

rochdale borough

neighbourhood



improving life in  
brotherod

# Brotherod Neighbourhood Renewal Area

## Data Profile

September 2004

# **Brotherod Neighbourhood Renewal Area**

## **Introduction**

Brotherod 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.

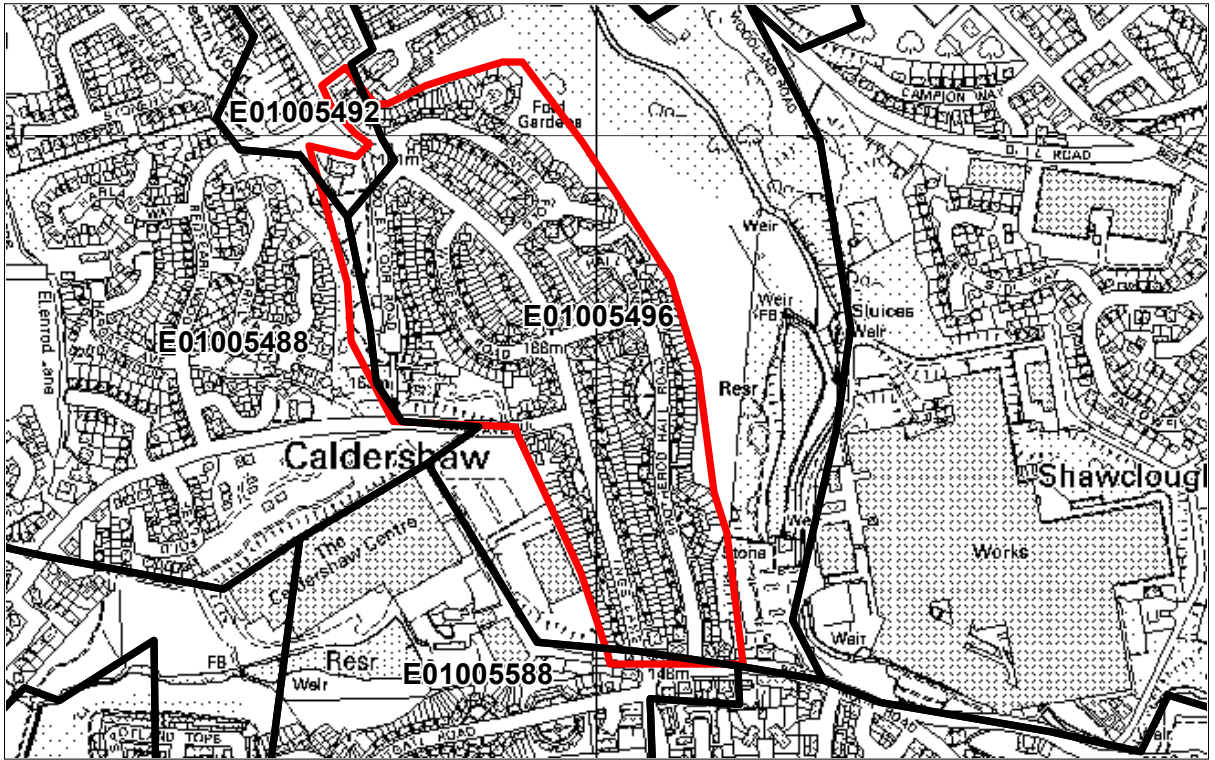
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing 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 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.

Brotherod has been included in the first phase of Rochdale Borough's Neighbourhood Renewal Strategy (Phase 1A). 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.

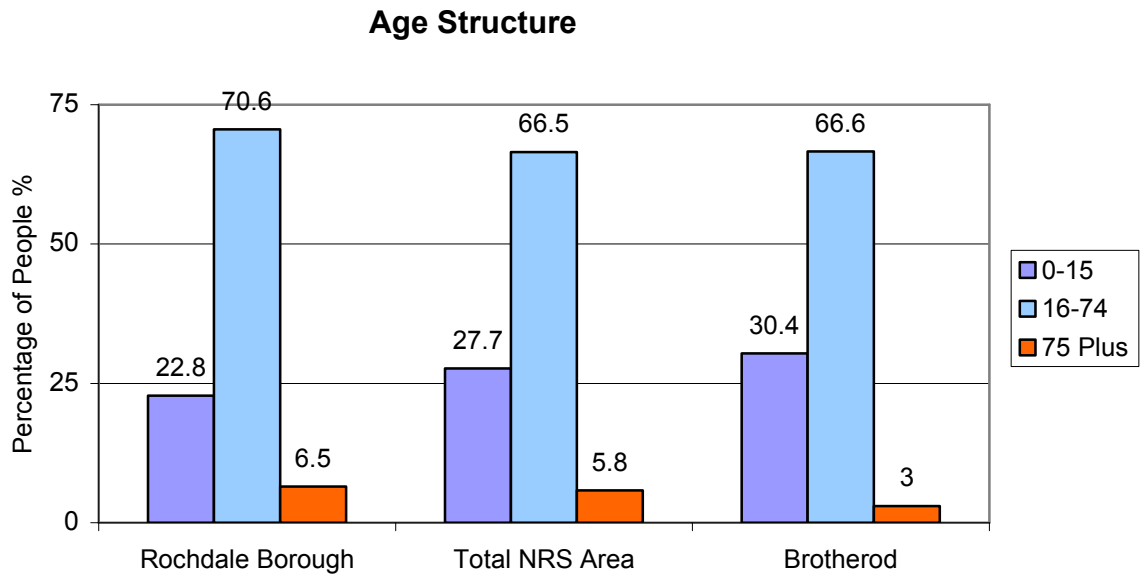
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area level (SOA). SOAs are small areas of about 1,500 people. SOA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

Map 1: Brotherod and Lower Super Output Areas Boundaries



# Demographics and Overall Deprivation

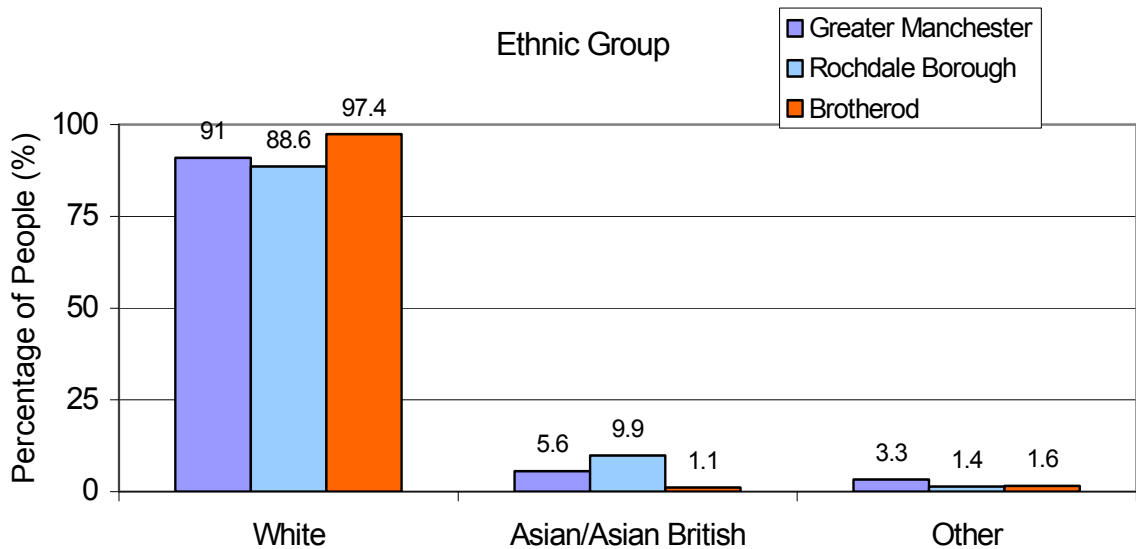
Graph 1: Population Breakdown.



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

Brotherod has a total population of approximately 1,139 people, living in 464 households. Three out of every ten residents in Brotherod are children (30.4%), a higher level than in Rochdale borough (22.8%) and the Total NRS area (27.7%). Conversely, there is a lower percentage of people aged 75 plus in Brotherod compared to all other areas.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



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

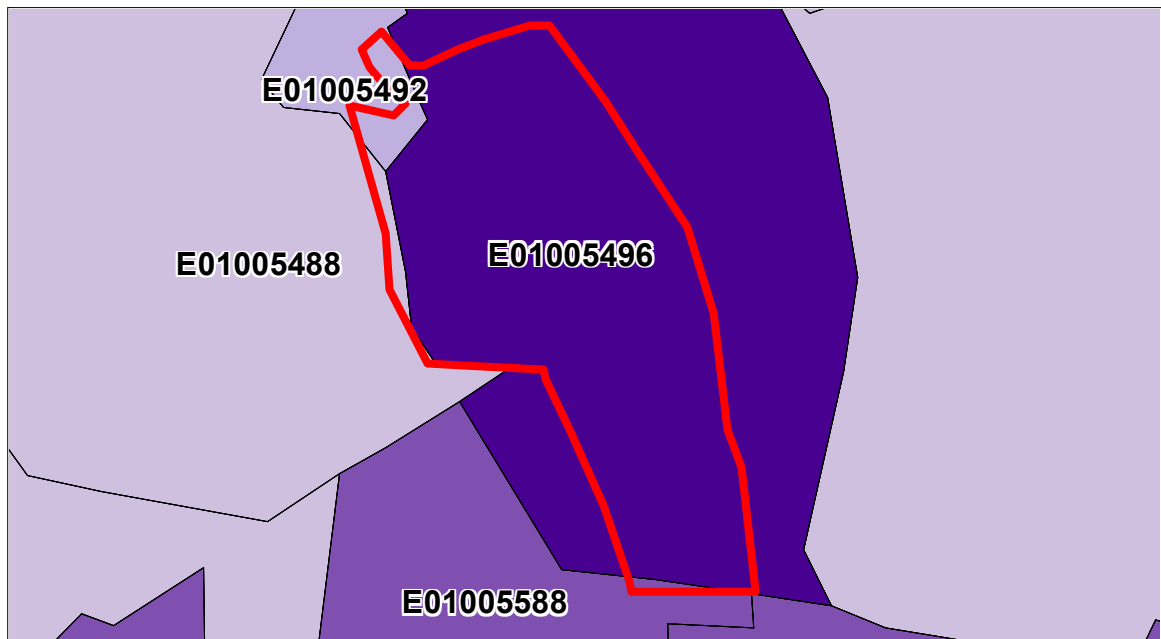
Brotherod has a predominantly white population (97.4%). There is a lower percentage of Asian/Asian British people in comparison to Greater Manchester and the Rochdale Borough.

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation.

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005488	22,810	80
E01005492	21,960	70
E01005496	1,914	10
E01005588	10,361	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Brotherod



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 (ID 2004) includes an overall index of multiple deprivation. This combines seven domain (thematic) measures of deprivation to produce one single overall measure of multiple deprivation. The data is only available at Super Output Area level. In the majority of Brotherod the overall level of multiple deprivation is high. The majority of Brotherod has a rank of 1,914 out of 32,482 and falls with the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

## Income

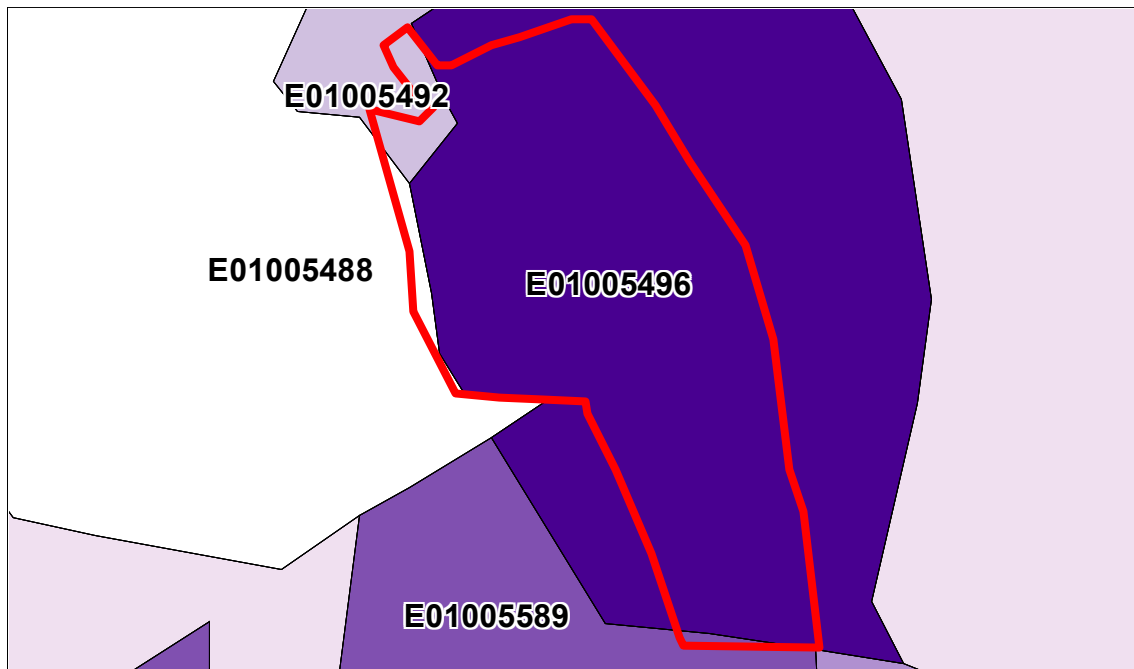
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 includes an income deprivation domain which measures the level of people living in families dependent on means-tested benefits.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005488	29,947	100
E01005492	25,804	80
E01005496	1,661	10
E01005588	11,552	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Brotherod



