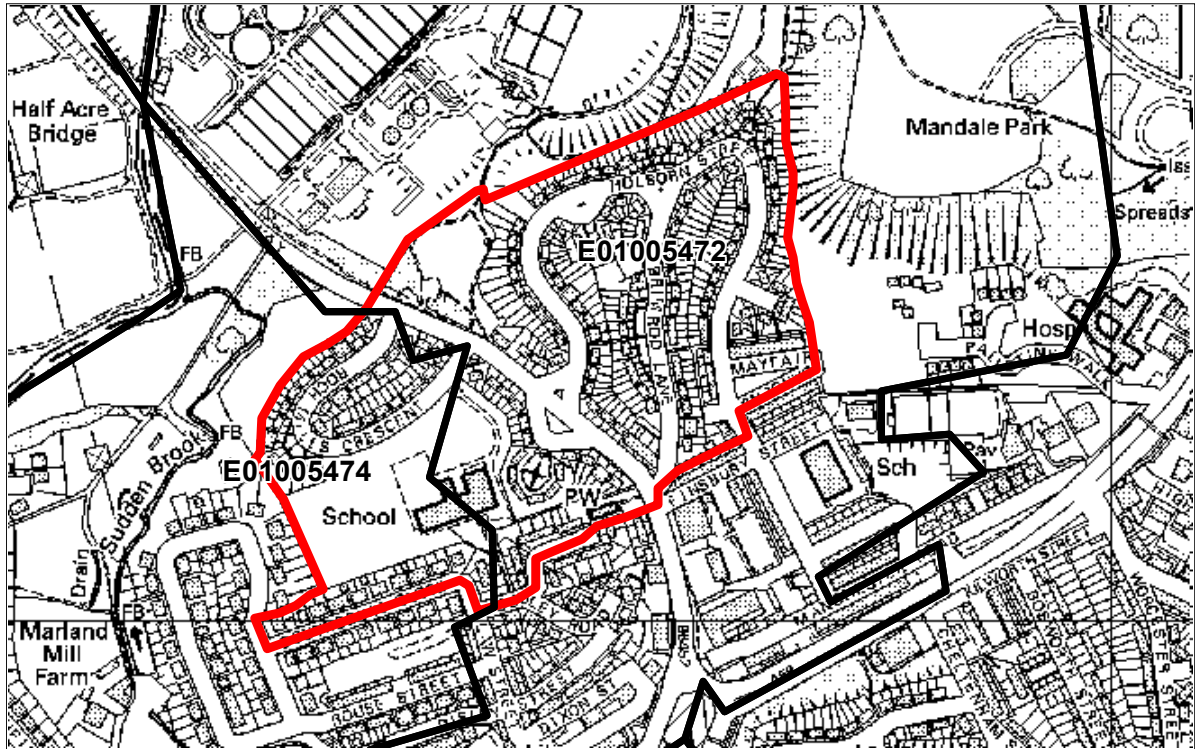
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing material deprivation may also experience social deprivation, i.e. they cannot enter into normal forms of family or other relationships, but this is much harder to measure. Poverty (which essentially is identified as low income) is associated with the other forms of deprivation. Worklessness and low-paid work; poor health, low educational attainment, poor housing, discrimination and area concentrations of deprivation are both the causes of poverty and deprivation and the symptoms, and they impact on one another.

In Rochdale Borough 18 neighbourhoods (including Brimrod) were identified as amongst the 7% most deprived areas nationally (using the 1998 Index of Deprivation), and a further 4 neighbourhoods identified as being "at risk" of decline.

Brimrod has been included in the second phase of Rochdale Borough's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (Phase 1B). This profile has been prepared to give baseline data about the area, against which the impact of policy interventions can be measured. The data is from a wide range of sources.

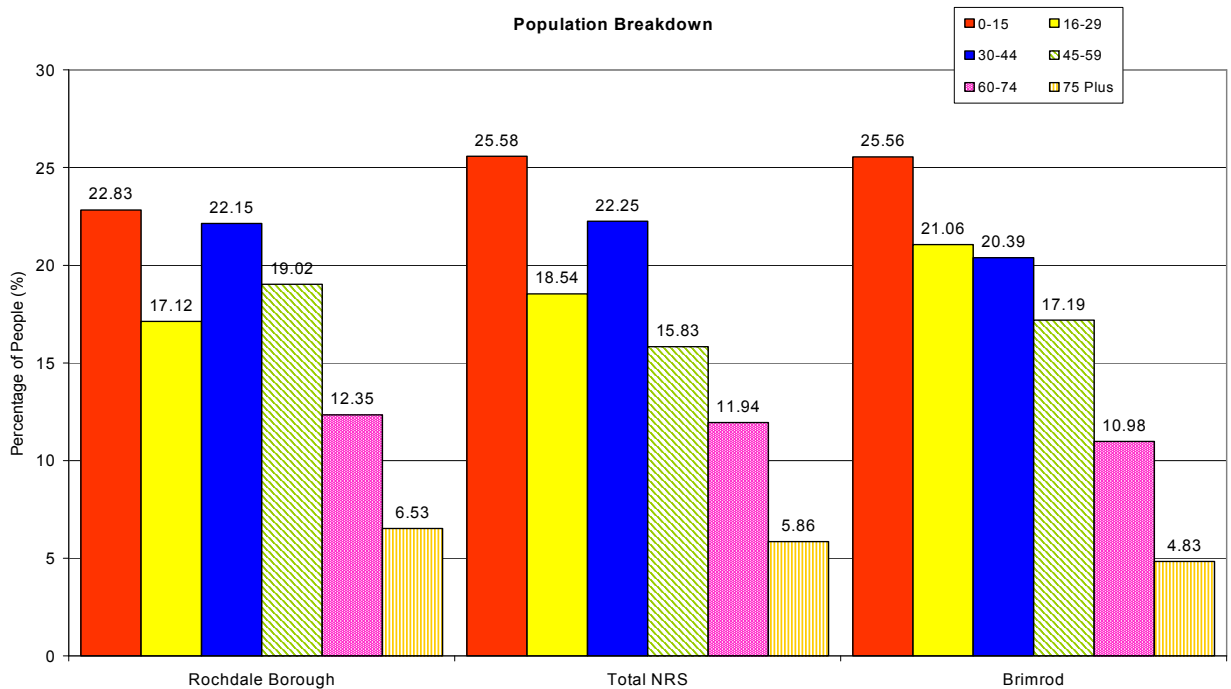
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area level (SOA). SOAs are small areas of about 1,500 people and there may be several within a NRS neighbourhood. This data and ward level data is more accurate, but can only give an indication of the situation at neighbourhood level, particularly when the neighbourhood is much smaller than the ward.

Map 1: Brimrod and Lower Super Output Areas Boundaries



Demographics and Overall Deprivation

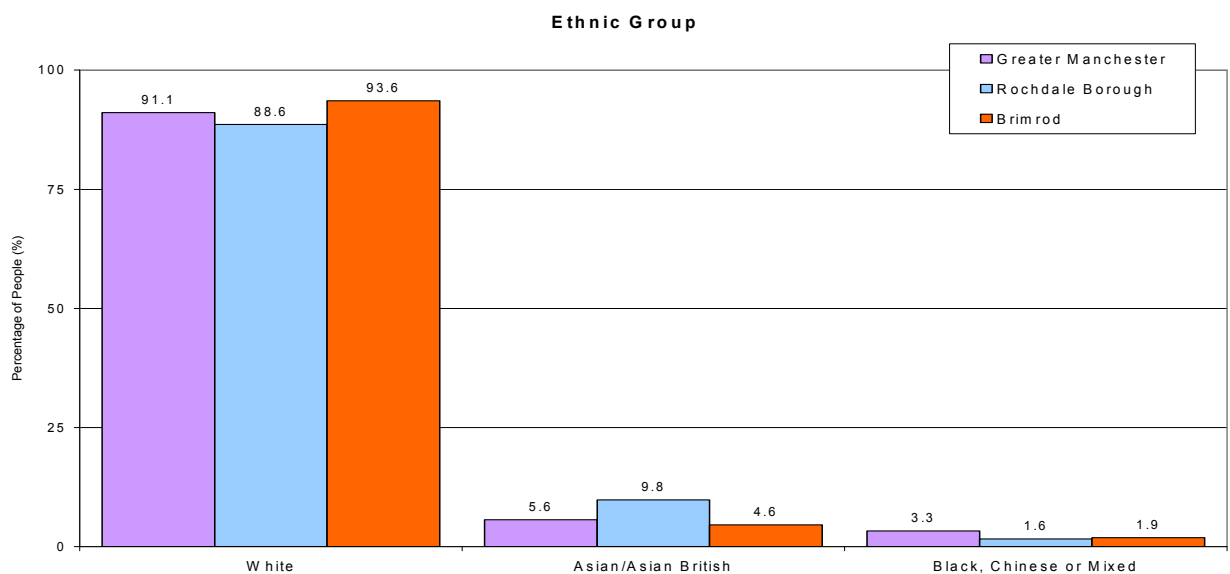
Graph 1: Population Breakdown.



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 02. Crown Copyright 2003

Brimrod has a total population of approximately 842 people, living in 362 households. Its population structure is roughly similar to that of both the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS Phase 1B area. Brimrod has a greater percentage of people who are aged between 16 and 29 and a lower percentage of people who are over 60 years old compared to Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS Area.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 06. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Brimrod 93.6% of the population are White, this is slightly higher than the proportions in Rochdale Borough (88.6%) and Greater Manchester (91.1%). In Brimrod 4.57% of people are Asian/Asian British. This is lower than the percentage of Asian/Asian British people in both Rochdale Borough and Greater Manchester.

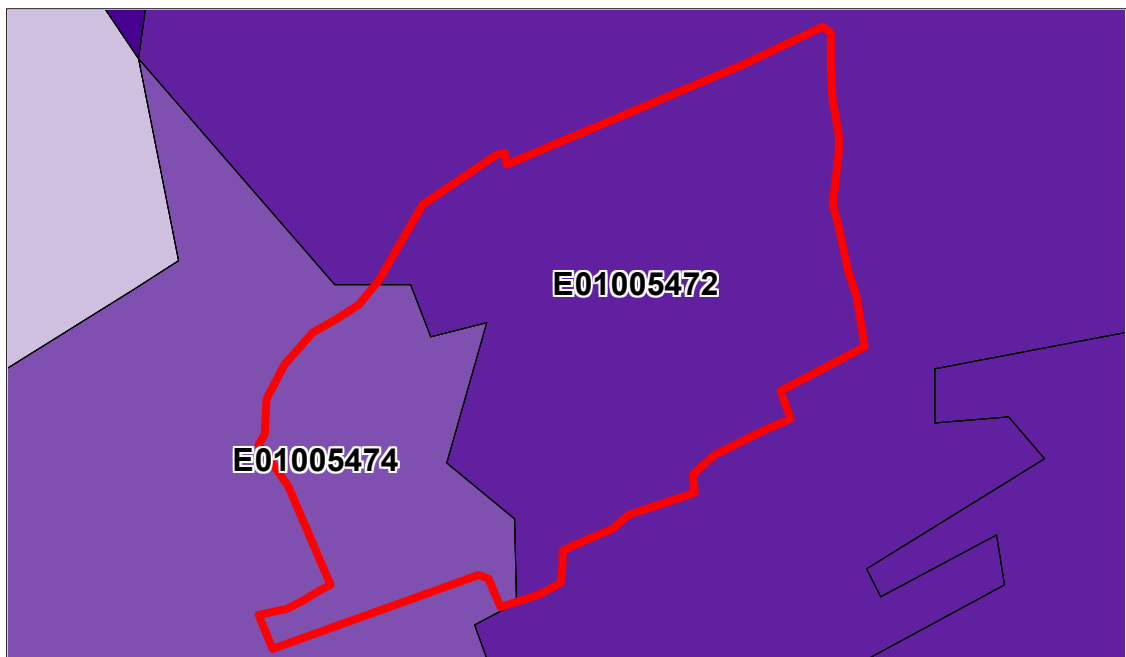
The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) contains an overall level of multiple deprivation. This combines seven domain (thematic) measures to produce one overall measure of multiple deprivation. The data is published at Super Output Area only.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most Deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005472	4,449	20
E01005474	12,846	40

Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

Map 2: Overall Level of Multiple Deprivation in Brimrod.



Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

The overall level of multiple deprivation in Brimrod was ranked between 4,449 and 12,846. Brimrod therefore falls between the worst 20% and 40% of SOAs in the country. This indicates that in the east of Brimrod the level of overall deprivation is high.

Income

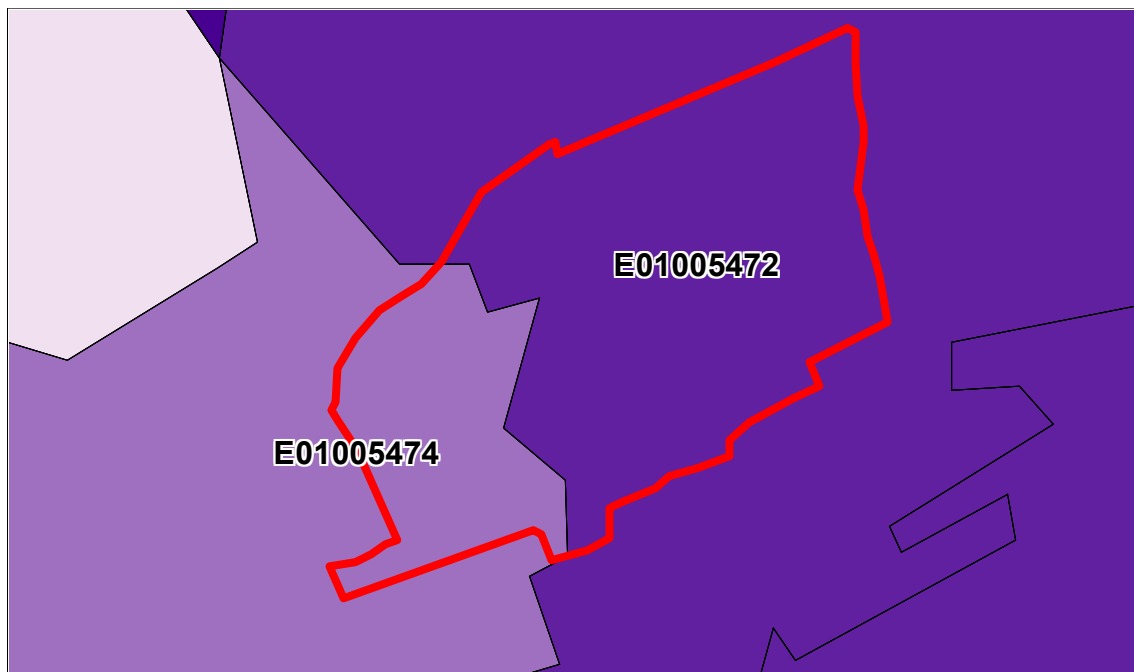
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included an income deprivation domain which measured people living in families reliant on means-tested benefits.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005472	5,294	20
E01005474	15,767	50

Source: Index of Deprivation, 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Brimrod.



Source: Index of Deprivation 2004

Table 3: Percentage of Children and Older People Affected by Income Deprivation.

SOA	Children (%)	Older People (%)
E01005472	36.1	27.8
E01005474	14.7	12.0

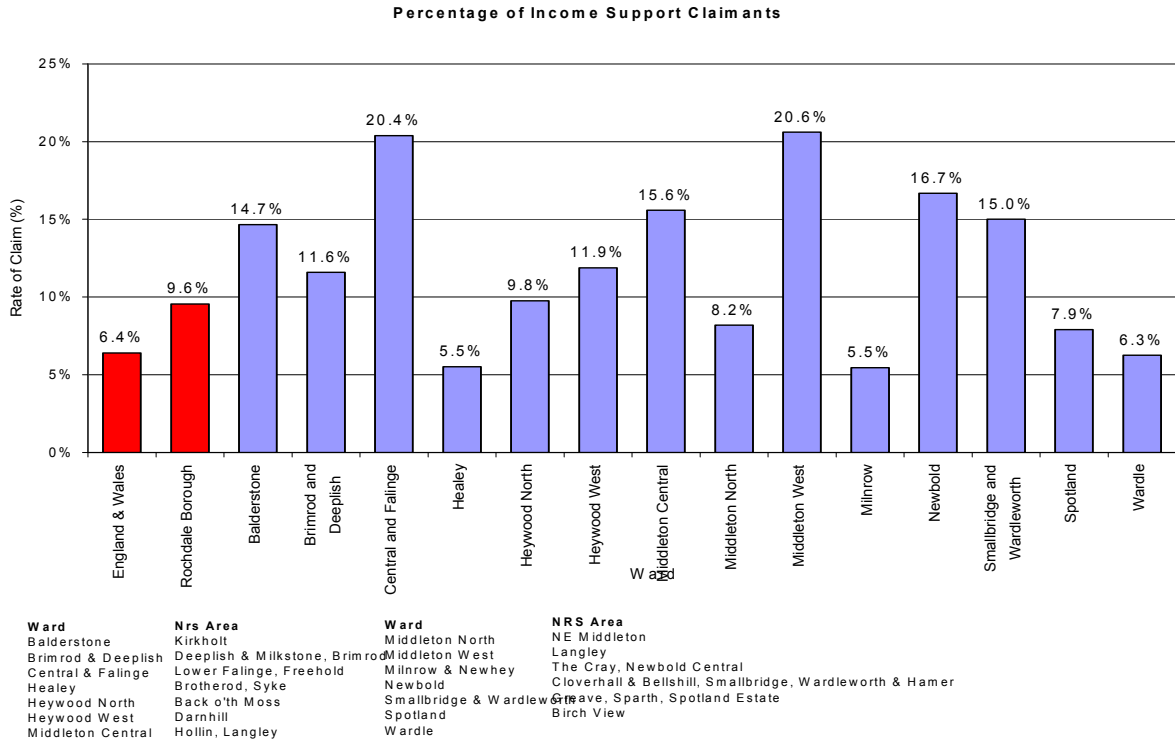
Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.

Income deprivation in Brimrod varies between being in the worst 20% and the worst 50% in the country. In Brimrod between 12.0% and 27.8% of older people are income deprived. A higher percentage of children are income deprived, between 17.7% and 36.1%.

The average household income in Brimrod is estimated to be £19,666. This is significantly lower than the average household income in Rochdale which stands at £26,791 the UK which stand at £29,374 (Source: CACI, Paycheck, 2004). Poverty (i.e. low income) is associated with worklessness and low-paid work, poor health, low educational attainment, poor housing, discrimination and area concentrations of deprivation. These are both the causes of poverty and deprivation they symptoms and they impact on each other.

In Brimrod 32.32% of households claim Council Tax Benefit. People are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, are working and on a low pay or on a low income.

Graph 3: Percentage of Income Support Claimants at August 2002



Department for Work and Pensions (Information and Analysis Directorate). Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

Income Support is designed to top up a household's income to reach a minimum level. It is the welfare state's principal means-tested benefit and is therefore an indicator of income deprivation. Income support claimants are mainly pensioners, lone parents or people with disabilities. Brimrod falls within the boundary of the Brimrod and Deeplish ward. In the Brimrod and Deeplish ward 11.6% of people were claiming Incapacity benefit at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim for both the Rochdale Borough (9.6%) and England and Wales (6.4%). This indicates that Brimrod has a high level of income deprivation.

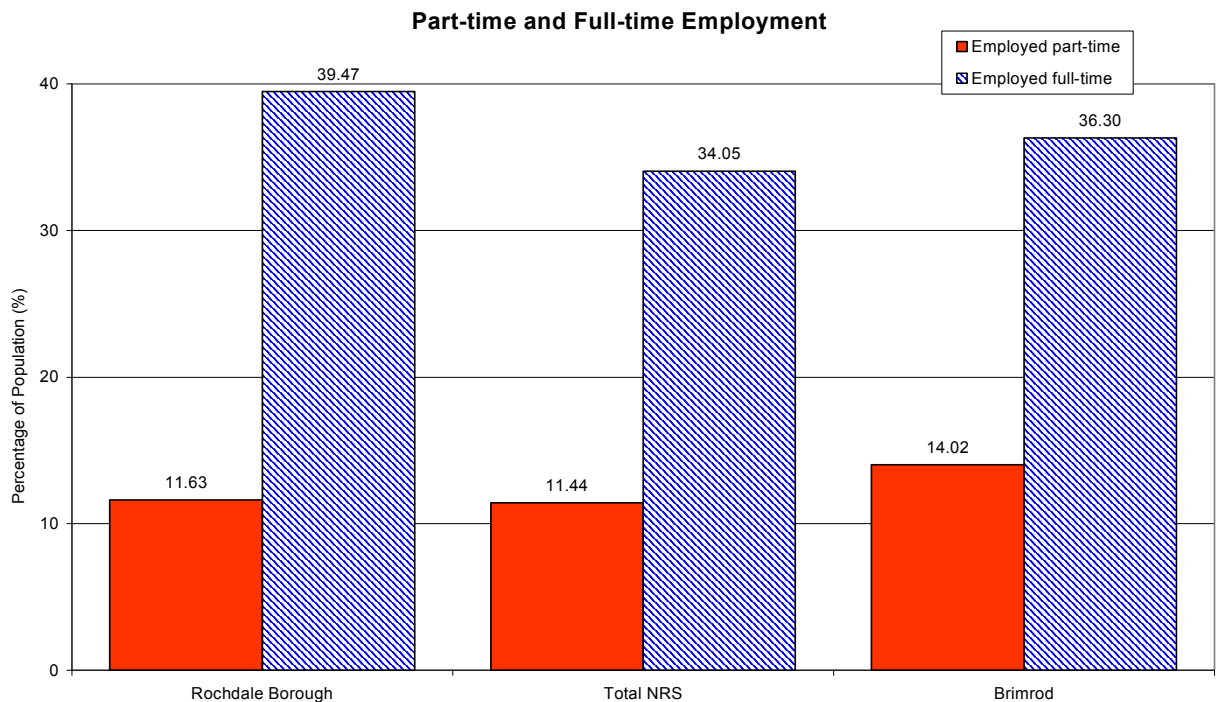
Employment

Poverty (i.e. low income) is associated with worklessness and low-paid work, poor health, low educational attainment, poor housing, discrimination and area concentrations of deprivation. These are both the causes of poverty and deprivation and the symptoms, and they impact on each other.

In labour market terms the adult population has been traditionally divided into the employed, the unemployed and the economically inactive. However, changes in recent years in the labour market have resulted in a “blurring” of boundaries. There is a greater variety of patterns of work and non-work with more individuals in irregular jobs and with discontinuous employment patterns. Those classified as economically inactive may want work, but are unable to take up a job due to permanent sickness or disability. Others classified as “looking after home and family” may want to work but are unable to because of caring commitments and lack of suitable childcare or other support. Therefore it is useful to look at several measures of labour market “attachment”:

- One measure is joblessness or worklessness i.e. the percentage of the adult working age population not in employment.
- The traditional measure is the unemployment rate, however this is very tightly defined and excludes for example people who would like to work but cannot due to sickness
- A third measure is involuntary exclusion from work. What is included is dependent on the data available and may only include some elements of the “hidden unemployed”

Graph 4: Part-time and Full-time Employment (Aged 16-74)



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003

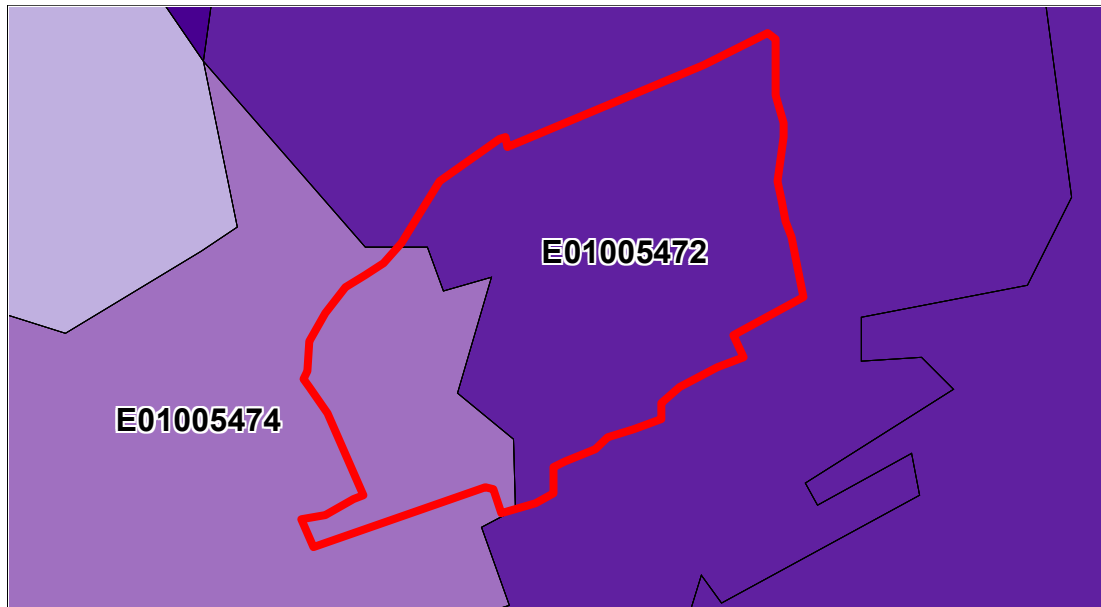
In Brimrod a greater percentage of people are employed in both full-time and part-time employment in comparison to the Total NRS area. The percentage of people who are employed in full-time employment in Brimrod (36.30%) is lower than the percentage of people employed in full-time employment in the Rochdale Borough (39.47%).

Table 4: Employment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most Deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005472	4,524	20
E01005474	14,099	50

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.

Map 4: Employment Deprivation in Brimrod



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.

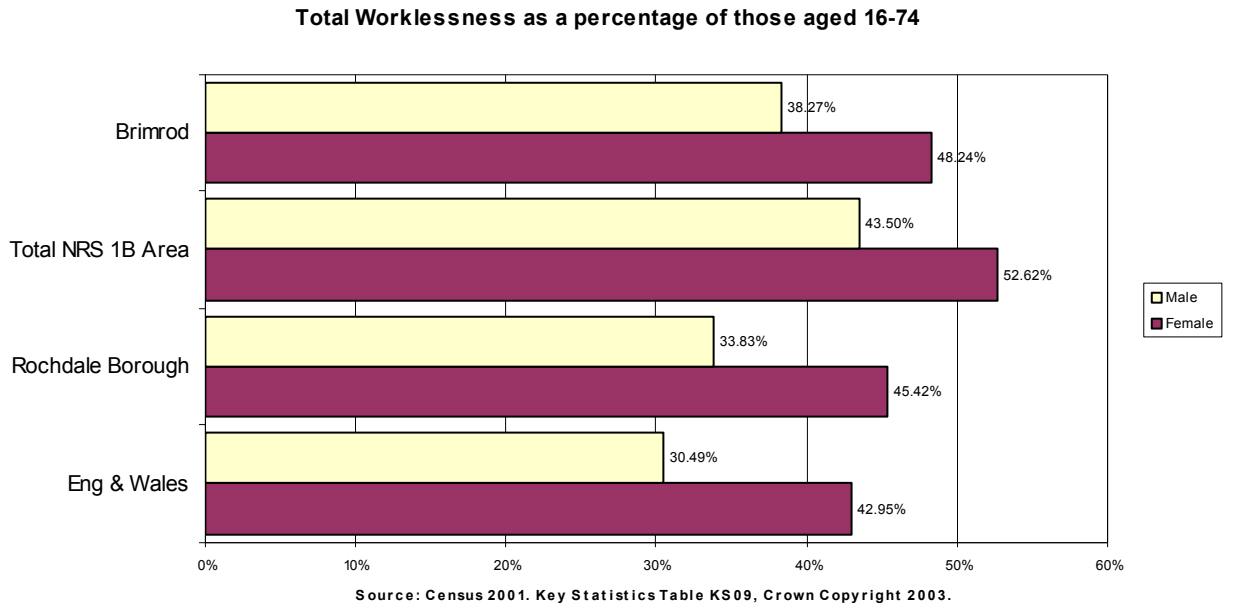
Table 5: Percentage of People in Brimrod who are Employment Deprived.

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005472	18.3
E01005474	9.4

Source: Index of Deprivation 2004

Employment deprivation in the indices of deprivation measures involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work. It includes elements of the “hidden unemployed” such as those who are out of the workforce due to sickness. In Brimrod employment deprivation was ranked at between 4,524 and 14,099 and therefore falls between the worst 20% and the worst 50% of SOAs in the country. In Brimrod between 9.4% and 18.3% of people are employment deprived.