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

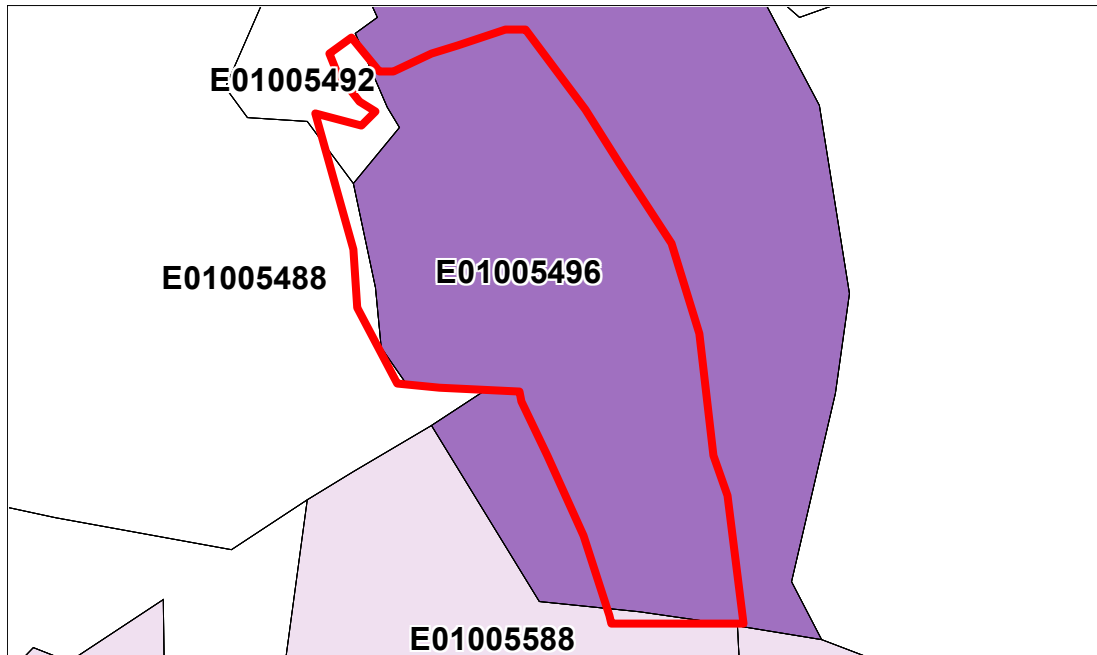
The majority of Brotherod has a high level of income deprivation. The SOA in which most of Brotherod falls has a rank for income deprivation of 1,661 out of 32,482 in England, ie in the 10% most deprived SOAs. The surrounding SOAs in Brotherod are less income deprived with no area falling lower than the worst 40% in the country,

Table 3: Percentage of Children and Older People who are Income Deprived

<b>SOA</b>	<b>Children (%)</b>	<b>Older People (%)</b>
E01005488	3.8	5.8
E01005492	4.8	7.9
E01005496	50.3	24.3
E01005588	16.3	17.6

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

**Map 4: Percentage of Children who are Income Deprived in Brotherod**



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

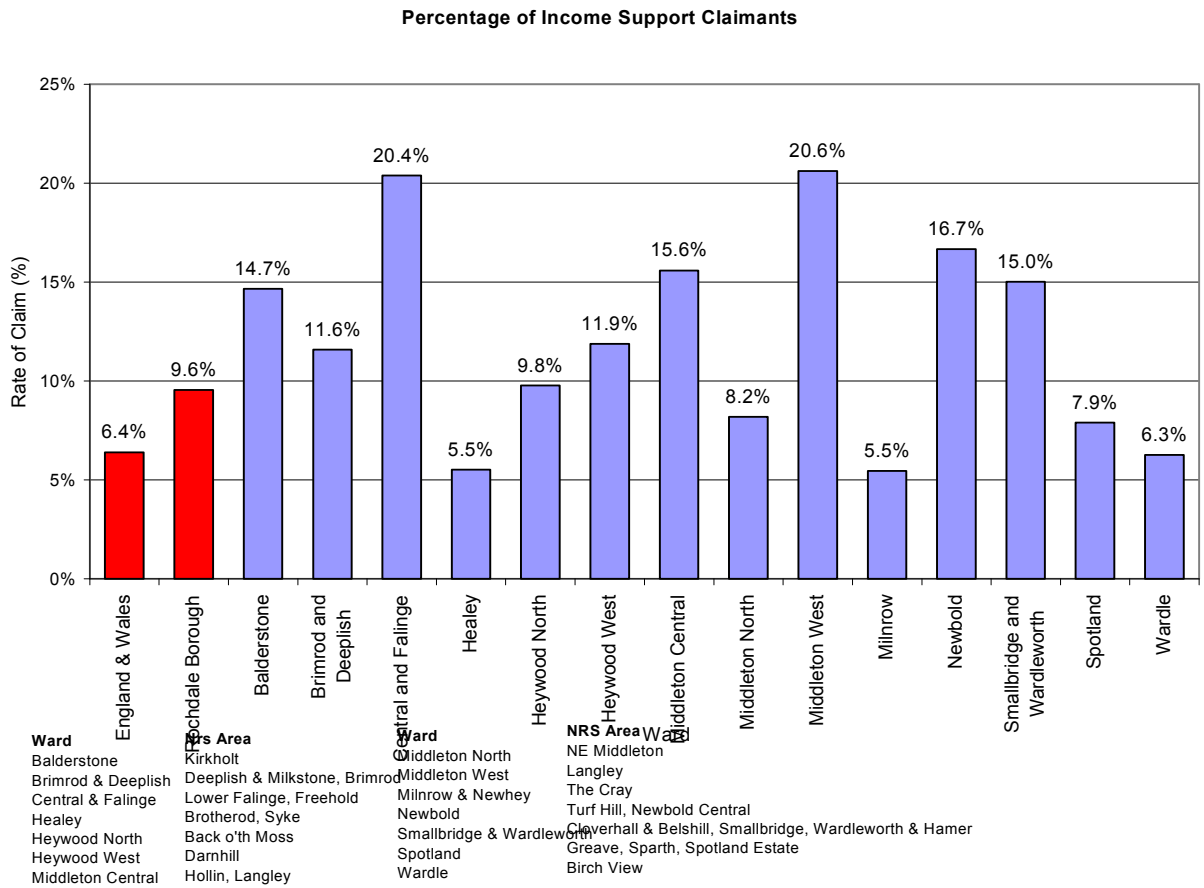
Income deprivation affecting children is very high in the majority of Brotherod. 50.3% of children in Brotherod suffer from income deprivation. In the SOAs on the boundaries of the Brotherod area the percentage of children suffering from income deprivation is much lower and stand at 3.8% and 16.3% of children.

Income deprivation affecting older people in Brotherod is also high. 24.3% of older people in the majority of Brotherod suffer from income deprivation. In the SOAs on the edges of Brotherod between 5.8% and 17.6% of older people experience income deprivation.

The average household income in Brotherod is estimated to be £19,549. This is significantly lower than the average household income for Rochdale which stands at £26,791 and the average household income for 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 Brotherod nearly half of households claim Council Tax Benefit (46.4%) (Source RMBC Council Tax). 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 People Claiming Income Support at August 2002 by Ward.**



Source: 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. Brotherod is within the Healey ward boundary (pre-2004 ward boundaries). In the Healey ward 5.5% of people were claiming income support at August 2002. This was lower than the percentage of claimants for the Rochdale Borough (9.6%) but higher than the percentage of claimants for England and Wales (6.4%).

## Employment

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.

- 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: Percentage of People in Full-time and Part-time Employment.



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

In Brotherton 33% of all people aged between 16 and 74 are employed on a full-time basis. This is lower than the percentage of people employed full-time in the Rochdale Borough (39.5%) but higher than the percentage in the Total NRS area (28.1%). 11.6% of people aged between 16 and 74 are employed in part-time employment in Brotherton. This is similar to the percentage of people in part-time employment in the Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS area.

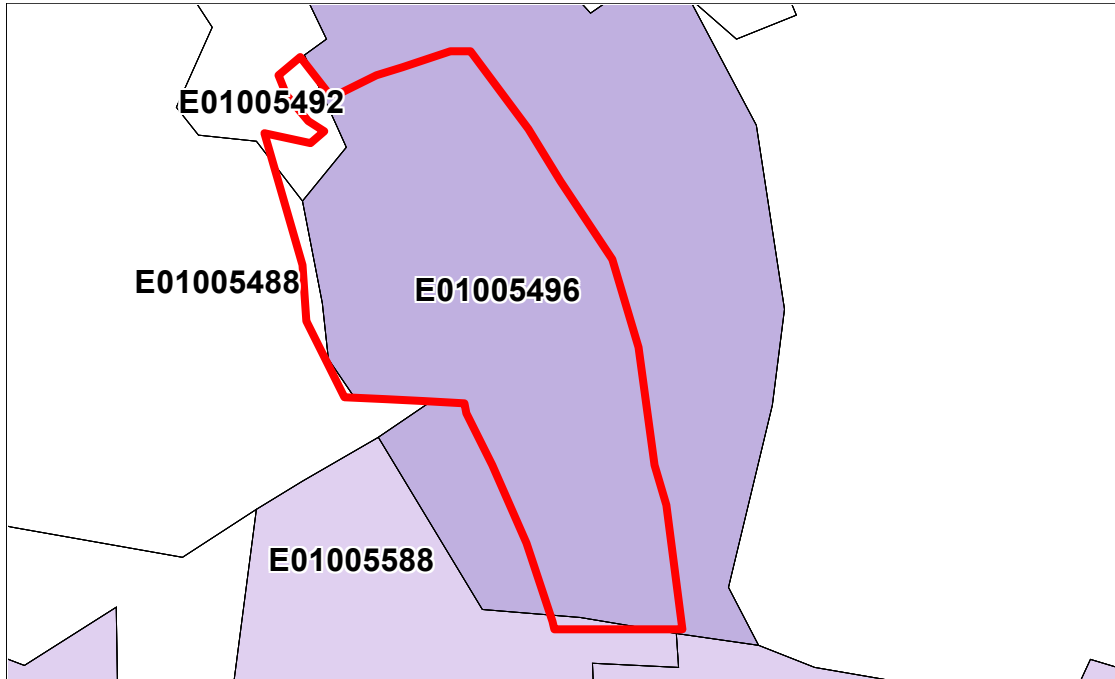
Employment deprivation measures involuntary exclusion of the working age population from the world of work (source Indices of Deprivation). It includes elements of the “hidden unemployed” such as those out of the workforce due to sickness.

Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

<b>SOA</b>	<b>Employment deprivation (%)</b>
E01005488	3.5
E01005492	6.4
E01005496	24.9
E01005588	13.5

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 5: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived in Brotherton



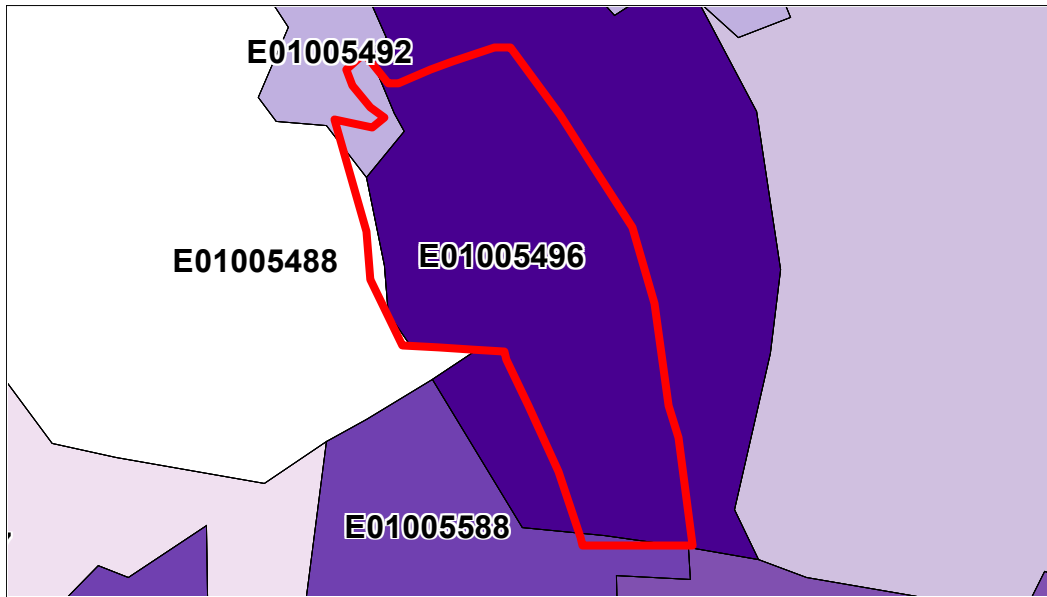
Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Table 5: Employment Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005488	29,388	100
E01005492	21,230	70
E01005496	1,761	10
E01005588	8,415	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

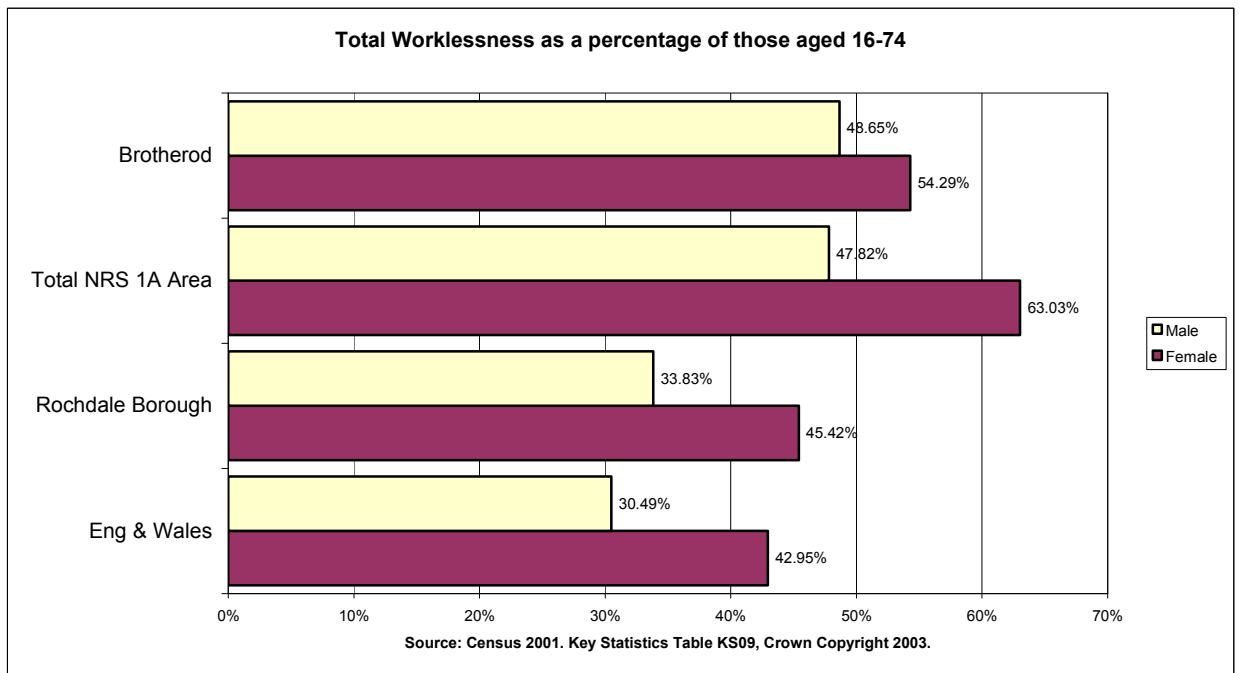
**Map 6: Employment Deprivation in Brotherod**



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004.