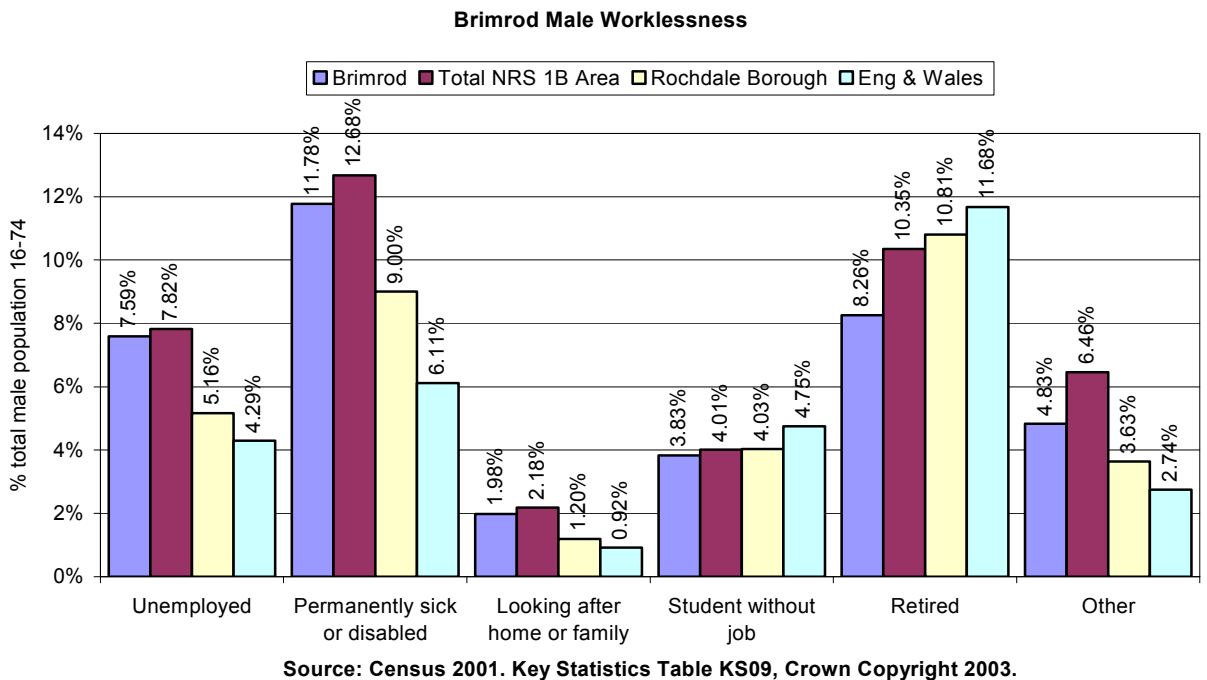
Graph 5: Total Worklessness



The rate of 'worklessness' is gained from the 2001 Census, where people were asked whether or not they had undertaken or were actively looking for paid work in the last 4 weeks. 'Worklessness' includes those who define themselves as 'unemployed', 'permanently sick or disabled', 'looking after home or family', 'student without a job', 'retired' and 'other', (i.e. none of the above).

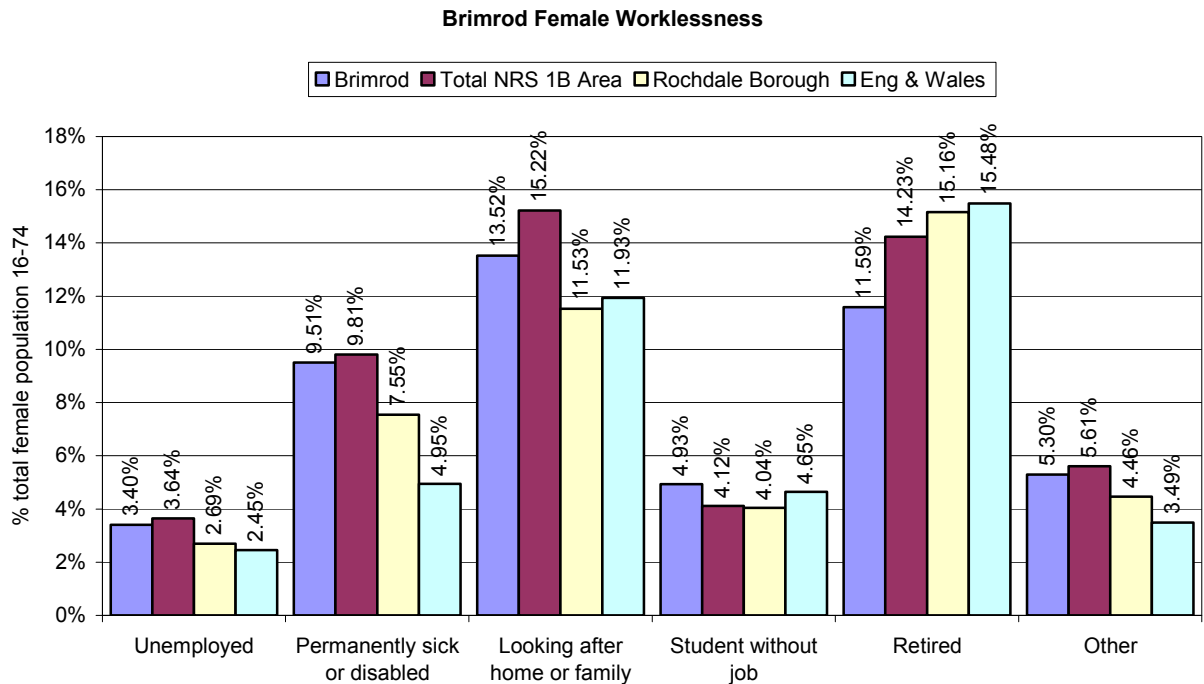
Brimrod has a lower overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1B area as a whole but is still higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in Brimrod follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have around a 10-13% higher rate of worklessness than men. When looking at worklessness it is important to distinguish between men and women as they have very different employment and worklessness patterns, as can be seen below.

Graph 6: Male Worklessness



Men aged 16-74 in Brimrod are almost twice as likely to be unemployed and permanently sick or disabled than those in England & Wales. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family', however in Brimrod this figure is slightly higher than the national average. The proportion of men aged 16-74 who are 'retired' in Brimrod is slightly lower than the national and borough average, whilst those who are 'other', (i.e. none of the above), is slightly higher. The level of 'student without job' is broadly in line with the comparative areas and so not a significant factor contributing to the overall high level of worklessness compared to Rochdale and England & Wales.

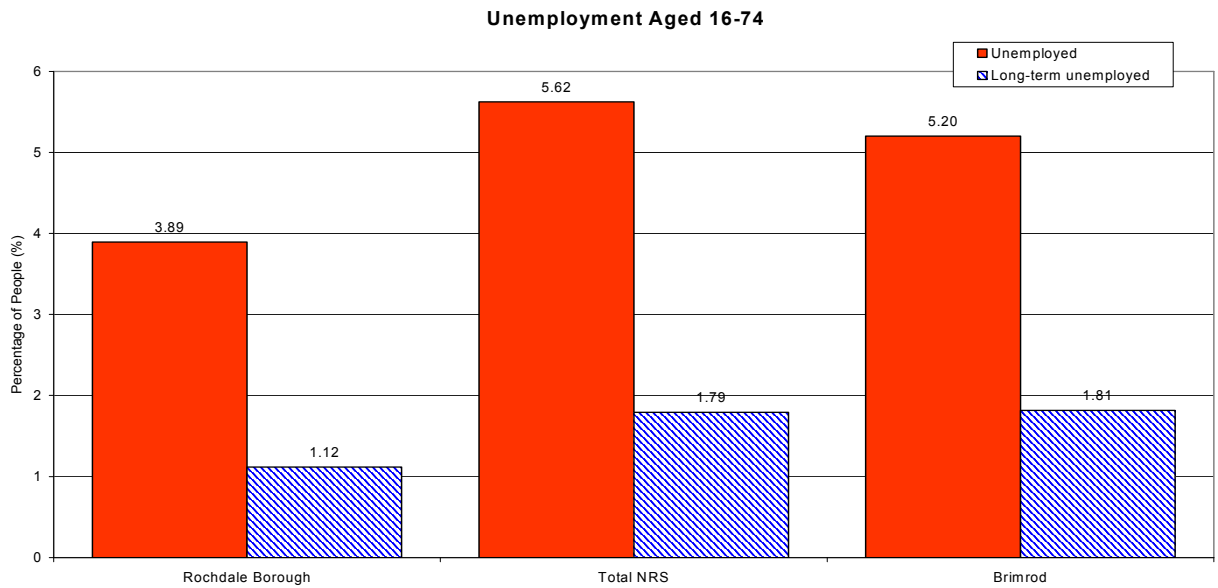
Graph 7: Female Worklessness



Source: Census 2001. Key Statistics Table KS09, Crown Copyright 2003.

Overall we can expect the characteristics of female 'worklessness' to differ from males quite considerably, in that women who are not in formal employment are significantly more likely to be classed as 'looking after home or family' than 'unemployed', (i.e. actively seeking work). In Brimrod women aged 16-74 have a lower level of unemployment and a much higher level of 'looking after home or family' than males, as expected. Levels of female unemployment is not significantly higher than the national and borough average, however female 'permanently sick or disabled' in Brimrod is almost twice as high than in England and Wales. 'Looking after home or family' is also around 2% higher than in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough, although it is slightly lower than that of the total NRS 1B area. Again levels of 'retired' females are lower than average, 'other' is higher whilst 'student without a job' remains broadly the same.

Graph 8: Unemployment Aged 16-74

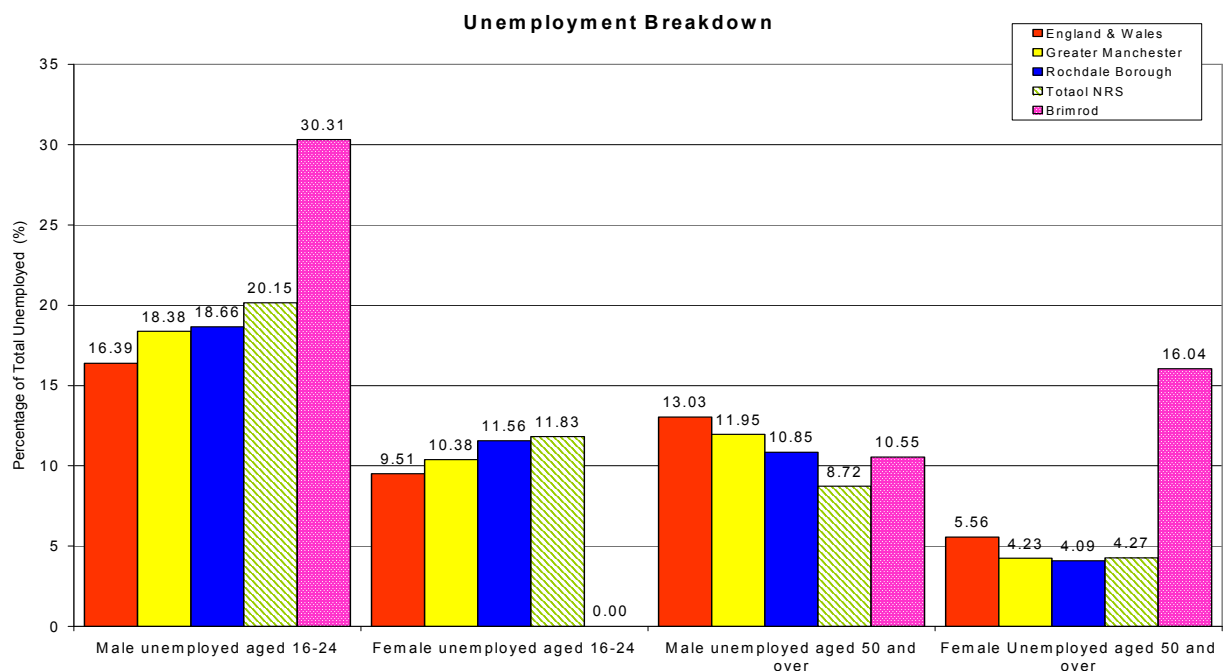


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Brimrod 5.02% of people are unemployed and 1.81% of people are long-term unemployed. A person was classified in the 2001 Census as being long-term unemployed if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier. The percentage of people in Brimrod who are unemployed is lower than the percentage of people who are unemployed in the Total NRS Phase 1B area (5.62%). However, the percentage of people who are unemployed and long-term unemployed in Brimrod is greater than the percentage in Rochdale Borough.

Unemployment increases the risk of social exclusion impacts on income and reduces access to services and opportunities. Unemployment does not affect all groups equally. The young, disabled and some minority groups are likely to experience disproportionate levels of unemployment. Whilst increasing employment levels is essential, it is important that jobs are quality jobs offering decent rates of pay.

Graph 9: Unemployment Breakdown Aged 16-74

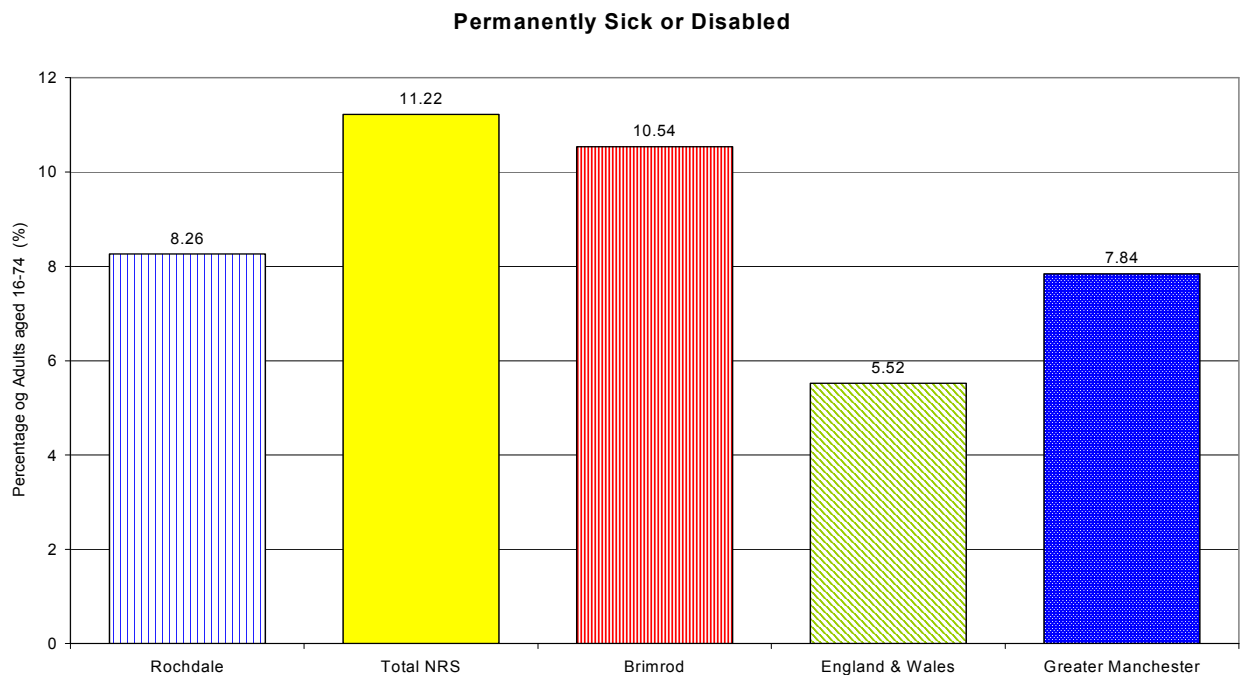


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

Young men aged 16-24 and older women aged 50 plus make up a larger proportion of the total unemployed in Brimrod than elsewhere. Note that this data is based on very small numbers and should be treated with caution.

Unemployment increases the risk of social exclusion, impacts on income and reduces access to services and opportunities. Unemployment does not affect all groups equally. The young, disabled and some minority groups are likely to experience disproportionate levels of unemployment. Whilst increasing employment levels is essential, it is important that jobs are quality jobs offering decent rates of pay.