Almost all of Brotherod has a high amount of employment deprivation. 24.9% of people in Brotherod suffer from employment deprivation and this SOA falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country. The SOA on the boundaries of Brotherod have lower levels of employment deprivation and therefore rank significantly higher.

**Graph 5: Total Worklessness**

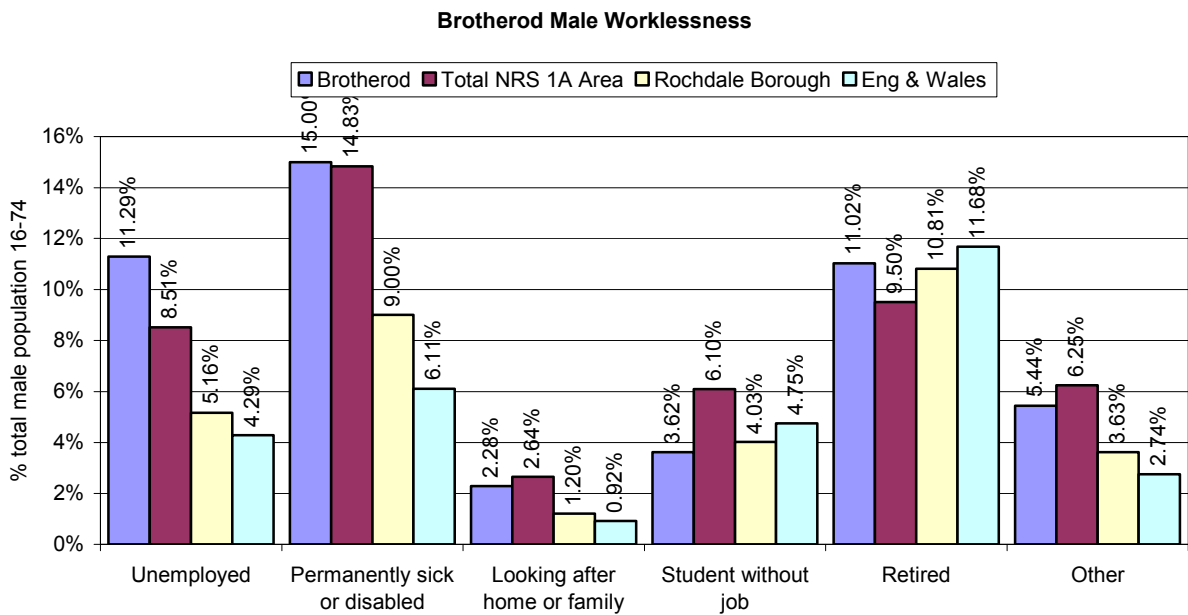


The rate of 'worklessness' is gained from the 2001 Census, where people were asked whether or not they had undertaken or were actively looking for paid work in the last 4 weeks. 'Worklessness' includes those who define themselves as 'unemployed', 'permanently sick or disabled', 'looking after home or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

Brotherod has a lower overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1A area as a whole but is still at least 10% higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences are less pronounced in Brotherod than in Rochdale and

England & Wales. The difference in rate of worklessness between men and women stands at 6% in Brotherton compared with 12% in England and Wales and Rochdale Borough. 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.

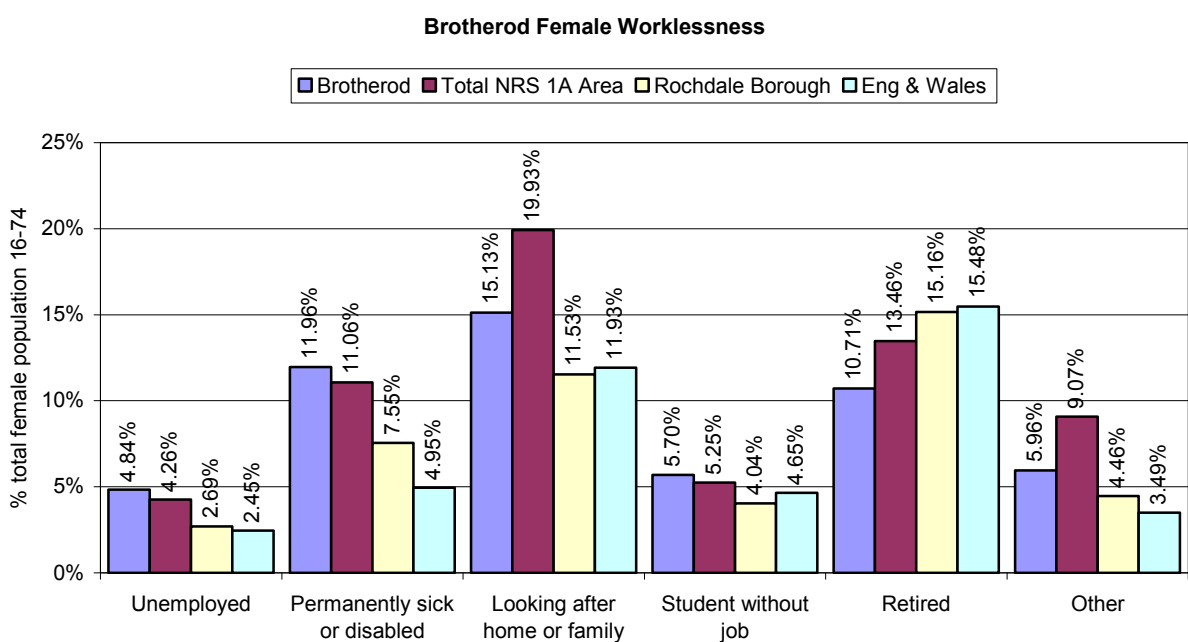
**Graph 6: Male Worklessness**



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

Men aged 16-74 in Brotherton are more than twice as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and nearly two and a half times more likely to be permanently sick or disabled. The proportions of those who are 'other', (i.e. none of the above) are lower than both England and Wales and Rochdale Borough. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family'. The levels of 'student without job' and 'retired' are broadly in line with the comparative areas and so are 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 Brotherton 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. However female unemployment in Brotherton is almost twice as high than in England and Wales, and also higher than in the Rochdale Borough and in the NRS 1A area. 'Looking after home or family' is around 3% higher than in England & Wales and the Rochdale Borough, although it is lower than that of the total NRS 1A area. Around one in eight females aged 16-74 in Brotherton are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1A area as a whole, but more than twice as high as England and Wales.

**Graph 8: Percentage of People Unemployed Aged 16-74**

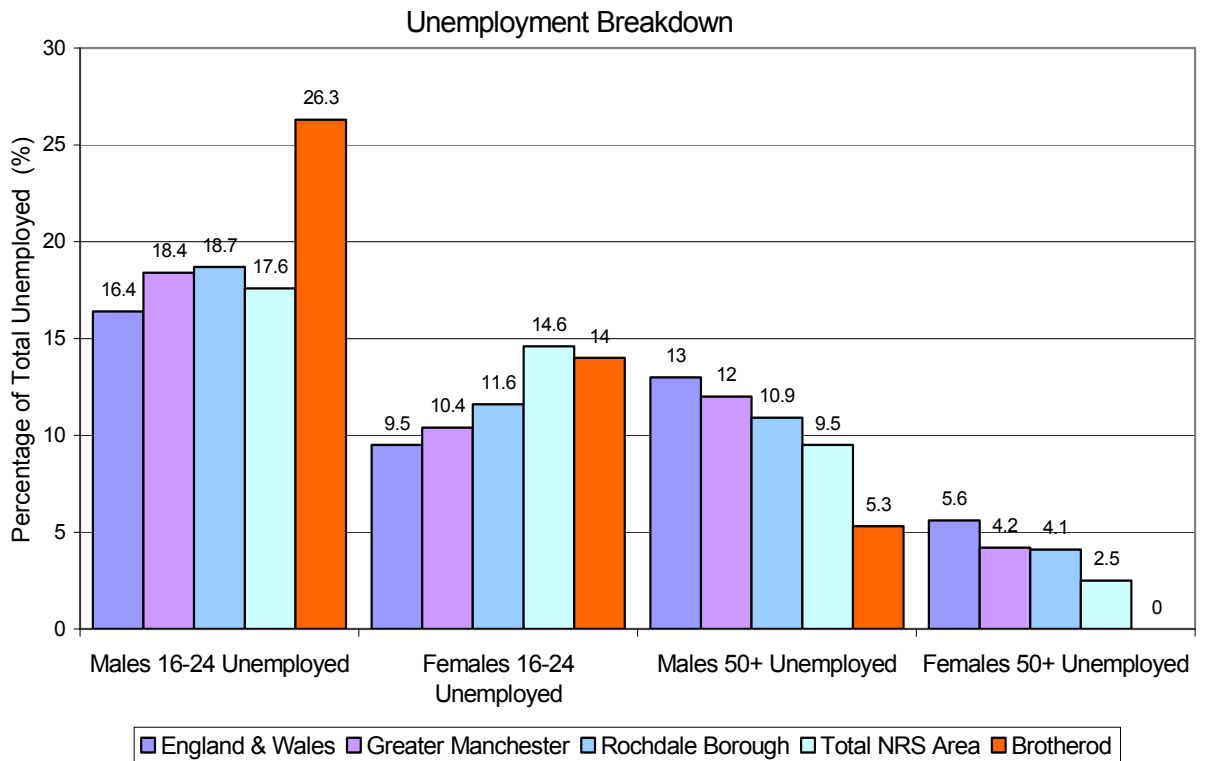


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Brotherton 7.7% of people are classified as unemployed (source 2001 Census). This is higher than the percentage of people who are unemployed in the Rochdale Borough which stands at 3.9%. Of the 7.7% of people who are unemployed in Brotherton 43.6% of people are classified as being long-term unemployed. A person is classed as being long-term unemployed in the 2001 Census if the year they last worked was 1999 or earlier.

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 quality jobs offering decent rates of pay.

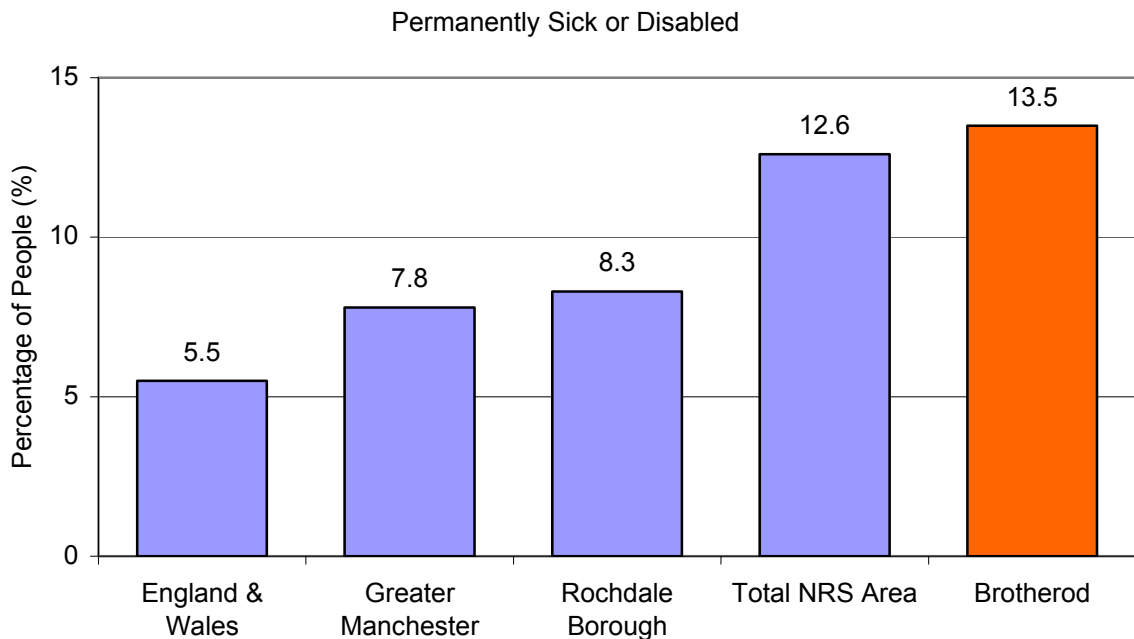
**Graph 9: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)**



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09b & 09c. Crown Copyright 2003.

A quarter of the unemployed living in Brotherod are young men aged 16-24 (26.3%). There is also a relatively high level of unemployed young women (14% of the total unemployed). Older men and women (aged 50 plus) make up a smaller proportion of the total unemployed than in comparator areas.