Graph 10: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick of Disabled (Aged 16-74)

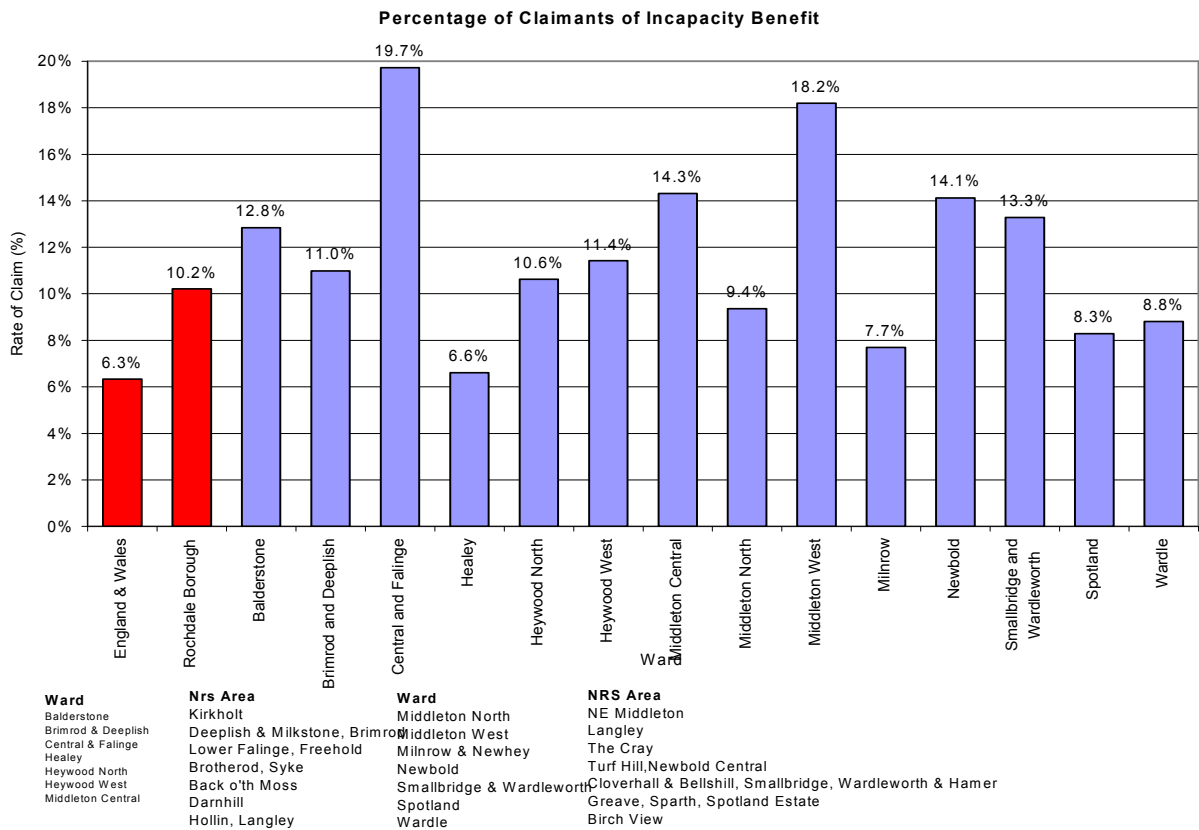


Source: Census 200. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Brimrod 10.54% of people are classified as permanently sick or disabled. This is lower than the percentage of people in the Total NRS area who are permanently sick and disabled (11.22%) but higher than the percentage for Rochdale Borough (8.26).

People who are permanently sick or disabled are classed as economically inactive and therefore do not participate in the labour market. However, they are involuntarily excluded from the labour market and should be considered as part of the “hidden” unemployed.

Graph 11: Percentage of Incapacity Benefit Claimants at August 2002.

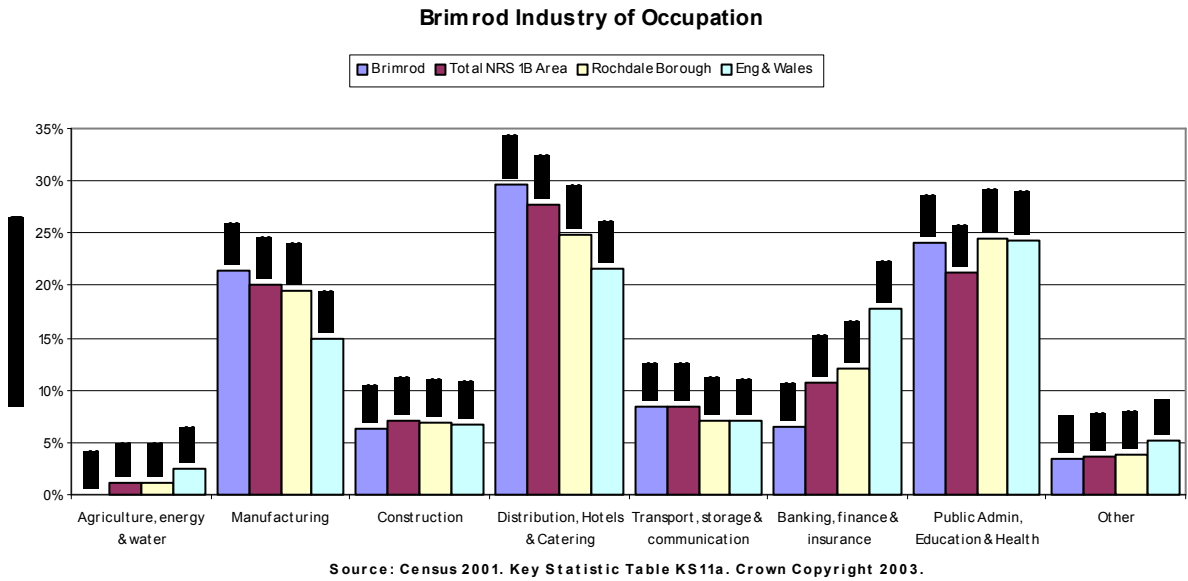


Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis directorate). Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

In the Brimrod and Deeplish ward 11.0% of people claimed Incapacity benefit at August 2002. This was higher than the rate of claim for the Rochdale Borough (10.2%) and England and Wales (6.3%). Incapacity benefit is a non means tested benefit which is paid to people who are assessed as being incapable of work.

Severe Disablement Allowance (SDA) is a non means tested benefit. People who are incapable of work and do not satisfy the contribution conditions for Incapacity Benefit may get SDA. Claimants must be aged between 16 and 65 when they make their claim. In the Brimrod and Deeplish ward 1.01% of people claimed SDA at August 2002. This is higher than the percentage of claimants in both Rochdale Borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%). Incapacity Benefit and Severe Disablement Allowance are earnings replacement benefits. They are designed to provide an income for people unable to work or carry out household duties due to long-term sickness or disability.

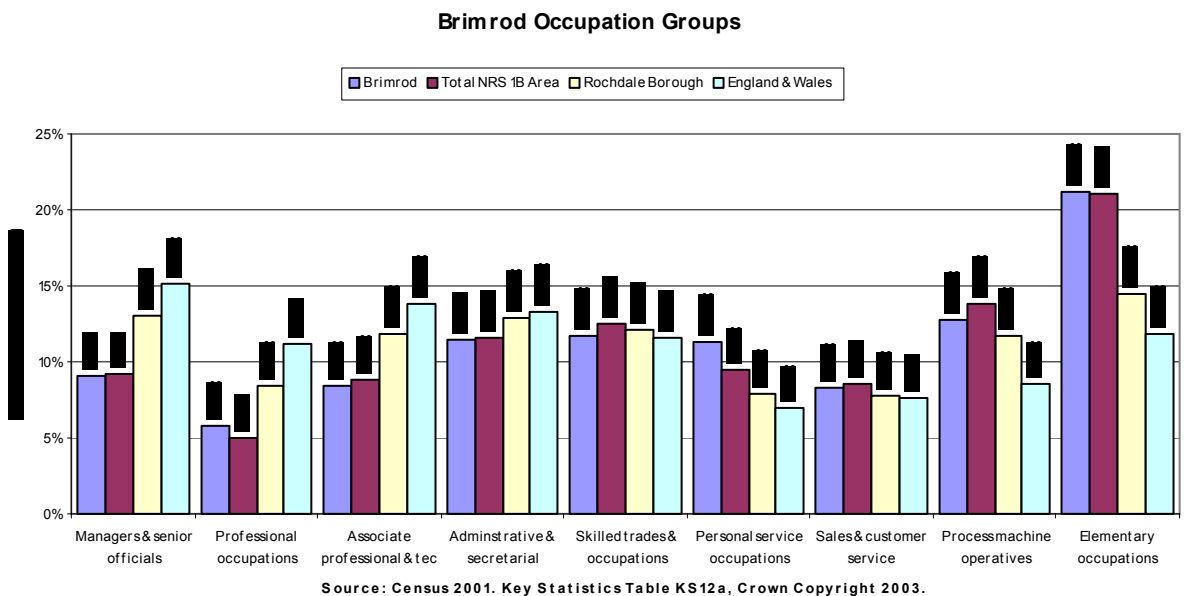
Graph 12: Industry of Occupation



In Brimrod almost a third of employed people work in ‘Distribution, Hotels & Catering’ Industries, (compared with a fifth in England & Wales), and around one in five work in ‘Manufacturing’, a similar proportion to the Rochdale Borough, but around 5% higher than England & Wales. One quarter work in ‘Public Administration, Education & Health’, (broadly in line with England & Wales), and one in fifteen work in ‘Banking, Finance & Insurance’, compared to one in six nationwide. Industry of employment is determined in the Census by the response to the question asking for a description of the business of the person's employer. The responses are coded to a modified version of the UK Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities, (UK SIC), 1992.

Industry of employment can be considered a factor in determining rates of pay and working conditions. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) 2004 found that gross pay for full-time employees in ‘Distribution, Hotel & Catering’ industries averaged £341.47 per week in the UK and ‘Manufacturing’ was £473.20. This can be compared to ‘Banking, Finance & Insurance’, which was £555.35. However these overall averages mask the different levels of pay and conditions within an industry – occupation is by far the best predictor of pay and working conditions.

Graph 13: Occupation Groups



In Brimrod it can be seen that there is a definite pattern to occupational groupings. At the higher end of the occupational scale in groups 1-3, ('managers & senior officials', 'professional occupations' and 'associate professional'), there is clearly a much lower proportion than those in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Towards the middle in groups 4-5 there are roughly equal proportions of people employed in 'administrative & secretarial' and 'skilled trade occupations'. In groups 8-9 at the lower end of the scale, there are much higher proportions of people employed as 'process machine operatives' or in 'elementary occupations' which both have nearly double the proportion of workers in Brimrod than in England and Wales as a whole. In the Census 2001 occupations are coded to the 2000 edition of the Standard Occupancy Classification, (SOC) using the response to the question asking for full title of main job, and the description of what is done in that job.

In Brimrod the most important occupation groups are 'process machine operatives' or 'elementary occupations'. 'Process machine operatives' includes such jobs as plant & machine operatives, assemblers & routine operatives, (e.g. machinists), construction operatives, (e.g. scaffolder), transport drivers & operatives, (e.g. hgv drivers, taxi drivers), and mobile machine drivers & operatives, (e.g. crane driver, fork lift truck driver). 'Elementary occupations' includes all elementary trades, plant & storage related workers, (e.g. farm workers, labourers on construction sites, packers in factories) and elementary administration & service occupations, (e.g. postal worker, hospital porter, waiters, window cleaners, traffic wardens, shelf stackers, etc.) ASHE 2004 determined that the average gross weekly pay for full-time process machine operatives was £364, whilst for elementary occupations it was £212.70. This can be compared with the average gross weekly pay for managers & senior officials who received £727.50.

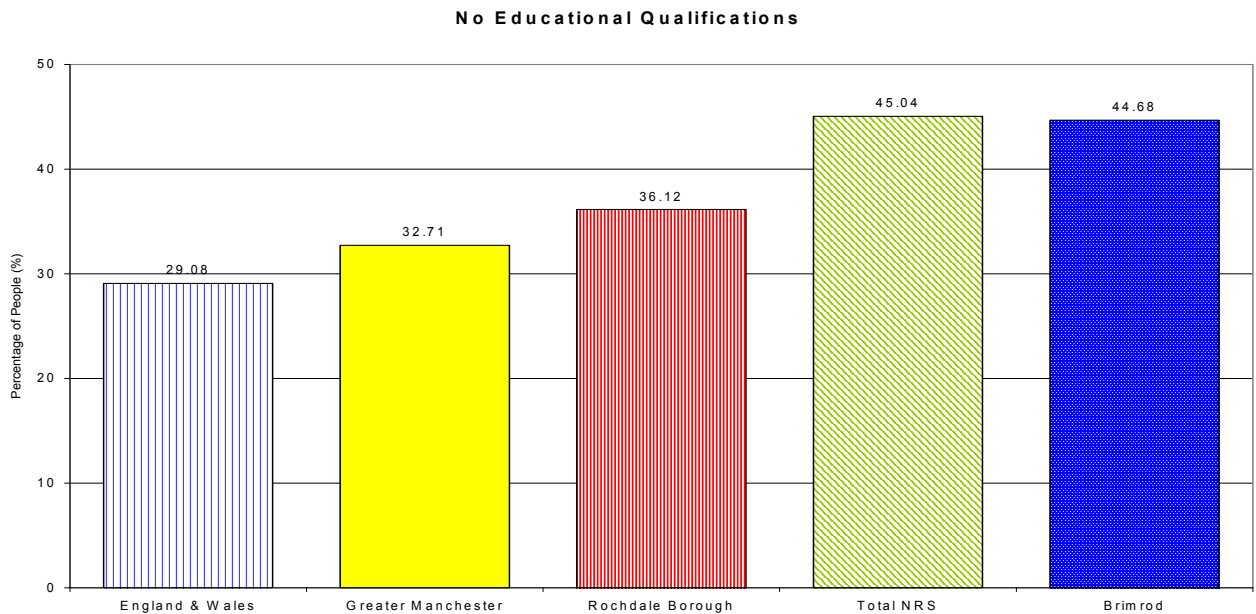
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Brimrod are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

Education and Skills

Low educational attainment increases the risk of social exclusion not only during school years but in future years due the importance of education in securing employment. There is a clear correlation between GCSE attainment and subsequent labour market position, and employment is the most important way of avoiding poverty.

Without greater numbers of highly skilled people in a locality it is difficult to generate more employment. Lack of skills amongst a local population is one of the most significant obstacles to raising employment levels.

Graph 14: Percentage of People (Aged 16-74) with No Educational Qualification



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 13. Crown copyright 2003.

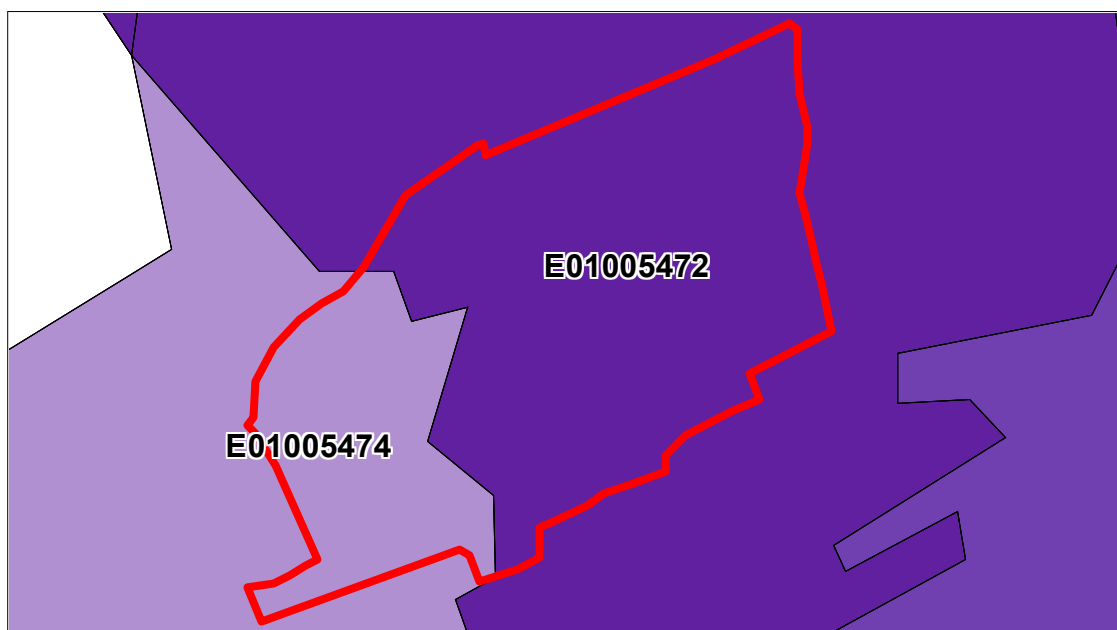
In Brimrod a high percentage of people aged between 16 and 74 have no educational qualifications (44.68%). This is significantly higher than England and Wales (29.08%) and the Rochdale Borough (36.12%). The lack of educational qualifications among Brimrod's population will significantly impact the local economy as education is often viewed as an investment in labour market futures.

Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005472	5,989	20
E01005474	17,445	60

Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004.

Map 5: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Brimrod



Source: Index of Deprivation 2004

The education, skills and training deprivation domain includes two sub-domains, the lack of attainment among children and young people and the lack of qualifications in terms of skills. The majority of Brimrod has a high level of education, skills and training deprivation. The majority of Brimrod is ranked at 5,989 and falls within the worst 20% in the country in terms of education, skills and training deprivation. However, a large proportion of Brimrod was ranked at 17,445 out of 32,482 and therefore only falls within the worst 60% of the country.

Table 7: SATs Key Stage 2: Percentage of Pupils Awarded Level 4 or Above, 2002-2003

Area	English	Maths	Science
Brimrod	62.8	46.8	70.2
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England	75.0	73.0	87.0

Source: Rochdale M.B.C, Education, Information and Planning.

Nationally GCSEs are the key skills that people now require and have been traditionally associated with white-collar work, and entry to this sort of work

Nationally 52.9% pupils achieved 5 A*-C grades at GCSE. The average for the Rochdale Borough was 41.3%. In Brimrod 44.8% of pupils achieved 5 A*-C grades at GCSE. Nationally, Pakistani and Bangladeshi pupils have much lower attainment levels at GCSE than white pupils.

Notes:

- (1) The data for NRS Areas is based on pupils living within the area. The data for Rochdale borough and England is based on pupils attending school within the area, and may include pupils who do not live within the area. Similarly, pupils living within the area but who attend school outside the area will not be included in the results.
- (2) The data for NRS Areas is based on pupils who actually took the exams. The data for Rochdale borough and England also includes pupils who were eligible to take the exam but did not attend on the day, or were disapplied.

Health

Disadvantaged communities face multiple deprivation which can have a serious effect on health. People living in disadvantaged communities are the least likely to have access to the best services when they are ill and are more likely to die at a younger age. Health inequalities are produced by the clustering of disadvantage – in opportunity, material circumstances and behaviours related to health – across people’s lives.

Poor health is a symptom of living in a poorer neighbourhood and a cause of its continuing decline. Socio-economic factors such as income, educational attainment, housing, environment and fear of crime greatly influence the health of individuals from before birth right throughout life. In deprived areas these problems can be compounded by poor access to health services, but also by poor day-to-day access to healthy affordable food, safe leisure and recreation and affordable convenient public transport.

Increasing inequalities in health over recent decades reflect the increasing polarisation of life chances – of opportunities, of material circumstance and of behaviours related to health. The growth in inequalities in income and the consequent increase in poverty underlies the widening health divide in Britain.

Table 8: Key Health Indicators at Lower Super Output Area Level.

Lower SOA	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasms	Birth Rate Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Perm Sick or Disabled	SMR All Causes
E01005472	116.46	94.53	27.78	146.72	124.48	184.38	125.36
E01005474	128.55	112.36	15.22	88.33	94.42	126.42	142.16

Source: North West Public Health Observatory Small Area Database 1998 – 2002

- SMR – Standardised Mortality Ratio – 100 is England and Wales average – SMR greater than 100 shows higher than expected deaths, adjusted for age and gender
- Birth Rate Lone Mothers – shows the percentage of babies born to lone mothers. The level in the North West for 1998-2002 was 19.61%, for Rochdale PCT 14.21% and Heywood and Middleton PCT 25.22%
- SIR – Standardised Illness Ratio – derived from 2001 Census – 100 is England and Wales average – SIR above 100 shows higher than expected level of illness, adjusted for age and gender
- Not good health – based on a self-assessment of a person’s general health over the 12 months before the 2001 census - all people
- LLTI – Limiting long-term illness –based on a self-assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do - all people
- Permanently sick or disabled – adults aged 16-74 (sub-category of economic inactivity)
- * Indicates suppressed information

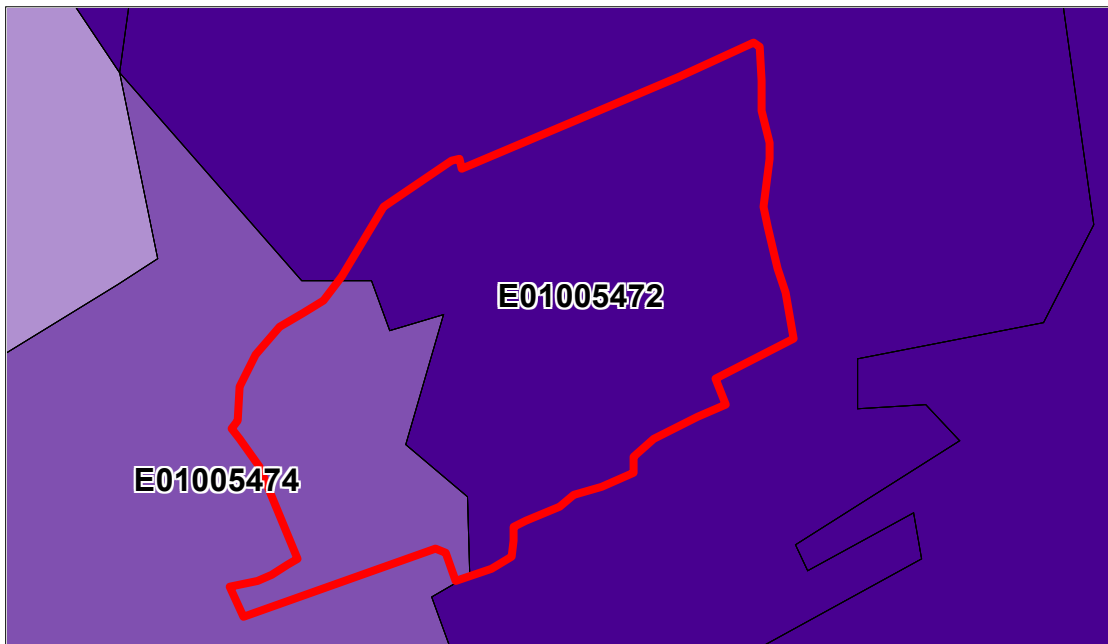
The table above indicates that SMRs for all causes of death and for circulatory diseases is high. The Standardised Illness Ratio for permanently sick or disabled people is also high. This correlates with the high percentage of people from the census 2001 who are permanently sick and disabled.

Table 9: Health Deprivation and Disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005472	3,035	10
E01005474	10,436	40

Source: Index of Deprivation 2004

Map 6: Health Deprivation and Disability in Brimrod



Source: Index of Deprivation 2004

Levels of health deprivation and disability are high for the majority of Brimrod. Most of Brimrod was ranked 3,035th and falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country. Low-income groups often have less choice about lifestyle and fewer opportunities open to them. For example, healthier diets cost more money. People on lower incomes have less access to cheap out-of-town shopping centre, are less likely to buy in bulk and are more likely to shop in corner shops which are more expensive. For people on lower income alcohol and cigarettes maybe the only form of affordable stress release. Health-related behaviours, such as smoking and diet, are strongly influenced by the social environment in which people live. People do not have equal choices about how they live their lives.

Graph 15: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness (All People)

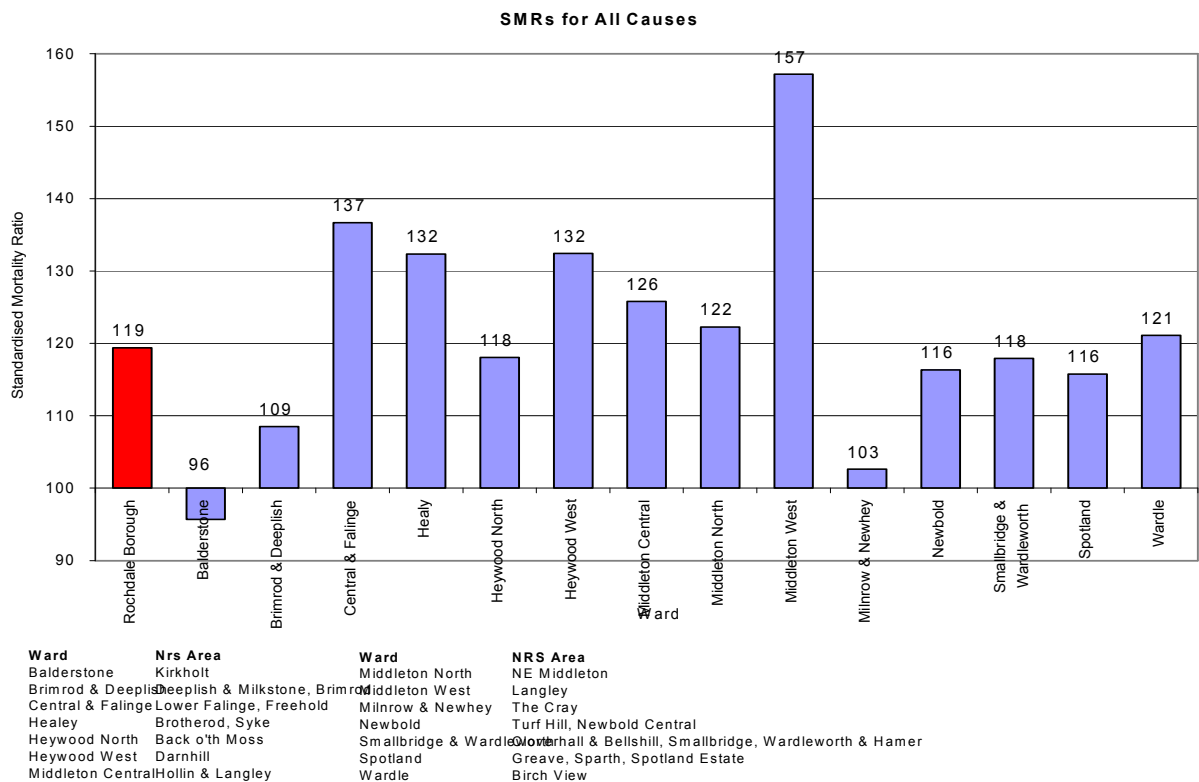


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 08. Crown Copyright 2003.

Limiting long-term illness in the 2001 Census was a self assessment of whether or not a person has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activities or the work they can do including problems that are due to old age. In Brimrod the percentage of people with a limiting long-term illness is 18.26%. This is lower than than the percentage of people with a limiting long-term illness in Greater Manchester (20.42%), Rochdale Borough (20.61%) and the Total NRS Phase 1B area (23.22).

Standardised mortality ratios (SMRs) are used to reflect an area's mortality experience. The national average for each standardised mortality ratio is standardised at 100. Any measure above this number indicates that the rate of mortality is higher in that particular area. Any measure below 100 indicates that the area is better off in comparison to the national average for England and Wales

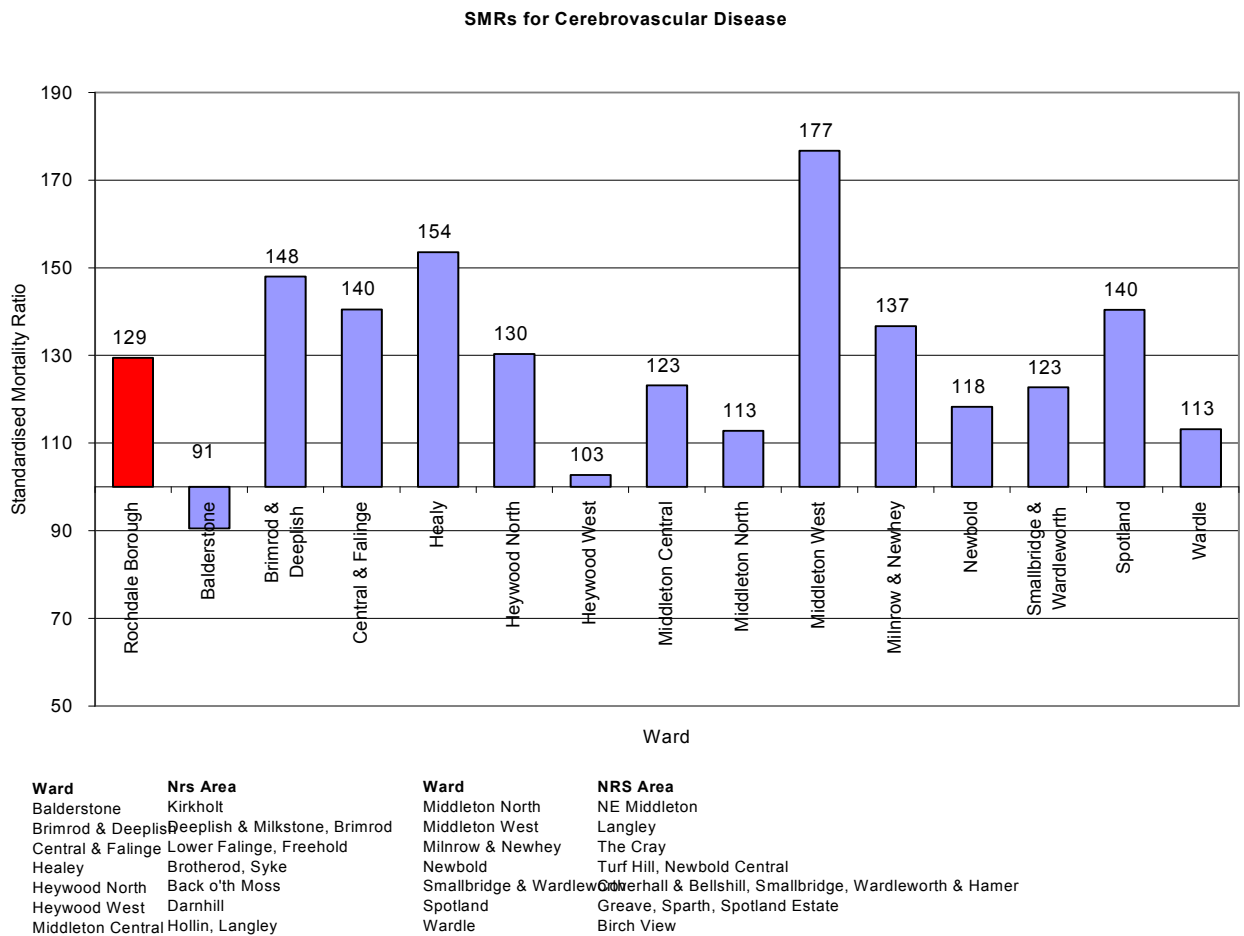
Graph 16: Standardised Mortality Ratio for All causes of Death by Ward



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-99.