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

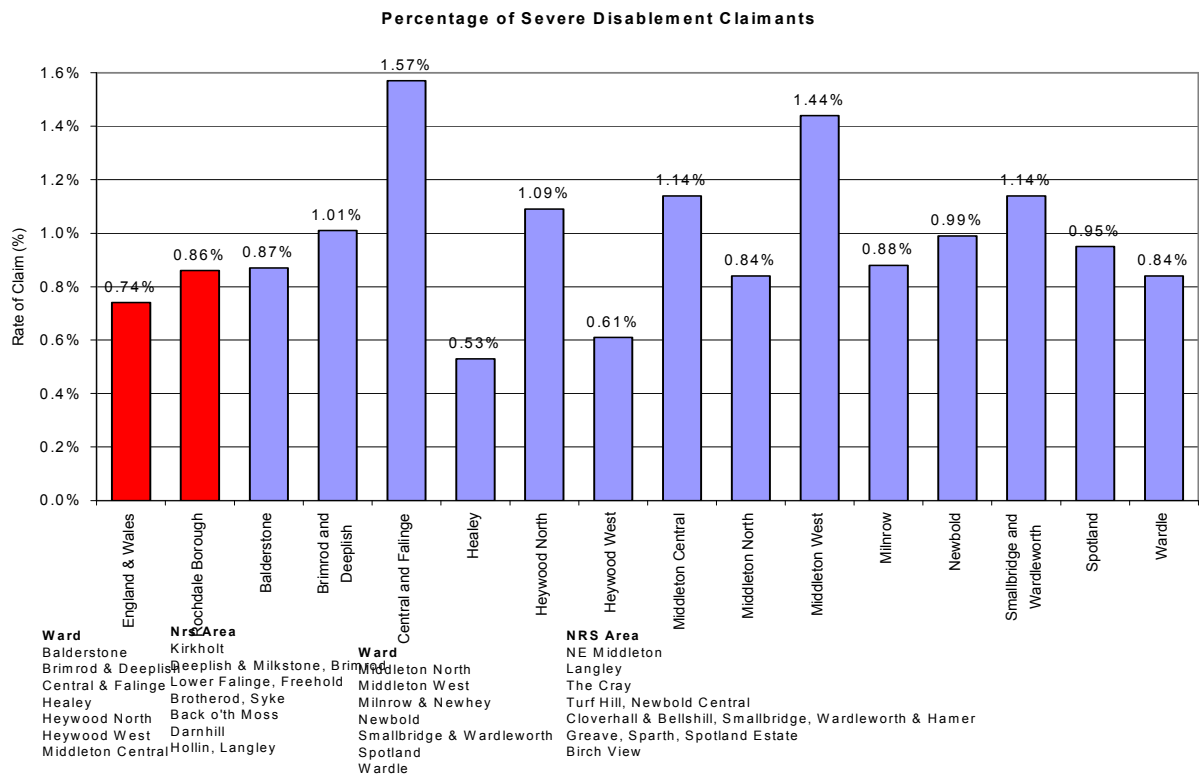


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 09a. Crown Copyright 2003.

Permanently sick or disabled people are classed as economically inactive and therefore do not participate in the labour market. However, they are involuntarily excluded from the labour market and therefore should be counted as part of the “hidden unemployed”. In Brotherod more than one in eight of working age people are permanently sick or disabled (13.5%). This is

higher than the percentage of people who are permanently sick or disabled in all other areas. Given the relatively young age profile of Brotherod, the level of permanent sickness and disability is very high. Table 8 shows that if adjusted for age and gender, the level is very much higher than expected in the main Brotherod SOA.

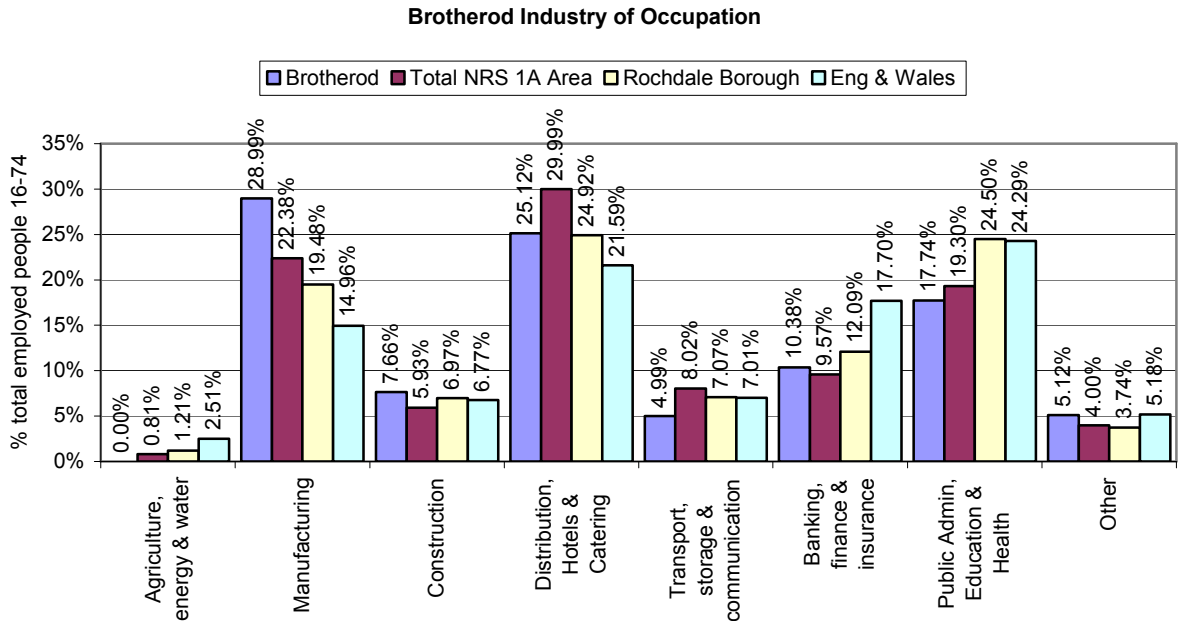
**Graph 11: Percentage of Severe Disablement Claimants at August 2002.**



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

In the Healey ward 0.53% of people claimed Severe Disablement Allowance at August 2002. This was lower than the rate of claim for both the Rochdale Borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%). In the Healey ward 6.6% of people claimed Incapacity Benefit. This is lower than the percentage of claimants in the Rochdale Borough (10.2%) but slightly higher than the percentage of claimants in 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. 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**

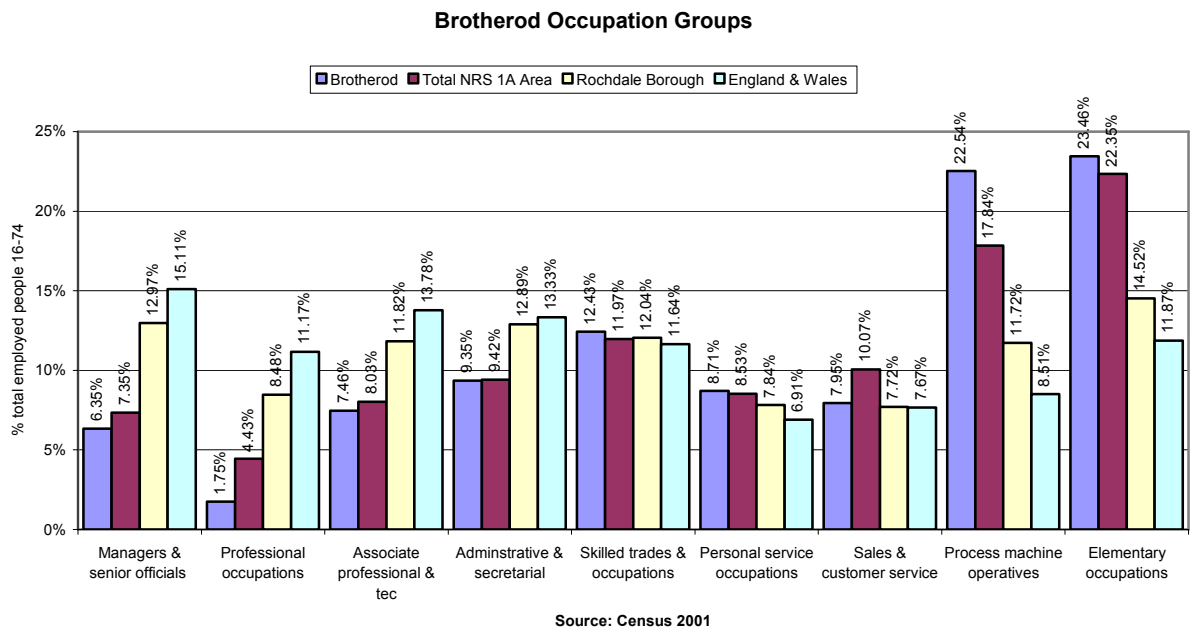


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistic Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Brotherod almost a third of employed people work in ‘Manufacturing’ Industries, (twice the level of England & Wales), and around one in four work in ‘Distribution, Hotels & Catering’, a similar proportion to the Rochdale Borough, but around 5% higher than England & Wales. One-sixth work in ‘Public Administration, Education & Health’, compared with one quarter of England & Wales, and one in ten 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 Brotherod 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 5-6 there are roughly equal proportions of people employed in 'skilled trade occupations' and 'Personal service occupations'. There are much higher proportions of people employed at the lower end of the scale, in particular groups 8-9, 'process machine operatives' and 'elementary occupations' which both have double the proportion of workers in Brotherod 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 Brotherod 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.

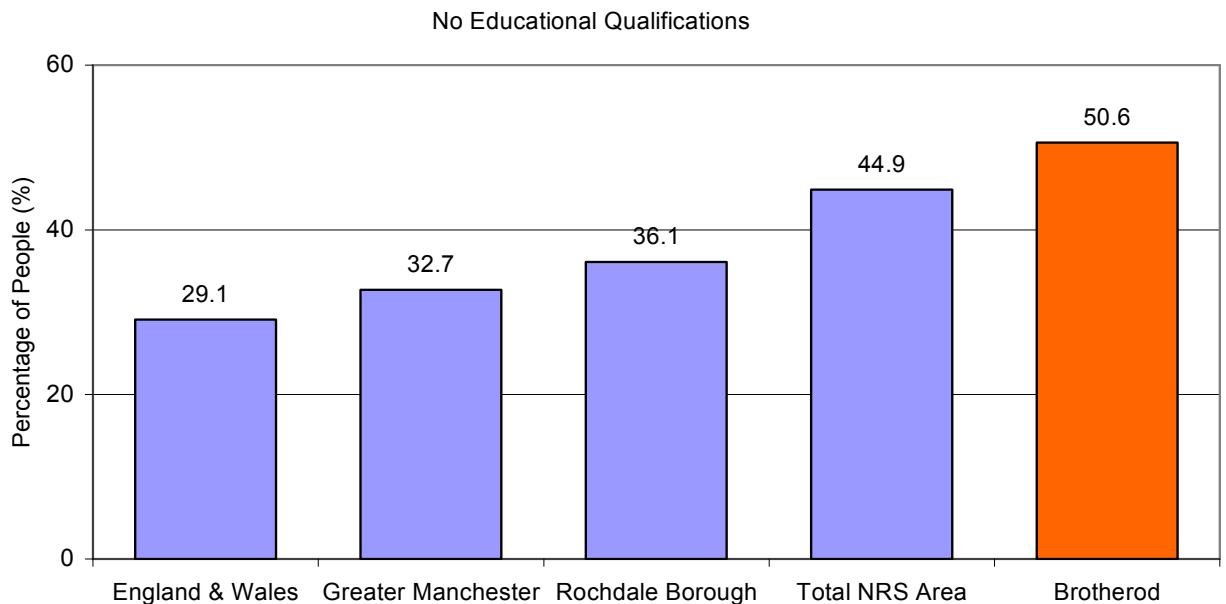
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Brotherod are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

## Education

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.

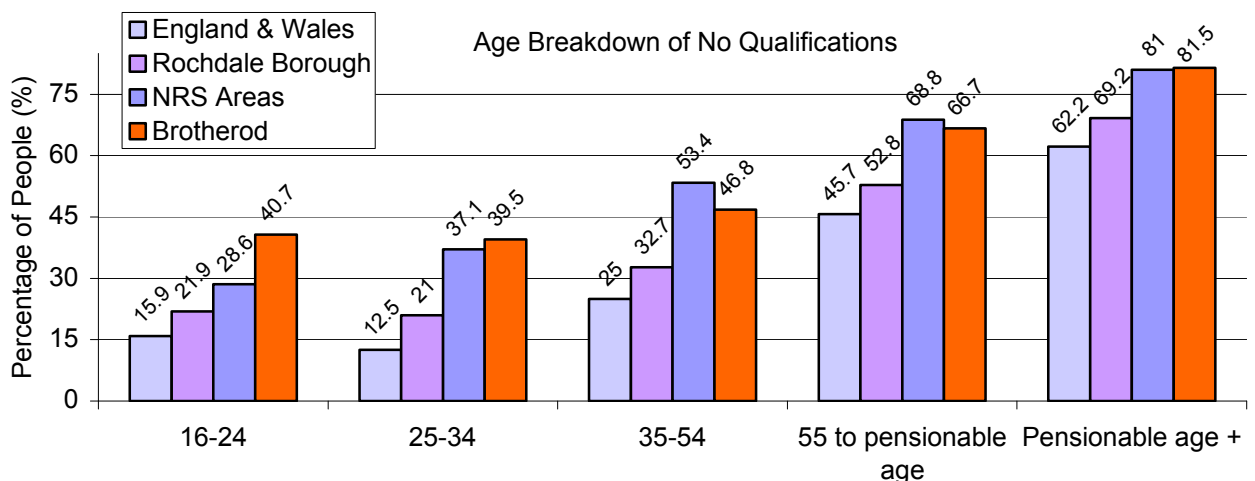
Graph 14: Percentage of People (Aged 16-74) with No Educational Qualifications



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

In Brotherod more than half of the populaion aged between 16 and 74 have no educational qualifications (50.6%). This is higher than the percentage of people with no educational qualifications in all other areas. The higher percentage of people in brotherod with no educational qualifications will impact on the level of employment and the type and quality of jobs that people from Brotherod are able to obtain.

Graph 15: Age Break down of People with No Educational Qualifications



Source: Census 2001. Census Area Statistics Table 105. Crown Copyright 2003.