In the Brimrod and Deeplish ward the Standardised Mortality Ratio (SMR) for all causes of death is 109. This is lower than the SMR for Rochdale Borough which is 119.

Graph 17: Standardised Mortality Ratio for Cerebrovascular Disease by Ward

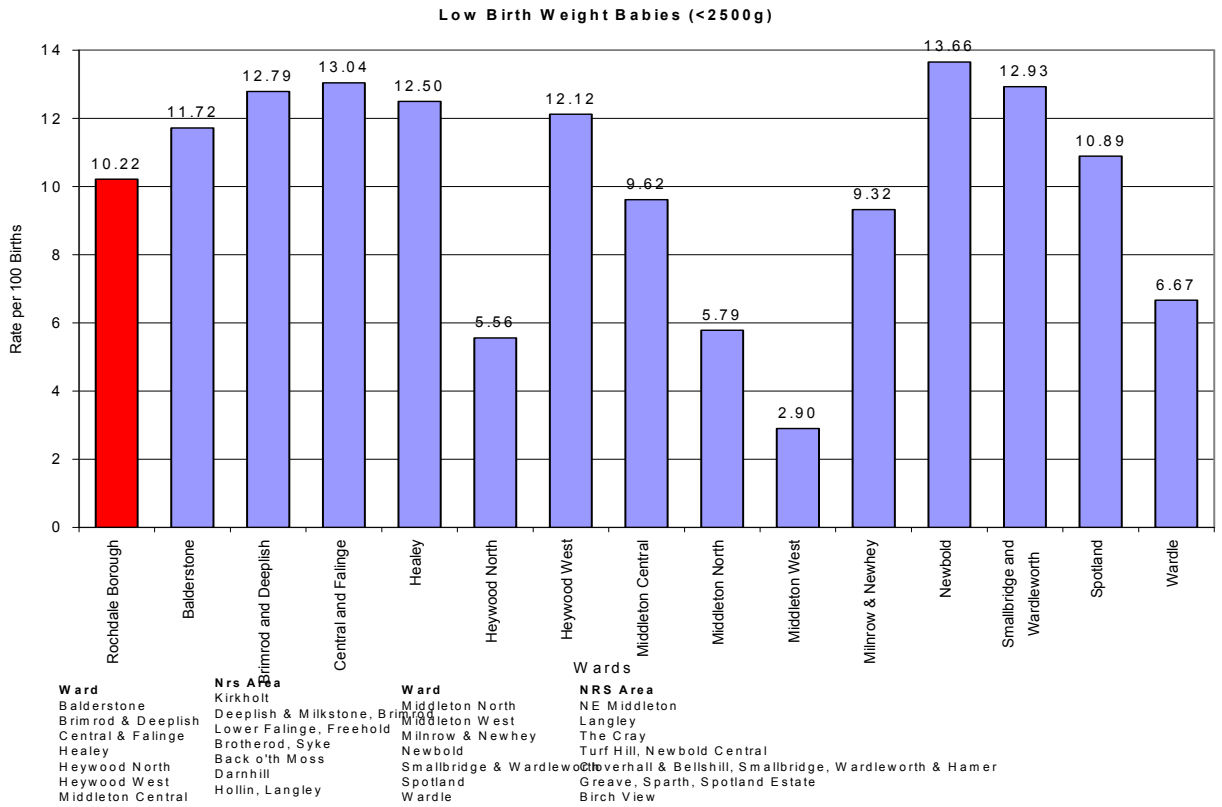


Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-99.

Cerebrovascular disease is any disease affecting an artery within the brain, or supplying blood to the brain. Cerebrovascular disease makes it more likely that a cerebrovascular accident will occur. The SMR for cerebrovascular disease in the Brimrod and Deepplish ward is high at 148. This is higher than the SMR for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 129.

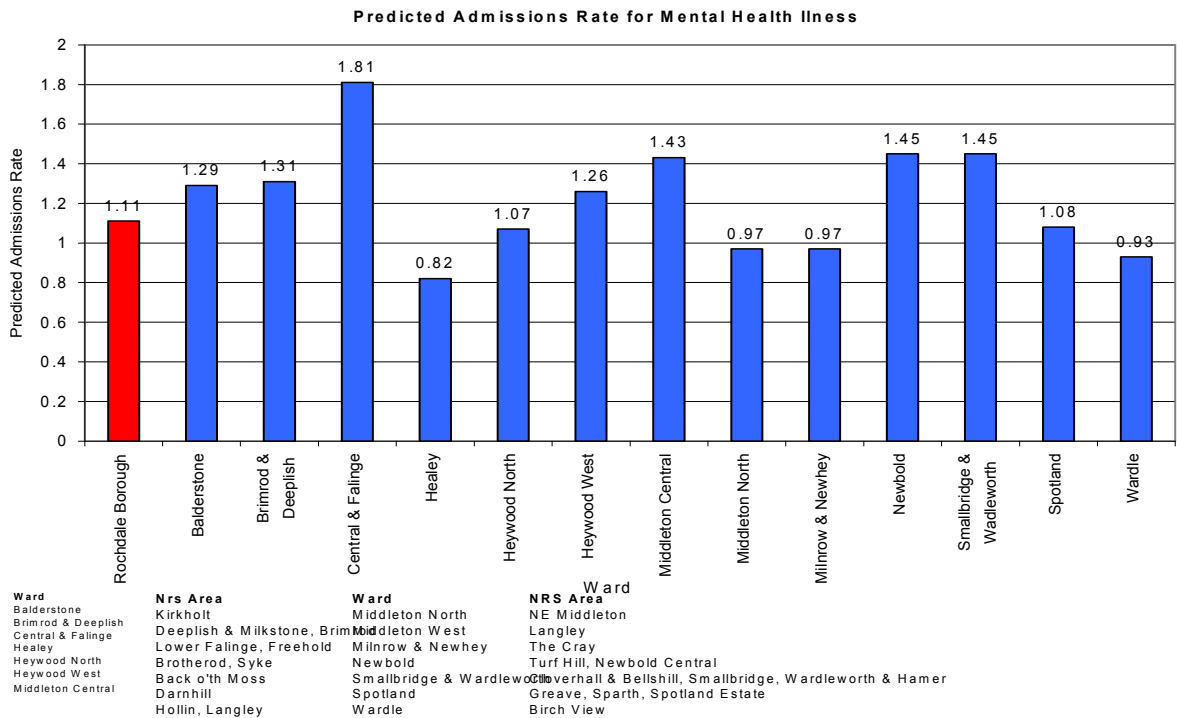
The richer the family and community a child is born into the more likely they are to be healthy even in the first year of life. Babies born to poorer families are more likely to be premature and of a low birth weight. Low birth weight babies are associated with death in infancy as well as coronary heart disease, diabetes and hypertension/high blood pressure in later life. Infant mortality in the most deprived areas is 70% higher than in the most affluent areas. The rate of infant mortality in the Brimrod and Deepplish ward is zero.

Graph 18: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) as a Rate per 100 Births



The rate per 100 births of low birth weight babies is 12.79. This is higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough which is 10.22.

Graph 19: Predicted Admission Rates for Mental Illness by Ward

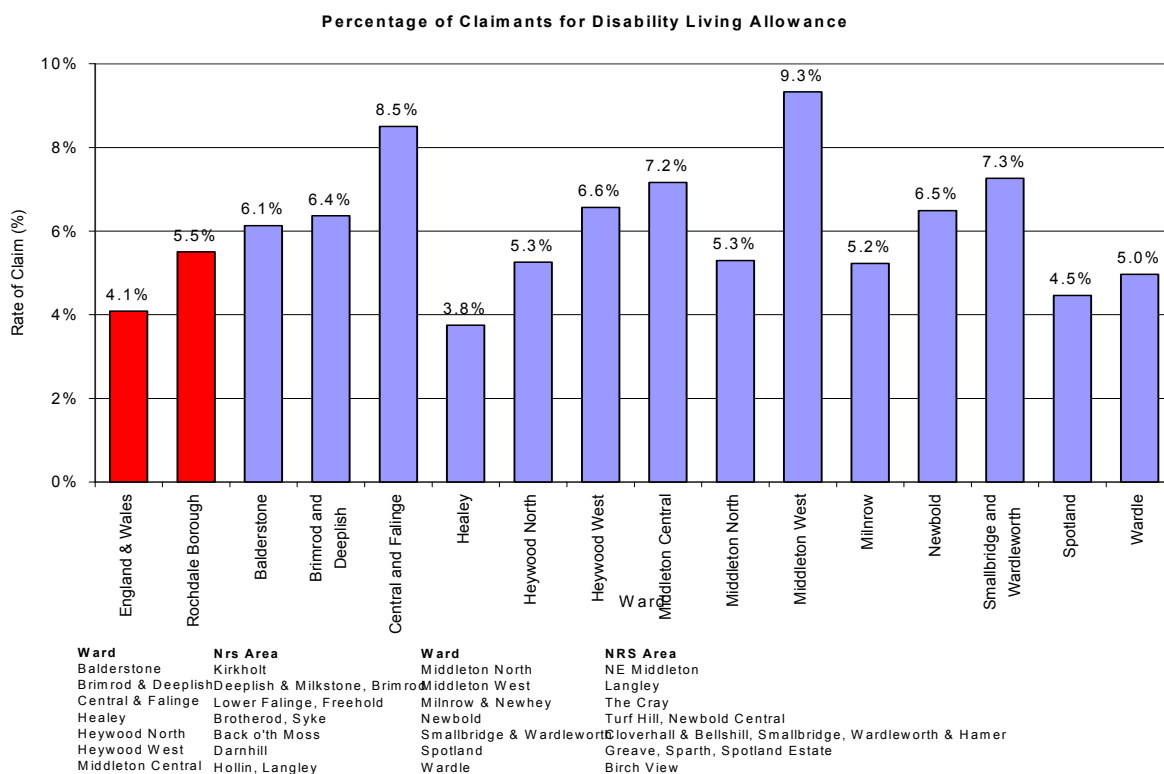


Source: MINI Index 2000.

Mental health can lead to a variety of forms of social exclusion including long-term unemployment, homelessness, poor social health, alcohol and substance misuse and social isolation. Greater than half of the adults with mental health problems that are employed are employed on a low income. The major risk factors for mental health are poverty, poor education and employment, unemployment, fear of joblessness, social isolation and redundancy.

The predicted admissions rate for mental illness in the Brimrod and Deeplish ward is 1.31 per 100,000 people. This is higher than the predicted admissions rate for the Rochdale Borough which is 1.11.

Graph 20: Percentage of Claimant of Disability Living Allowance at August 2002



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis directorate). Information Centre. Crown Copyright 2004.

In the Brimrod and Deeplish ward 6.4% of people claimed Disability Living Allowance at August 2004. This is higher than that rate of claim for Rochdale Borough, which stood at 5.5% and the rate of claim for England and Wales which stood at 4.1%. Disability Living Allowance is a non means tested benefit. It is for people who become disabled before the age of 65. Disability Living Allowance is payable to people who are disabled and need help with personal care, getting around or both. DLA consists of two components, 1. The care component for people who need help with personal care and 2. The mobility component for people who need help with getting around (children under 5 cannot get the mobility component).

Two fifths of disabled people of working age had incomes below half the national average in 1997, and half of disabled people with children had incomes below this level.

Crime

Crime has been recognised as both a symptom and a cause of deprivation. In deprived areas high crime rates can discourage people from setting up new businesses and hamper existing ones. They stifle the housing market and scare off crucial service providers for example GP's.

Factors producing the greatest explanation for different crime levels were residential instability, low socio-economic status and high levels of family disruption. Communities where both people and buildings appear disorderly send out the visual message that the community is out of control and therefore may attract more crime. Signs of disorder undermine social control, residents shrink into their dwellings and take less interest in the public space.

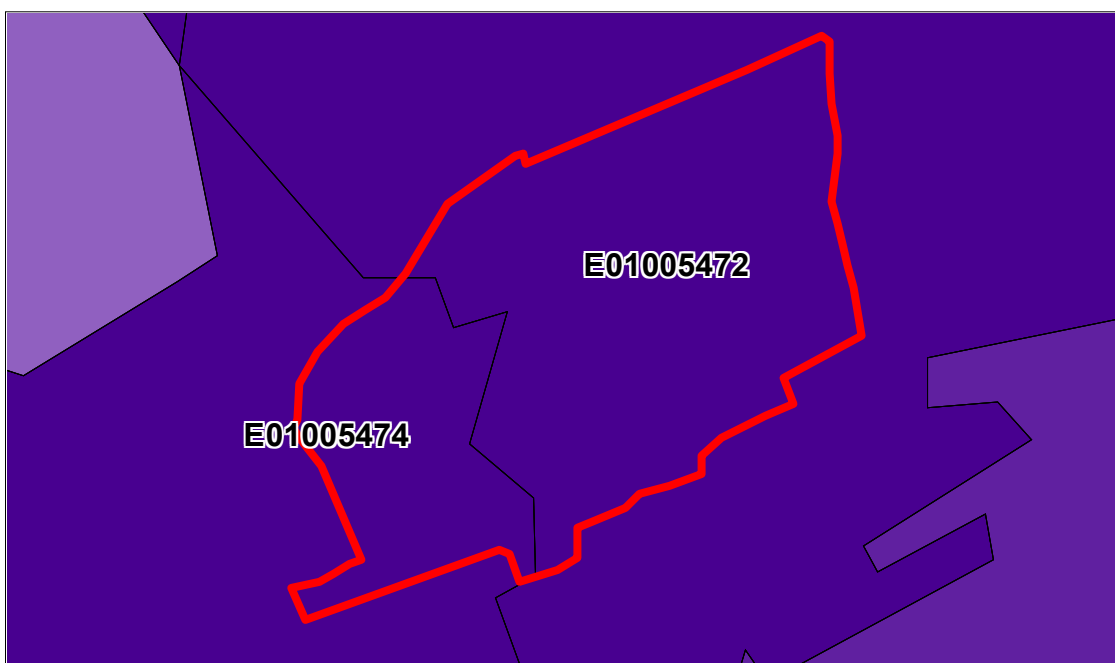
Fear of crime is greatest amongst the poorest communities, and the risk of crime is also genuinely greater. The fear of crime may cause individuals to withdraw physically and psychologically from community life. The lack of neighbourhood cohesion, neighbourhood incivility and the perception of high neighbourhood crime levels contribute to being afraid of crime and the risk of victimisation. Community action is both a way of combating crime and a way of countering fear of crime. The experience of crime can have an impact on both physical and mental health.

The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more likely to worry about crime.

Table 9: Crime Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005472	1,826	10
E01005474	2,519	10

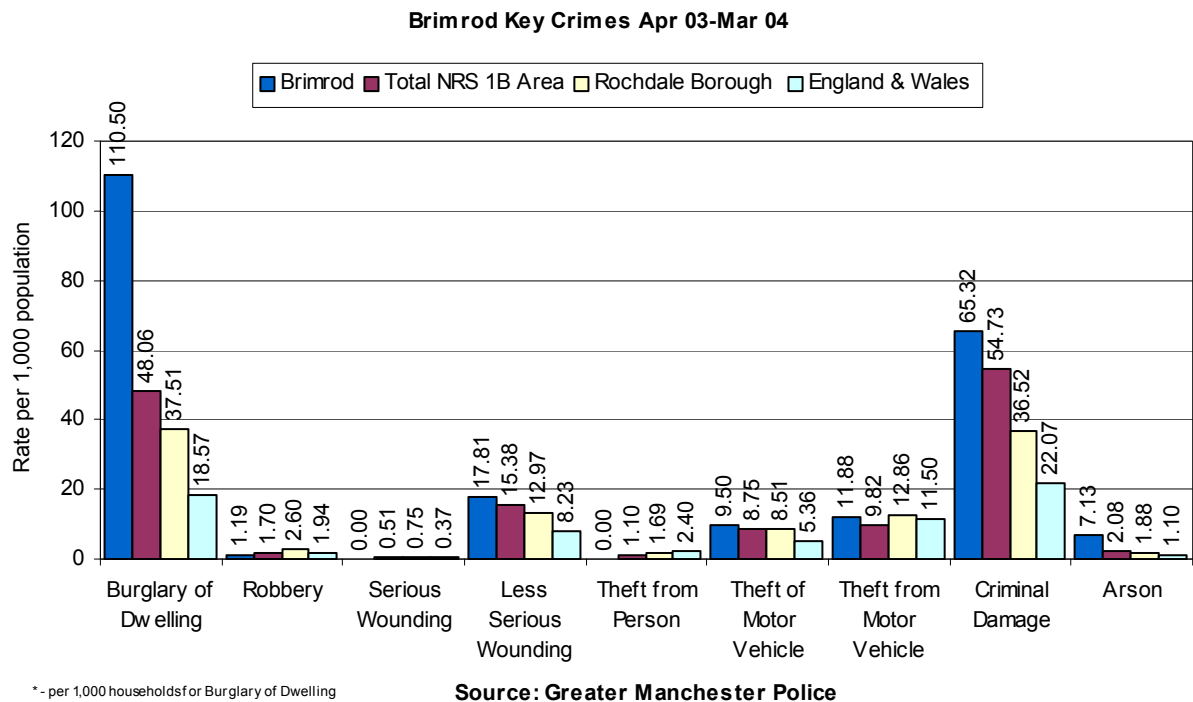
Map 7: Crime Deprivation in Brimrod.



Source: Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004

Crime deprivation measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. Crime deprivation in Brimrod is high. The SOAs that Brimrod lies within fall into the worst 10% of SOAs in the country in terms of crime deprivation and are ranked between 1,826 and 2,519. In deprived areas high crime rates can discourage people from setting up new businesses and hamper existing ones. They stifle the housing market and scare off crucial service providers for example GP's. Factors producing the greatest explanation for different crime levels were residential instability, low socio-economic status and high levels of family disruption.

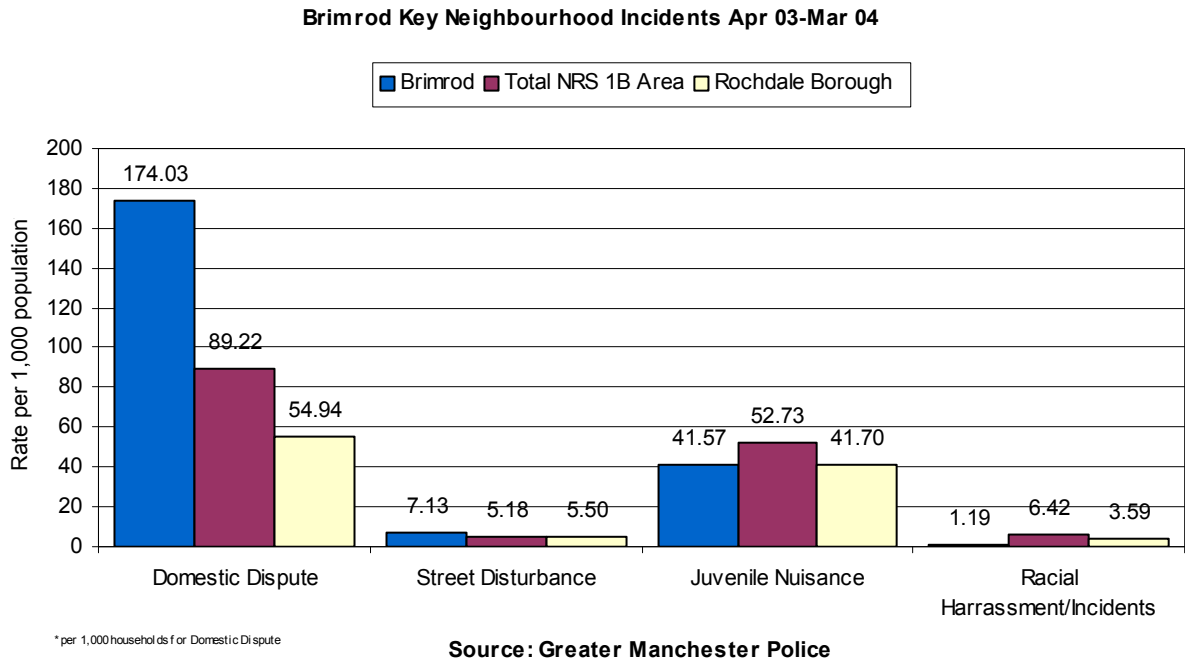
Graph 21: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



'Key crimes' cover a selection of crimes as recorded by the police. Many other crimes are not covered here, (e.g. murder, kidnap, possession of firearm etc.); this is because these are so few in numbers their numbers cannot be impacted on at neighbourhood level. Further to this it must also be remembered that all recorded offences by the police does not include all criminal offences taken place within that time period; there are many crimes which go undetected.

Brimrod has nearly three times as high a rate of Burglary of Dwelling than the Rochdale Borough as a whole, and around six times higher rate than England and Wales. This means that on average more than ten percent of households during the period April 03 to March 04 reported a burglary to the police. Brimrod also has around twice the rate of criminal damage than the Rochdale borough and three times the rate for England and Wales. Criminal damage as defined by the law means 'deliberately, or recklessly, destroying or damaging a home, building, vehicle or other item that belongs to somebody else', and would also include racially aggravated criminal damage which, for the purposes of this report, is not classified separately. There are also higher rates of less serious wounding and arson, (over five times the national average for the same period). Other key crimes such as robbery, serious wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

Graph 22: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04



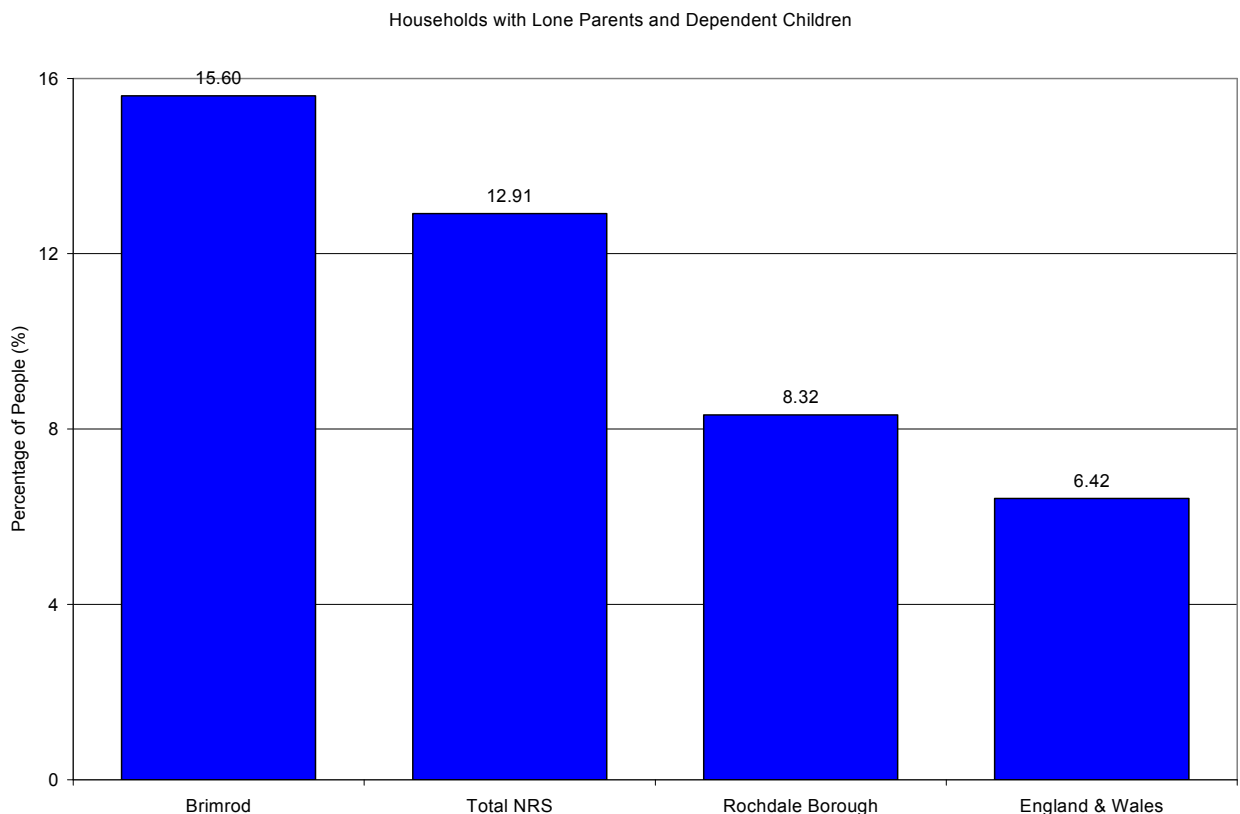
All reports of incidents, whether by a victim, witness or third party, will result in registration by the police, however an incident will only be recorded as a ‘crime’ if, on the balance of probability, the circumstances as reported amount to a crime as defined by law and there is no available evidence to suggest otherwise. Domestic disputes, street disturbances and juvenile nuisances are therefore crime-related incidents and not actual recorded crimes themselves, and as such can cover a wide range of activities, (for instance youths causing annoyance on street corners would be classed as ‘juvenile nuisance’, etc.). ‘Racially Aggravated Incidents’ are incidents which are reported to the police where no crime has taken place, that are deemed to have a racial aspect to the problem. This is often dependent on the officer’s perception upon arrival of the scene, and so may frequently be a subjective, rather than objective, classification of events. At present there is no national comparator for incident rates as they are not subject to the same National Recording Standard as recorded crimes.

In terms of crime-related incidents Brimrod has an extremely high rate of domestic disputes, around three times that of the Borough-wide level. The level of ‘juvenile nuisance’ and ‘street disturbance’, (i.e. public order problems reported to the police that are not crimes), are roughly the same as the total NRS 1B area and the Rochdale Borough, and the slight difference that there is would not be considered significant. Brimrod has a lower than average level of racially aggravated incidents than both the Borough as a whole and the NRS 1B area. This is unsurprising however when considered the extremely low proportion of BME groups living in the area compared with other areas of Rochdale.

Children

At the end of the 20th century children in Britain were some of the poorest in Europe and the 'developed' world. There are several factors which serve to make children particularly vulnerable to experiencing poverty. These are as follows; living in a lone parent family, living in an ethnic minority, living in a large family, living in a family where there is an adult or child with a long-term illness or disability and either living in a workless home or one dependent on low pay. Child poverty in the UK has a greater number and a greater proportion of children living in low-income households than any other EU country.

Graph 23: Households with Lone Parents and Dependent Children



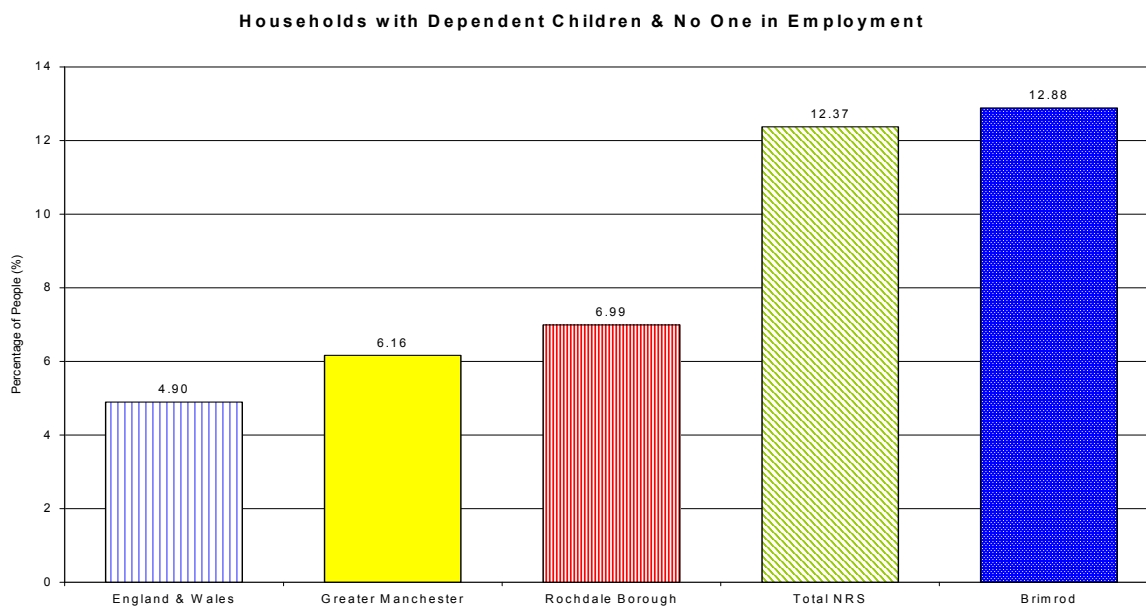
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 20, Crown Copyright 2003

Children who live within lone parent families are more likely to experience life reliant on the lowest levels of means tested benefit. The majority of lone parents are women and children in these households tend to stay poorer for longer. The number of children living in lone parent households is steadily increasing. Lone parent families should not inevitably lead to poverty but this is affected by access to adequate work and childcare.

The percentage of households in Brimrod which are comprised of lone parents with dependent children is high. 15.60% of households in Brimrod have lone parents and dependent children. This is higher than the percentage for the Total NRS Phase 1B area (12.91%) and the Rochdale Borough (8.32%).