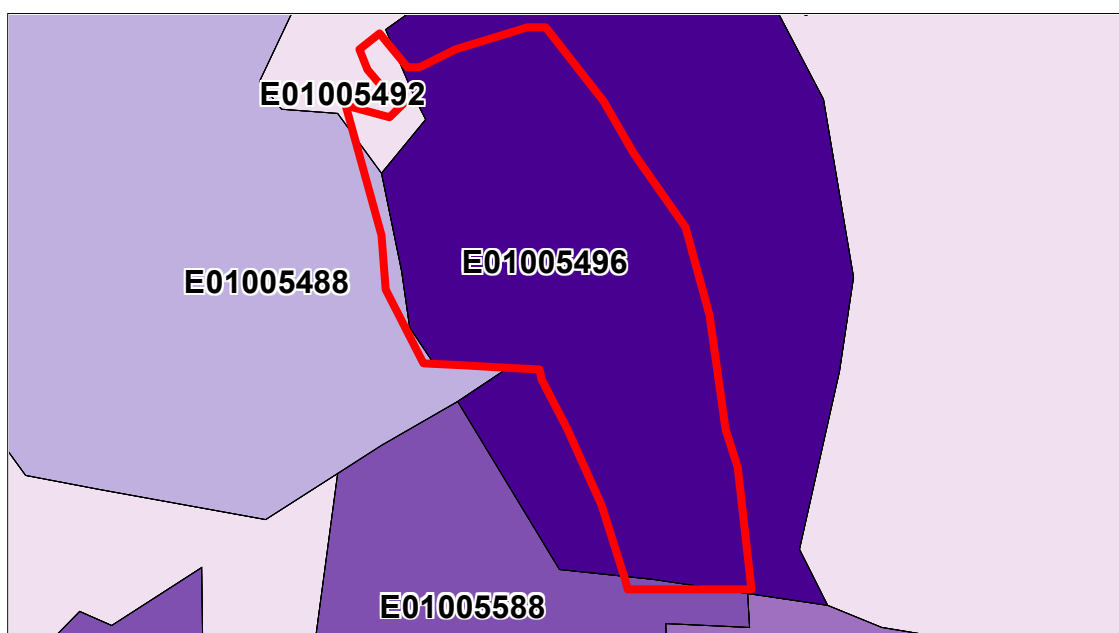
This graph shows that a lack of qualifications is more common in older age groups across all comparator areas. Brotherod's working age population has higher level of people with no qualifications in all age groups than England and Wales and the borough.

Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation.

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005488	20,805	70
E01005492	26,176	90
E01005496	2446	10
E01005588	12,793	40

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 7: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Brotherod



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

The indicators for the education, skills and training deprivation in the Indices of Deprivation 2004 fall into two sub-domains one relating to the lack of attainment among children and young people and one relating to qualifications in terms of skills. The majority of Brotherod has a high level of education, skills and training deprivation. The SOA which contains the majority of Brotherod was ranked 2,446<sup>th</sup> in the country out of 32,482 and therefore falls within the worst 10%. The areas surrounding Brotherod have lower levels of education, skills and training deprivation.

Table 7: SATs Key Stage 2. Percentage of Pupil's Awarded Level 4 or Above, 2002-2003.

<b>Area</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Maths</b>	<b>Science</b>
Brotherod	61.5	76.9	61.5
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England	75.0	73.0	87.0

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

In Brotherod a lower percentage of pupils achieved level 4 or above (KS2) in English and Science in comparison to the Rochdale Borough and England. However, a higher percentage of pupils achieved level 4 or above in Maths in comparison to the Rochdale Borough and England.

**Table 8: Percentage of Pupils Achieving 5 GCSEs Grade A\* to C, 2002-2003**

<b>Area</b>	<b>% 5 A* to C</b>
Brotherod	12.5
Rochdale Borough	41.3
England	52.9

Source: RMBC Education Information and Planning and Department for Education and Science website

The attainment of pupils at GCSE is considerably lower than in Rochdale borough and England and Wales. In 2003 12.5% of pupils gained 5 or more A\* - C grades compared with 41.3% in the Rochdale borough and 52.9% in England.

Note:

- (1) The data for Key Stage 2 and GCSE 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 9: 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 Permanently Sick or Disabled	SMR All Causes
E01005488	*	*	3.68	66.33	72.49	63.11	73.63
E01005492	79.89	131.56	7.04	76.39	76.38	63.73	85.79
E01005496	175.55	*	42.57	178.49	162.64	244.79	160.11
E01005588	91.26	97.62	15.69	104.94	119.57	133.22	94.47

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 consistently shows that the majority of Brotherod has high levels of health deprivation (SOA E01005496). The majority of Brotherod has high SMRs and SIRs indicating high levels of premature death and unexpected illness. The level of permanent sickness and disability amongst working age adults is particularly higher than expected. The birth rate of lone mothers is also high in the main SOA in Brotherod.

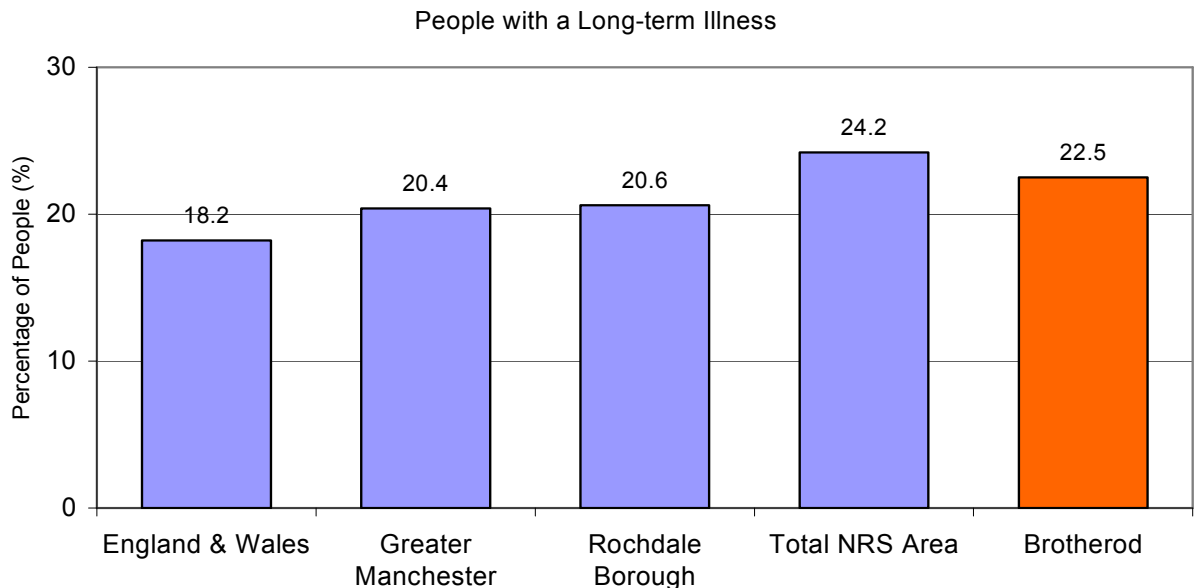
**Table 10: Health Deprivation**

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005488	16,104	50
E01005492	18,896	60
E01005496	1,646	10
E01005588	6,045	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Health deprivation and disability measured in the ID 2004 is high within the majority of Brotherod. Most of Brotherod has a health deprivation and disability ranking of 1,646 and therefore falls within the worst 10% of the country. Surrounding SOAs are less health deprived ranking between 6,045 and 18,896.

**Graph 16: Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness (All People)**



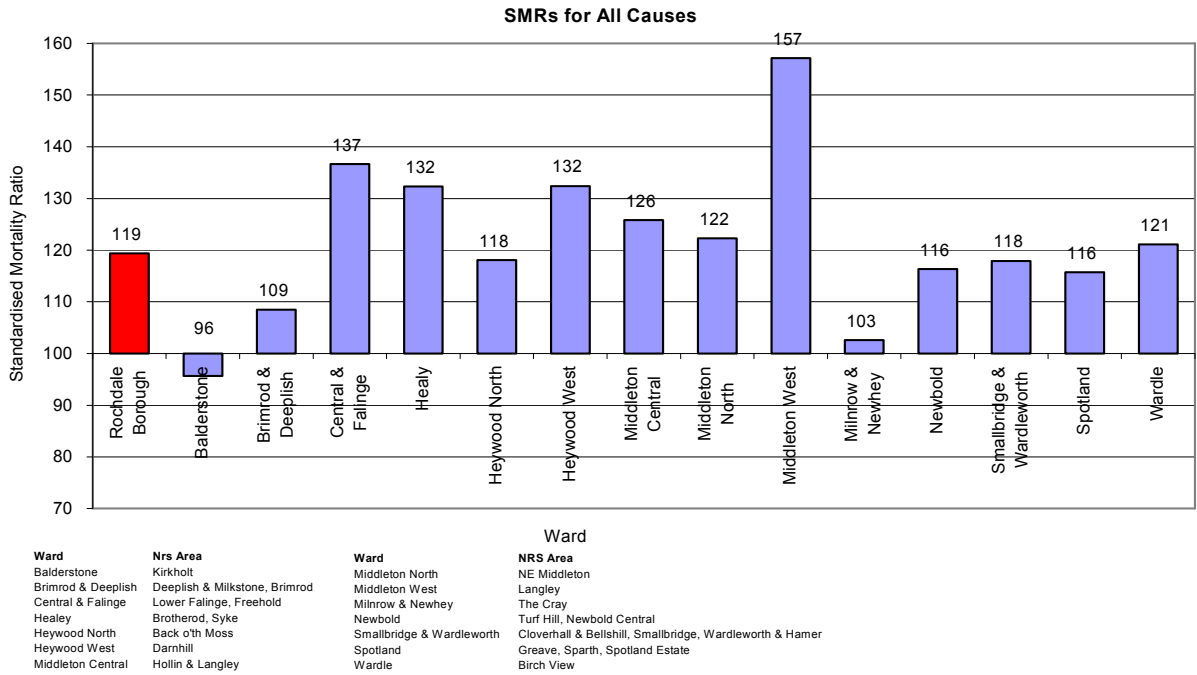
Source: Census 2001. KS Table 08. Crown Copyright 2003.

Limiting long-term illness in the 2001 Census was a self-assessment of whether or not someone has a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits their daily activity or the work they can do including problems that are due to old age. In Brotherod over one fifth (22.5%) of the population classify themselves as having a limiting long-term illness.

The following health data is at ward level. Brotherod is in Healey ward. The data is for pre-2004 wards as data for the new wards is not currently available.

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 that particular area is better off in comparison to the national average for England and Wales.

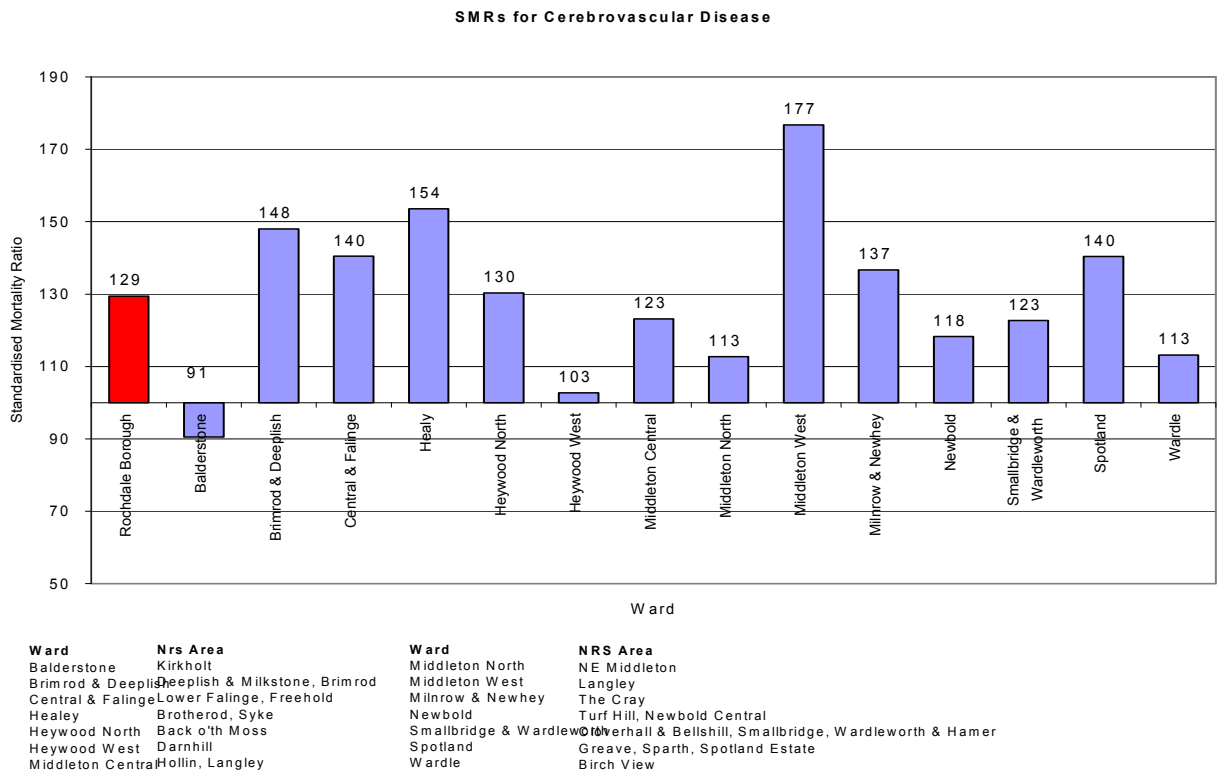
**Graph 17: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward**



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

In the Healey Ward the SMR for all causes of death is 132. This is higher than the average for Rochdale Borough which stands at 119.