Lone mothers head an increasing number of households in Britain and have higher rates of ill health than all other mothers. Lone mothers have been hard hit by the increase in poverty as the majority are not in paid employment and rely on benefits.

Graph 24: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 21. Crown Copyright 2003

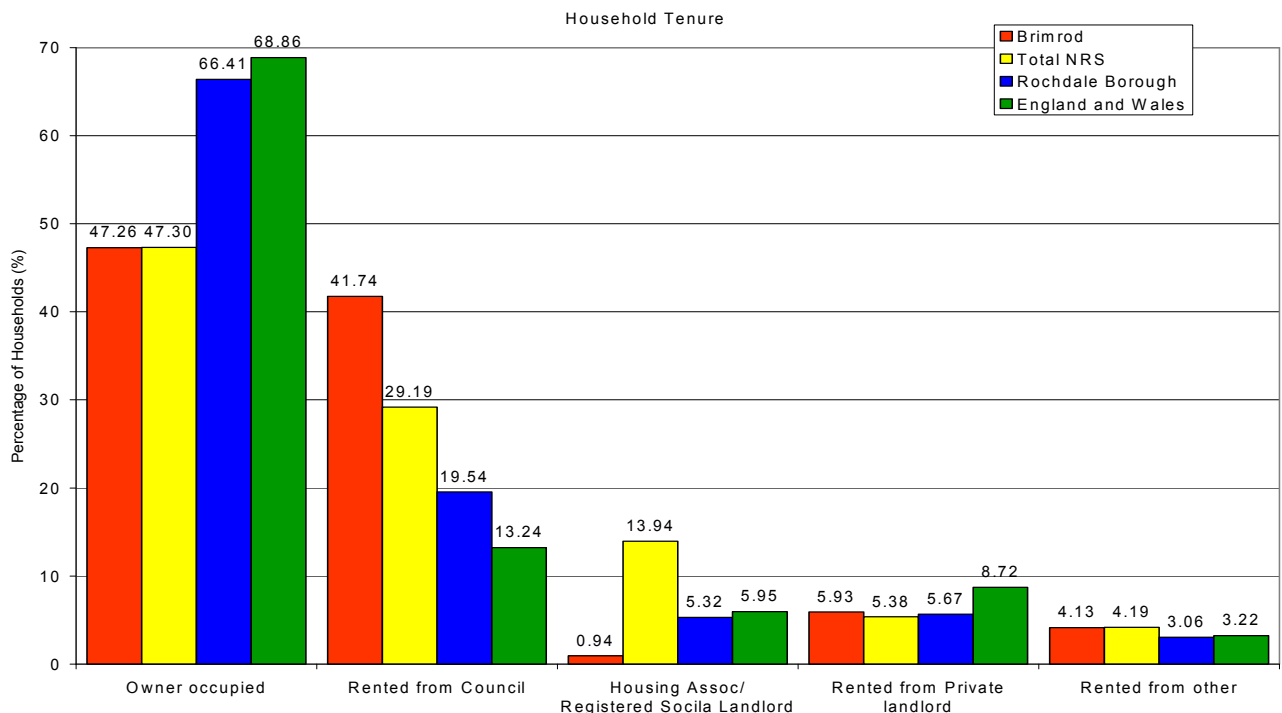
The percentage of household's which are comprised of dependent children and no one in employment is high in Brimrod (12.88%). This is higher than the percentage of household in both the Total NRS Phase 1B area (12.37%) and significantly higher than the percentage for the Rochdale Borough (6.99%).

Housing

Access to decent housing is essential to the development of strong, successful, and sustainable communities. In deprived areas, improving poor housing can boost the health and prospects of local people, stimulate and speed renewal, and thus raise the quality of whole neighbourhoods.

In Brimrod there are 377 household spaces. A household space refers to the accommodation occupied by an individual household or, if unoccupied, available for an individual household. (Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 16 & 18, Crown Copyright 2003).

Graph 25: Household Tenure



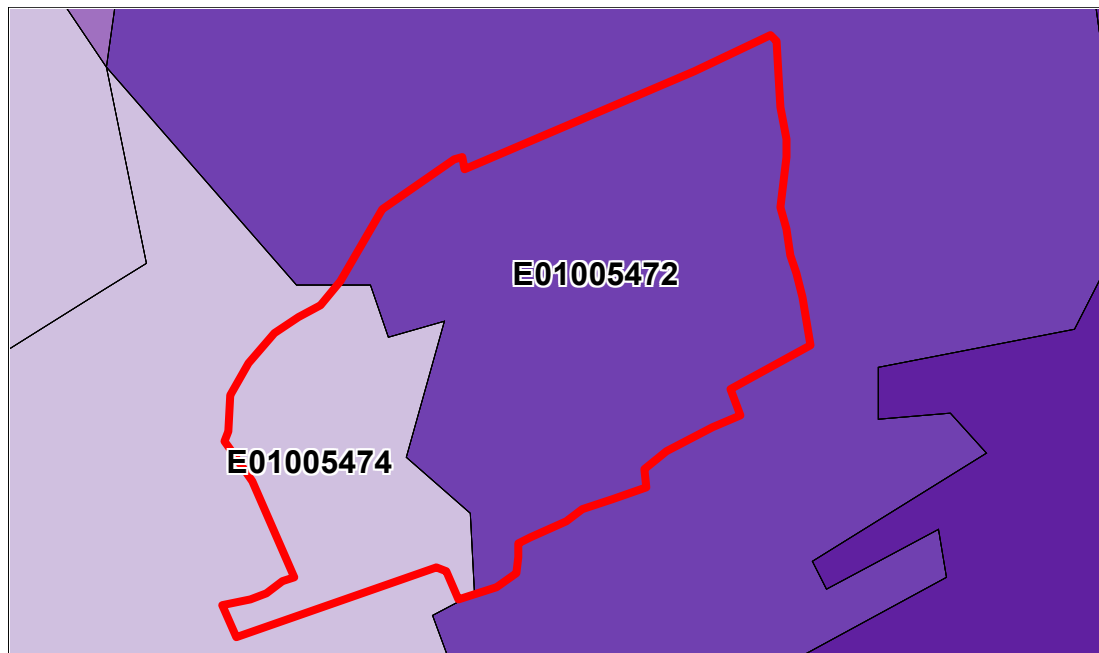
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 18, Crown Copyright 2003

In Brimrod less than half of the households (47.26%) own their own home. This is significantly lower than the percentage of households in the Rochdale Borough (66.41%) and England and Wales (68.86%). In Brimrod a high percentage of households rent their property from the council, 41.74% compared with 19.54% of households in the Rochdale Borough and 13.24% of households in England and Wales. 13.94% of household in Brimrod rent their property from a housing association or registered social landlord.

Table 10: Living Environment Deprivation

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005472	8,885	30
E01005474	22,980	80

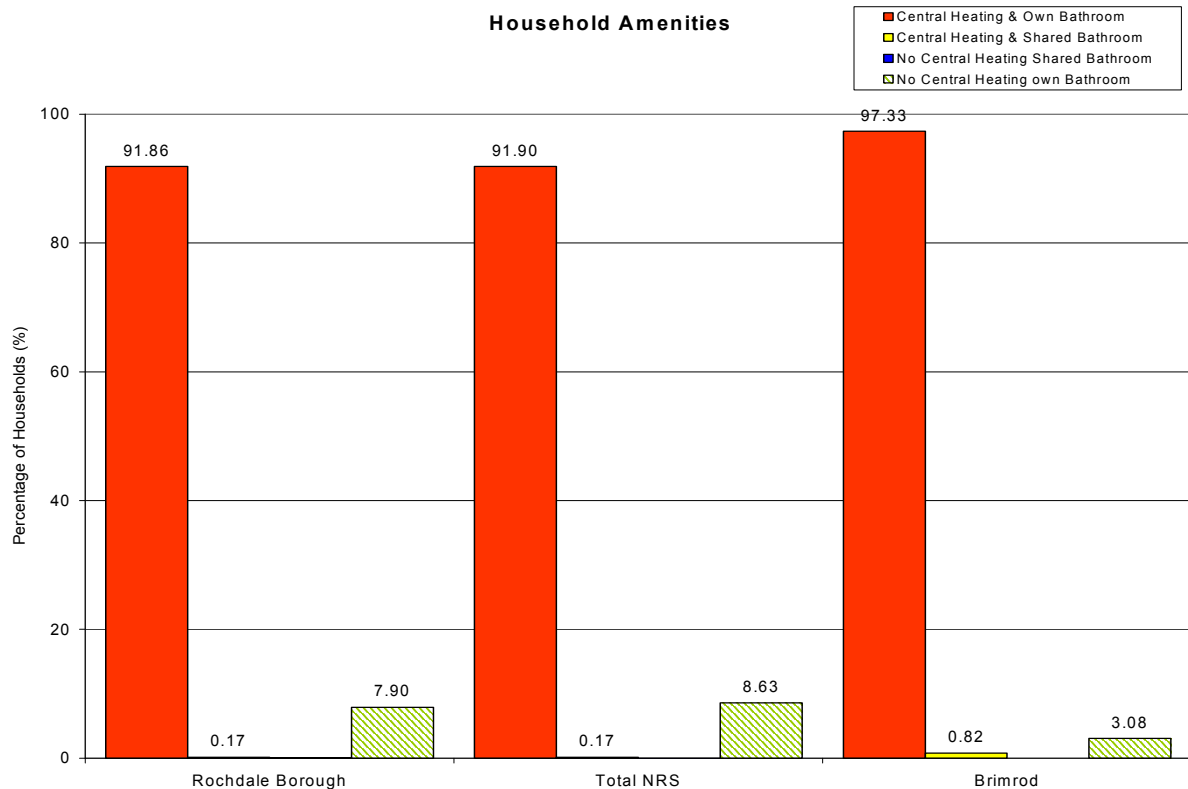
Map 8: Living Environment Deprivation in Brimrod



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004.

Living environment deprivation measures the quality of housing, air quality and road traffic accidents. Living environment deprivation in Brimrod is relatively low and is ranked between 8,885 and 22,980 out of 32,482 SOAs in the country.

Graph 26: Household Amenities



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 19 Crown Copyright 2003

In Brimrod a slightly higher percentage of households have central heating and their own bathroom (97.33%) compared with the total NRS area (91.90%) and the Rochdale Borough (91.86%). Poor and unsuitable housing is related to low income. When people cannot afford to

repair their homes and keep them damp free and when homes are over crowded there is an adverse effect on quality of life and health. Those with the lowest income have the least choice about their housing situation, with the most vulnerable groups often having to live in the least desirable housing. Where people live has an impact on education and employment opportunities available to them and consequently on life chances and choices.

Table 11: Average House Prices by Financial Year

Date	Brimrod	Rochdale Borough
01/04/00 – 31/03/01	£36,285.71	£59,212.76
01/04/01 – 31/03/02	£38,493.75	£64,741.20
01/04/02 – 31/03/03	£49,309.09	£73,398.04
01/04/03 – 31/03/04	£58,041.39	£86,160.18

Source: Rochdale M.B.C. Council Tax

The average houses prices in Brimrod have risen from April 2000 to March 2004, roughly in line with the increase in house prices in the whole of the Rochdale Borough. However, the overall increase in house prices in Rochdale has been greater than that in Brimrod. Despite the increase in house prices in Brimrod the overall average house price is still significantly lower than the average house prices in the Rochdale Borough.

In Brimrod there are 1.14% of properties which are classified as council tax voids. The percentage of properties in Rochdale which have council tax voids is lower at 0.96% (Source: RMBC Council Tax).

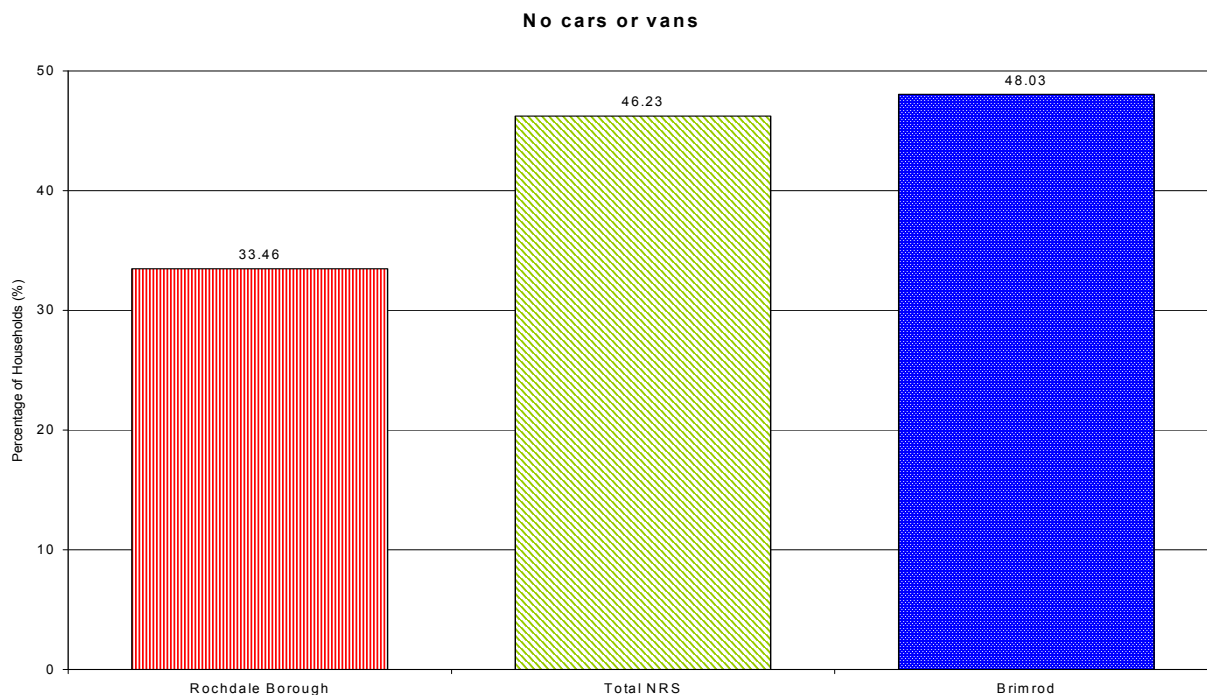
Table 12: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

Band	% Of Properties
A	83.03
B	12.39
C	3.66
D	0.69
U	0.23

Source: Rochdale M.B.C. Council Tax

The majority of properties in Brimrod fall within the Council Tax band A (83.03%). A significant number of properties also fall within Council Tax Band B (12.39%). The valuation for properties in Band A is under £40,000 and the valuation of properties in Band B is between £40-52,000. However, this is not the real sale value of the properties in this band as they are based on rental value calculated before the Council Tax was introduced in 1993 (Source: RMBC Council Tax).

Graph 27: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 17 Crown Copyright 2003

The percentage of households in Brimrod who have no car or van is higher than both the Total NRS Phase 1B area and the Rochdale Borough. The ownership of cars does not measure health, employment or housing conditions directly but can be used as an indicator of available income and therefore favourable economic circumstance.

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