**Graph 18: SMRs for Cerebrovascular Disease by Ward**

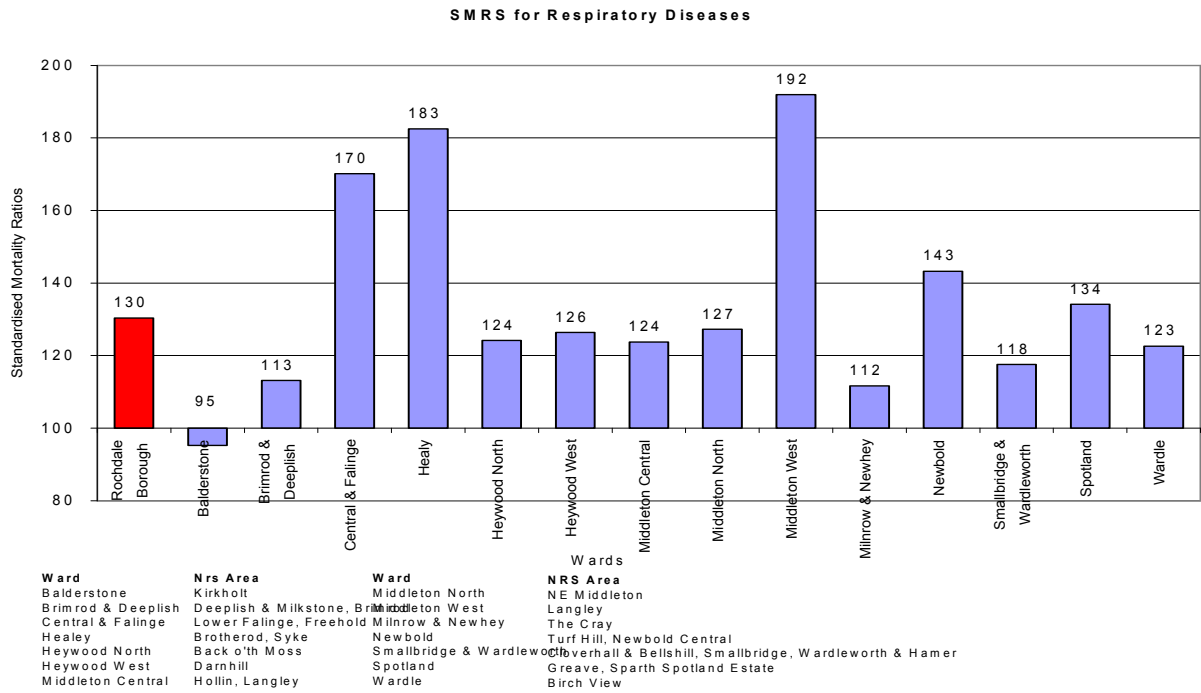


Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

Cerebrovascular disease is any disease affecting an artery within the brain, or supplying blood to the brain. The SMR for cerebrovascular disease in the Healey ward is high at 154. Healey

has the second highest SMR for cerebrovascular disease out of all of the wards in the Rochdale Borough.

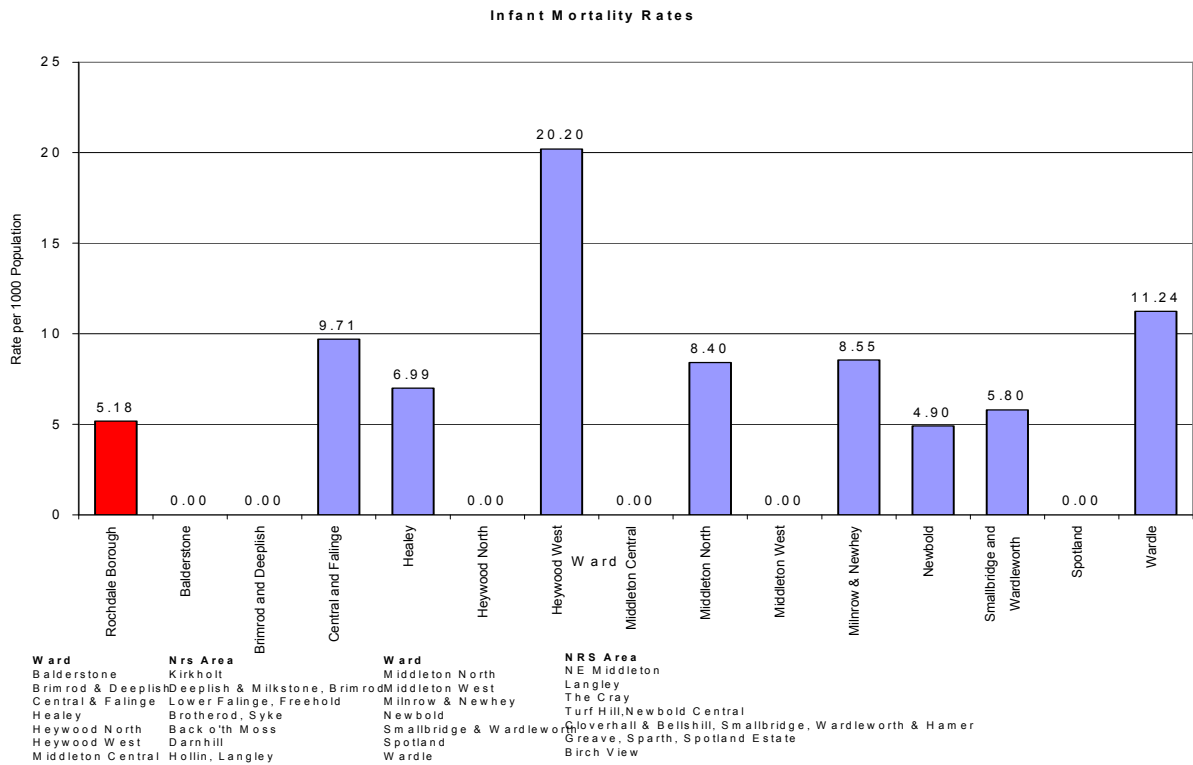
**Graph 19: SMRs for Respiratory Disease by Ward**



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

The SMR for Respiratory disease in Healey is very high at 183. Healey's SMR is 83% higher than the average for England and Wales and Healey has the second highest SMR for respiratory disease out of all the ward in the Rochdale Borough.

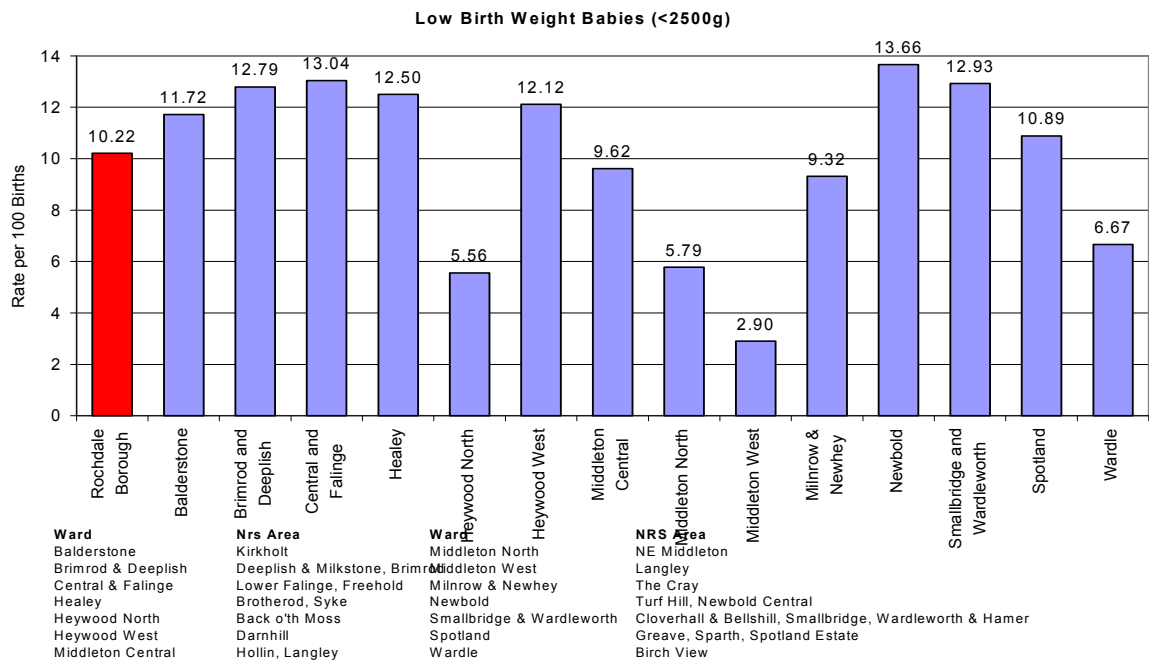
**Graph 20: Infant Mortality Rate**



Source: Rochdale PCT, 1997-1999.

The infant mortality rate correlates strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. The infant mortality rate in the Healey is 6.99 per 1000 births. This is higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough which stands at 5.18 per 1000 births.

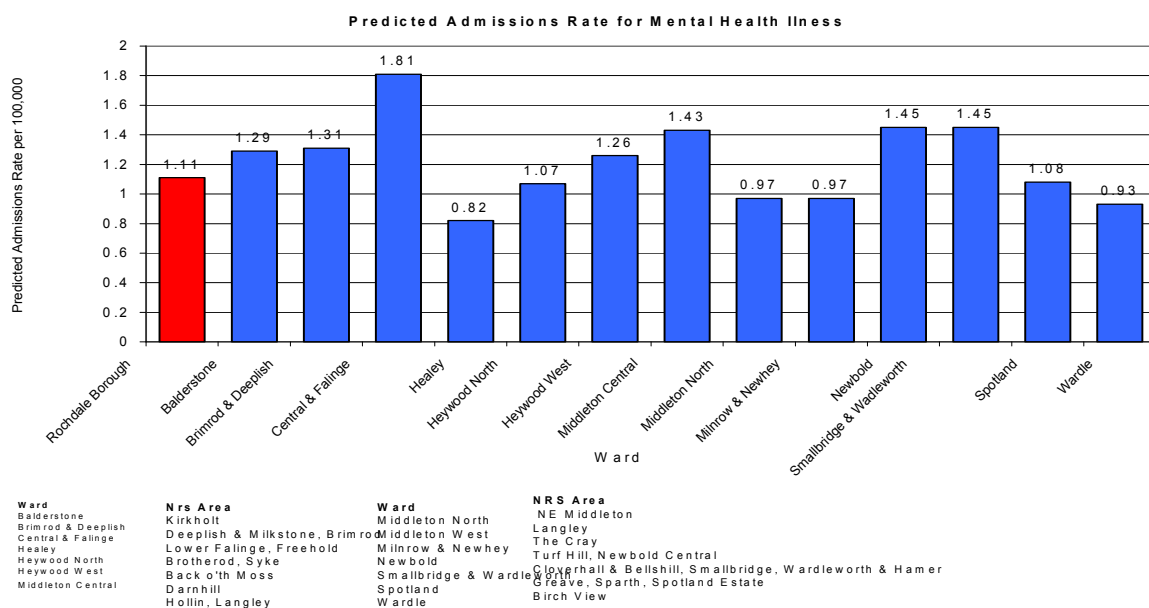
**Graph 21: Low Birth Weight Babies (<2500g) by Ward.**



Source: Rochdale PCT, 2002

In the Healey ward the rate of low birth weight babies is relatively high at 12.50 per 100 births. 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. This therefore indicates that the rate of low birth weight babies born in a particular area can be used as an indication of health deprivation.

**Graph 22: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 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.

In the Healy ward the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 0.82 per 100,000 people. This is lower than the predicted admission rate for the whole of the Rochdale Borough which is 1.11 100,000 people.

In the Healey ward 12.1% of people claimed the Attendance Allowance benefit at August 2002. This was lower than the rate of claim for both the Rochdale Borough (15.7%) and England and Wales (14.0%). Attendance Allowance is a benefit for people over the age of 65 who are so severely disabled, physically or mentally, that they need a great deal of help with personal care or supervision.

3.8% of people claimed Disability Living Allowance in the Healey ward at August 2002. This was lower than the rate of claim in both the Rochdale Borough (5.5%) and England and Wales (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: the care component for people who need help with personal care; and the mobility component for people who need help with getting around (children under 5 cannot get the mobility component).

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

## Crime

The nature of deprived areas often means that they face higher than average crime rates. 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 are 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.

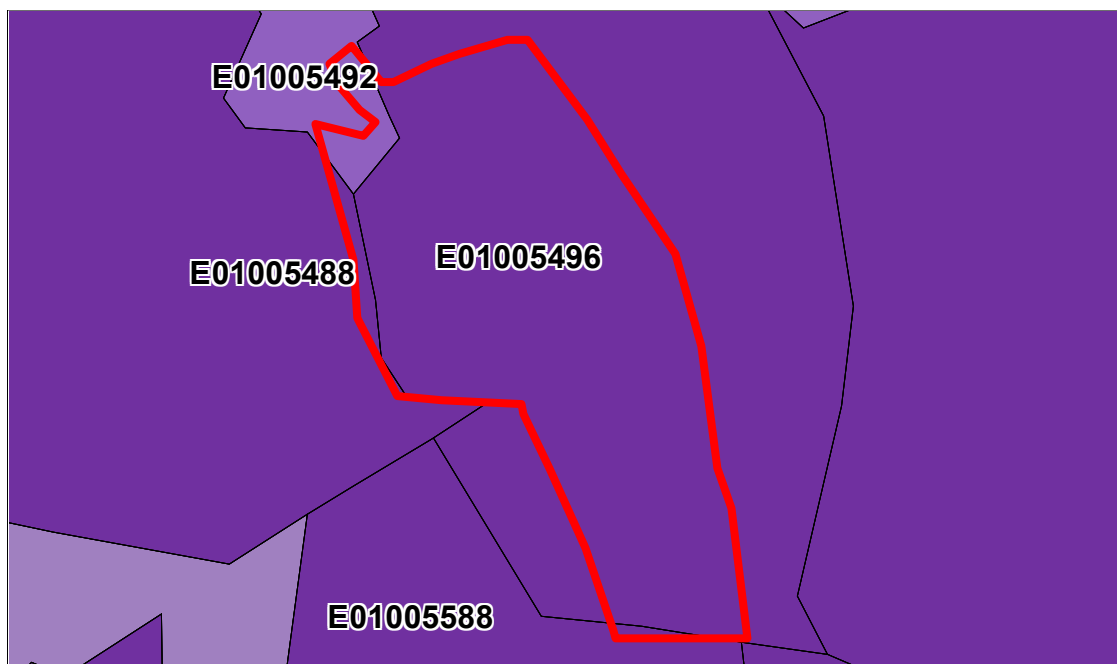
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 11: Crime Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005488	9,148	30
E01005492	13,774	50
E01005496	6,905	30
E01005588	6,718	30

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Map 8: Crime Deprivation in Brotherton

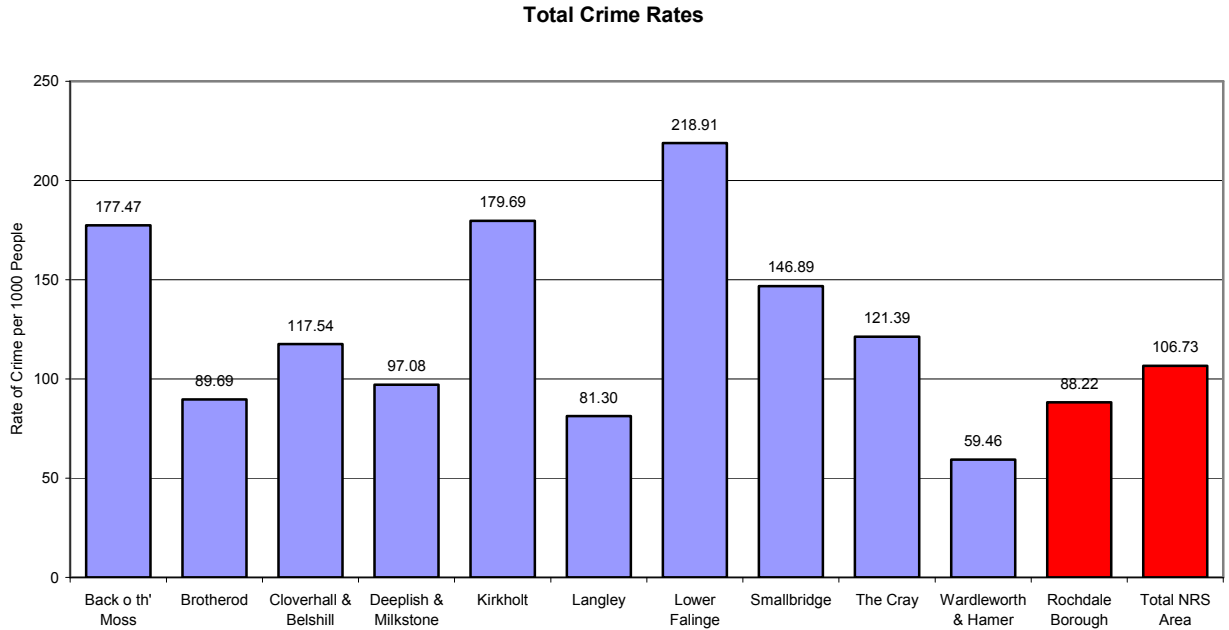


Brotherton Neighbourhood Renewal Area

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Crime deprivation measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. In Brotherod crime deprivation was ranked between 6,718 and 13,774. This therefore indicates that Brotherod falls between the worst 30% and 50% of SOAs in the country.

**Graph 23: Total Crime Rates in Phase 1A NRS Areas**

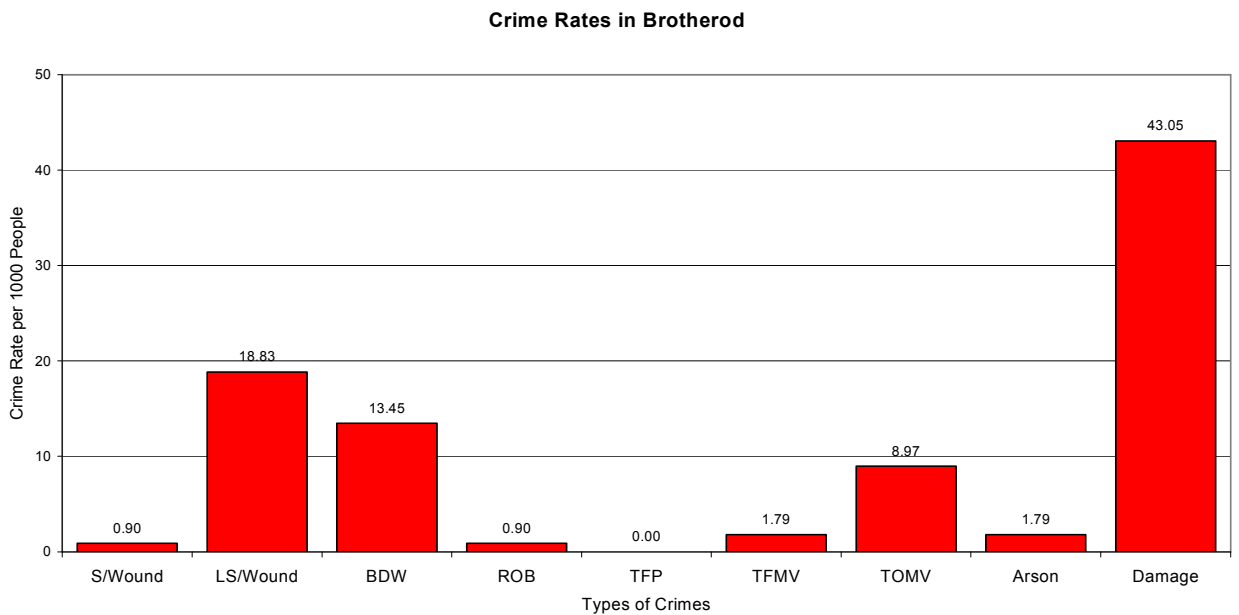


Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

Note: the categories included in "Total Crimes" are Burglary of Dwellings, Robbery, Serious Wounding, Less Serious Wounding, Theft from Person, Theft from Motor Vehicles, Theft of Motor Vehicles, Arson and Criminal Damage.

In Brotherod total crime rates are 89.7 per 1000 people. This is slightly higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough (88.2) but lower than the rate for the total NRS area.

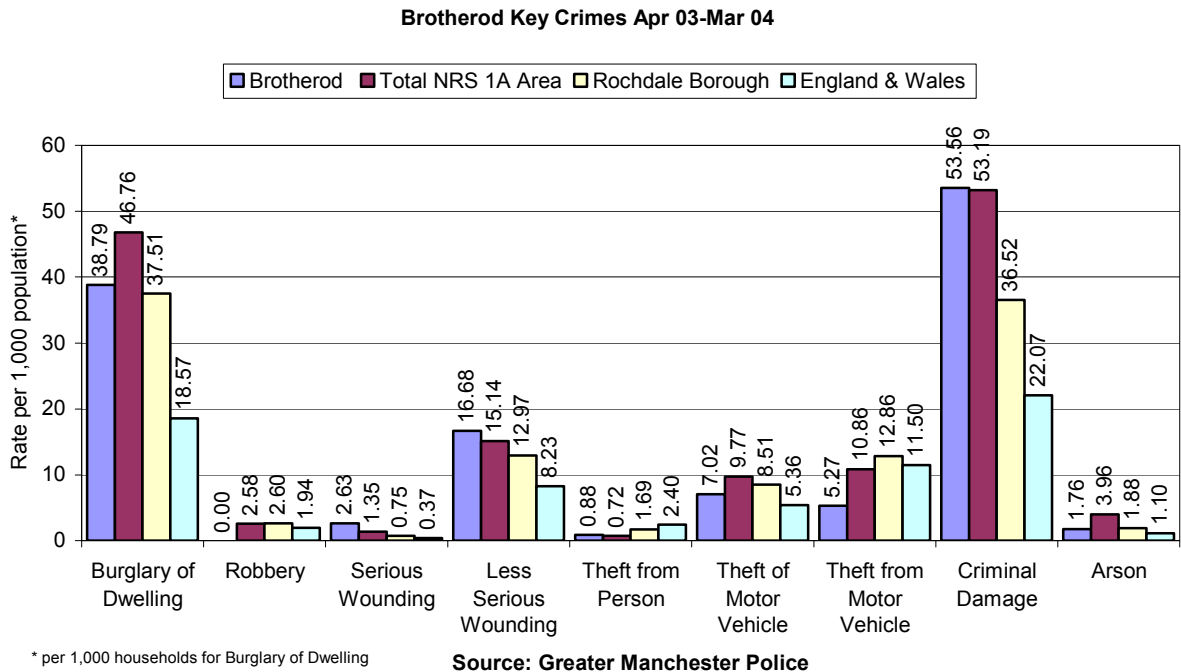
**Graph 24: Crime rates in Brotherod**



Source: Greater Manchester Police, 2002-2003

In Brotherod the criminal damage crime rate is 43.05 per 1000 people. This is higher than the rate for the Rochdale Borough (30.32) but lower than the Total NRS area (54.71). Burglary of dwellings, measured as a rate per 1000 households, is lower in Brotherod (13.45) than in Rochdale Borough (19.83) and the Total NRS Phase 1A area (19.31).

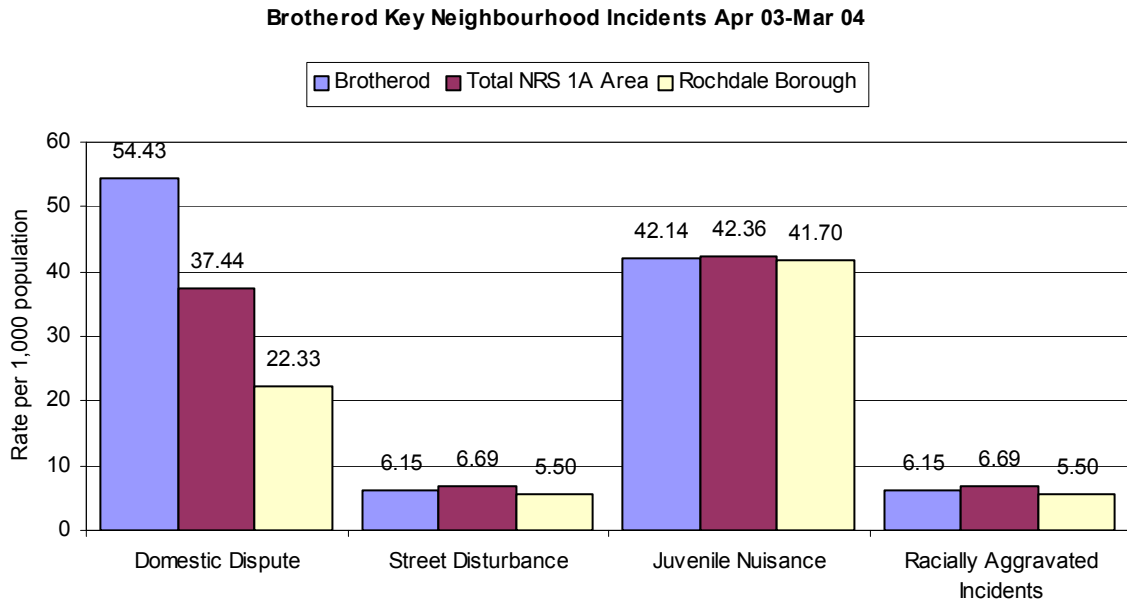
**Graph 25: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04**



‘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.

Brotherod has a similar rate of Burglary of Dwelling compared with the Rochdale Borough as a whole, and around twice the rate than England and Wales. Brotherod has a higher rate of criminal damage than the Rochdale borough and nearly two and a half 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, (around twice that for England and Wales). Other key crimes such as arson, robbery, serious wounding etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

**Graph 26: Key Neighbourhood Incidents Apr 03 – Mar 04**



**Source: Greater Manchester Police**

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.

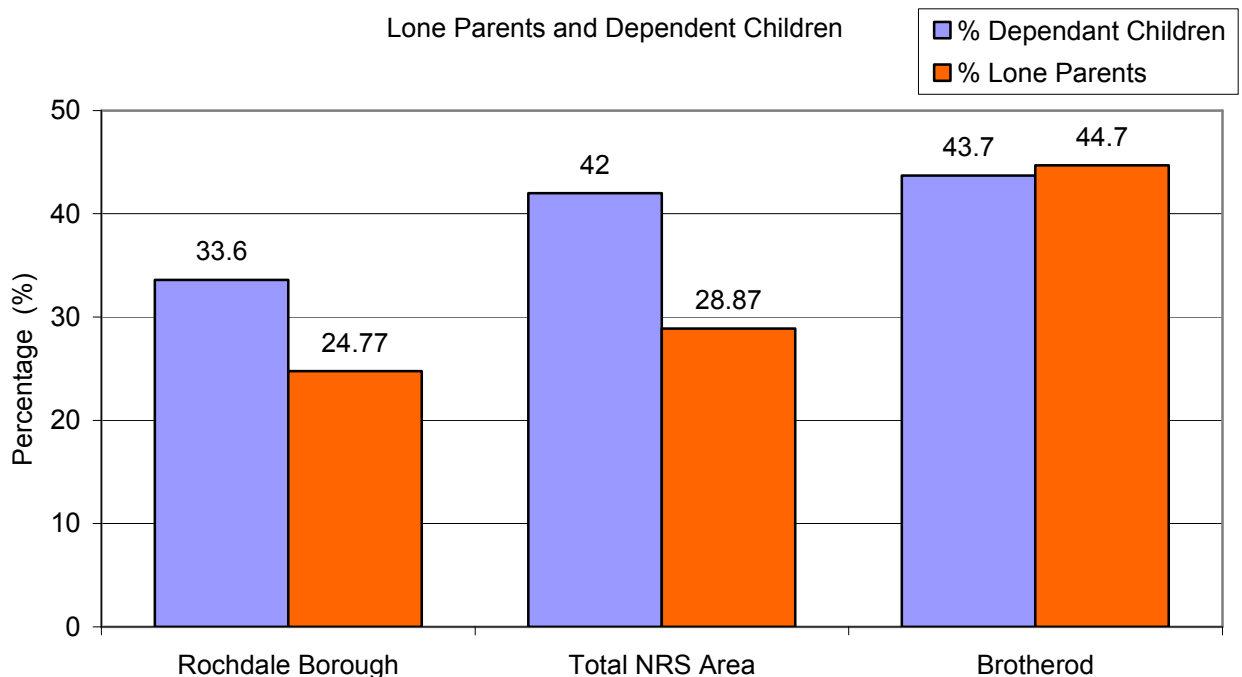
In terms of crime-related incidents Brotherod has an extremely high rate of domestic disputes, around one and a half times that of the Borough-wide level. The level of 'juvenile nuisance' 'street disturbance' and 'racially aggravated incidents' is roughly the same as the total NRS 1A area and the Rochdale Borough, and the slight difference that there is would not be considered significant.

## Children

At the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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.

In Brotherod three out of ten residents are children aged between 0-15 (30.4%). 7.60% of the population is made up of children who are aged between 0 and 4 years old. This is slightly lower than both the percentage of children aged between 0 and 4 in the Total NRS area (7.77%) but higher than the Rochdale Borough (6.71%).

Graph 27: Lone Parent Households with Dependent Children.

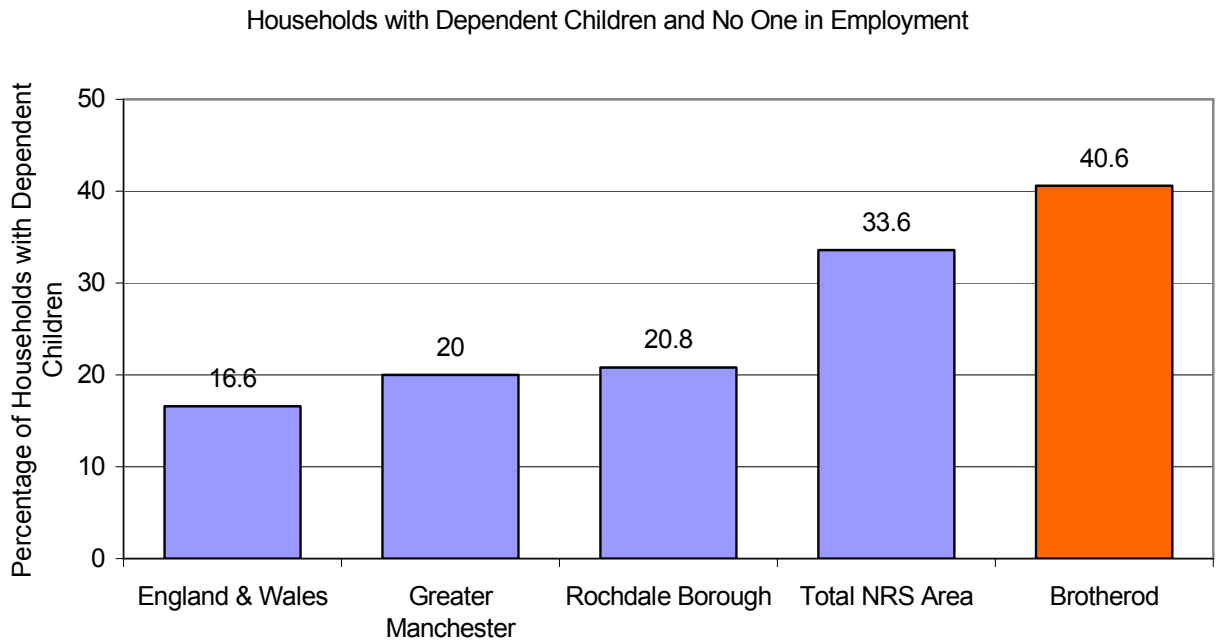


Source: Census 2001. KS Table 22. Crown Copyright 2003.

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. Living in a lone parent family should not inevitably lead to poverty, but this is affected by access to adequate work and childcare. More than two fifths of households have dependent children in Brotherod (43.7% compared with 33.6% in the borough). Of these, 44.7% are lone parent households. This is higher than the percentage of lone parent household in the Total NRS Phase 1A area (28.87%) and in the Rochdale Borough (24.77%).

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 28: Percentage of Households with Dependent Children and No One in Employment**



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

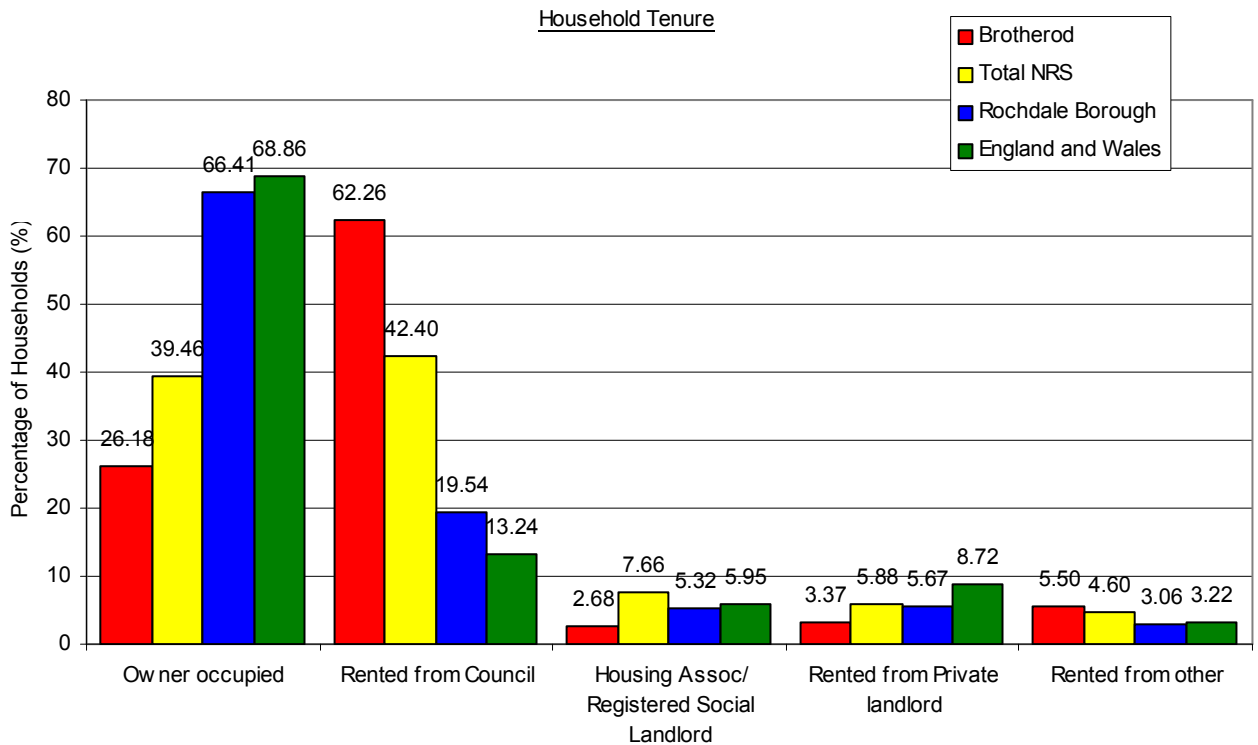
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. In Brotherod there are 40.6% of households with dependent children have no one in employment. This is much higher than percentage for all other areas, twice the borough level and two and a half times the level in England and Wales.

## 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 optimise and speed renewal raising the quality of whole neighbourhoods.

In Brotherod there are 474 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).

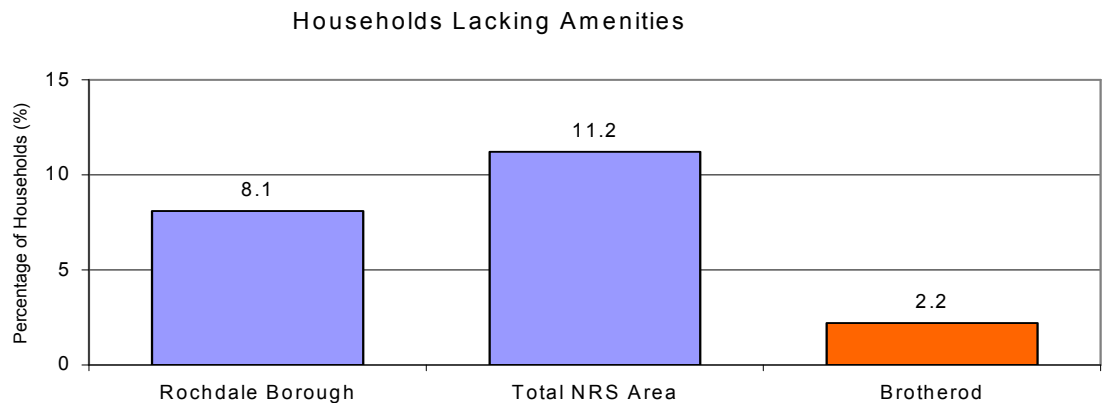
Graph 29: Household Tenure



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

Just over one quarter of the households in Brotherod own their own home (26.10%). This is significantly lower than the percentage in the Rochdale Borough (66.41%) and England and Wales (68.86%). A high percentage of households in Brotherod rent their home from the council (62.26%) in comparison to all other areas.

Graph 30: Household Amenities



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 19. Crown Copyright 2003.

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. The graph above shows the percentage of households without either central heating or their own bathroom. In Brotherod 2.2% of households lack amenities. This is much lower than the percentage of households that lack amenities in the Rochdale Borough (8.1%) and the Total NRS area (11.2%).

Table 12: Living Environment Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005488	30,857	100
E01005492	26,408	90
E01005496	21,112	70
E01005588	16,206	50

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

The living environment deprivation domain in the Indices of Deprivation 2004 measures the quality of housing, air quality and road traffic accidents. Living environment deprivation in Brotherod is low. No SOA in Brotherod falls below the worst 50% of SOAs in the country and all of Brotherod's SOAs were ranked between 16,206 and 30,857.

Table 13: Average Property Prices By Financial Year

Year	Brotherod	Rochdale Borough
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£18,125.00	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£22,480.60	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£27,876.00	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£43,200.00	£86,160.18

Source: HM Treasury, Crown Copyright 2004.

The table above shows the average property prices in both Brotherod and the Rochdale Borough. In both areas property prices have increased since April 2000. The average price of property in Brotherod is significantly lower than that in the Rochdale Borough.

In Brotherod 0.44% of the properties are classed as Council Tax voids. This means that nobody has lived in the property for 6 months or more (source RMBC Council Tax).

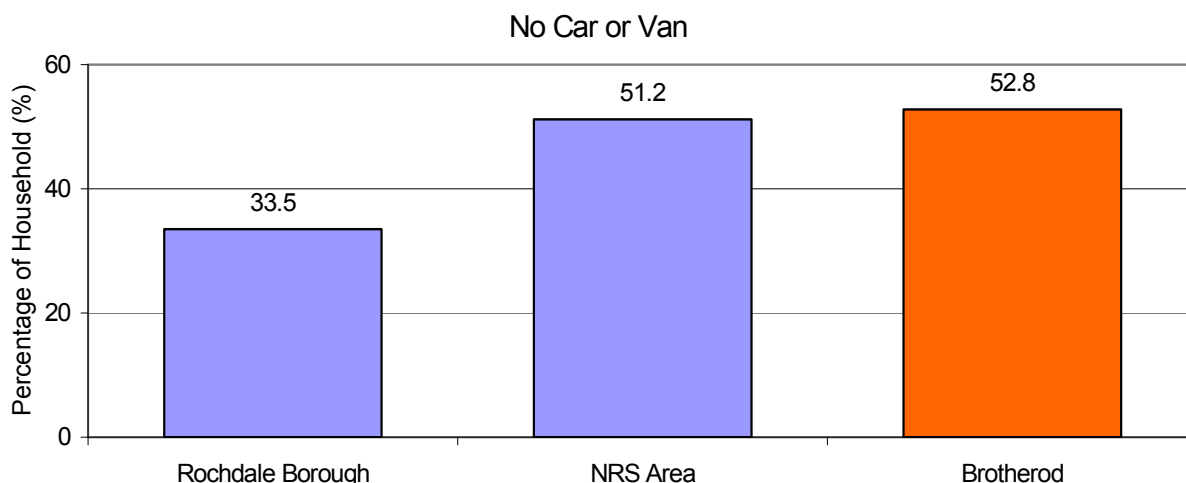
Table 14: Percentage of Properties in each Council Tax Band

Band	% Of Properties
A	99.13
B	0.44
D	0.22
U	0.22

Source: Rochdale M.B.C Council Tax, 2004.

In Brotherod the majority of properties are classified as being in Band A (99.13%). The valuation for properties in Band A is under £40,000. 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.

Graph 31: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van



Source: Census 2001. KS Table 17. Crown Copyright 2003.

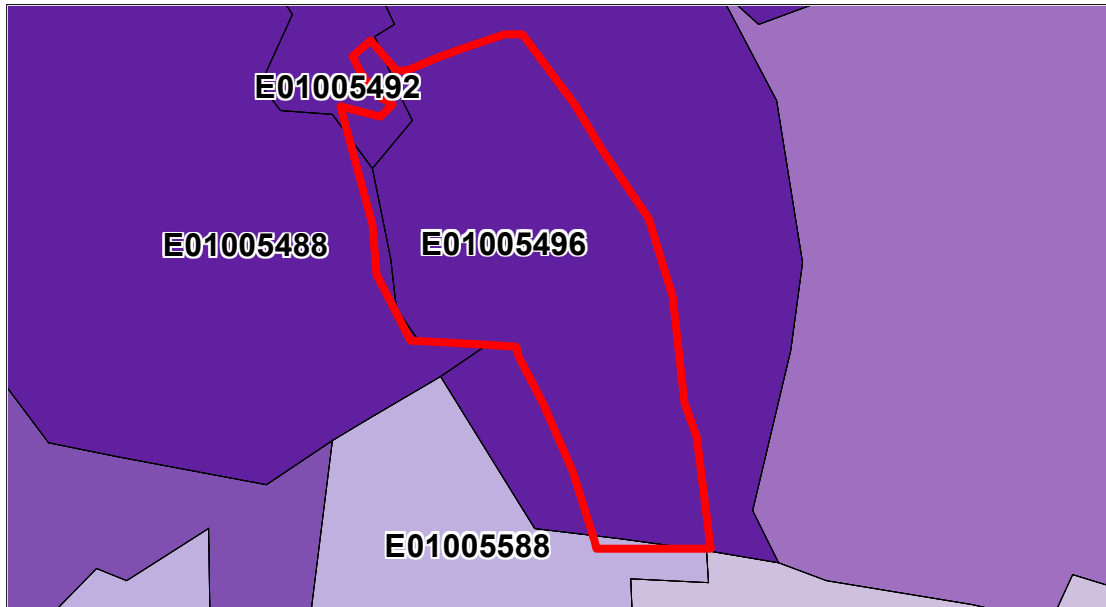
More than half of the households in Brotherod have no car or van (52.8%). This is higher than the percentage for both Rochdale Borough (33.46%) and the Total NRS Areas (46.23%). The ownership of cars does not measure health, employment or housing conditions directly but can be used as an indicator of available income and therefore favourable economic circumstance.

**Table 15: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation**

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005488	5,357	20
E01005492	5,466	20
E01005496	6,095	20
E01005588	21,963	70

Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

**Map 9: Barriers to Housing and Services Deprivation in Brotherod**



Source: Indices of Deprivation, 2004

Barriers to housing and services deprivation has two sub-domains, geographical barriers and wider barriers which include issues relating to access to housing such as affordability. The majority of people in Brotherod suffer from a high level of barriers to housing and services deprivation. Most people in Brotherod fall within the worst 20% of the country in respect of this type of deprivation.

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