



# **Cloverhall and Bellshill Neighbourhood Renewal Area**

## **Data Profile**

September 2004

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## **Introduction**

Cloverhall and Bellshill 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.

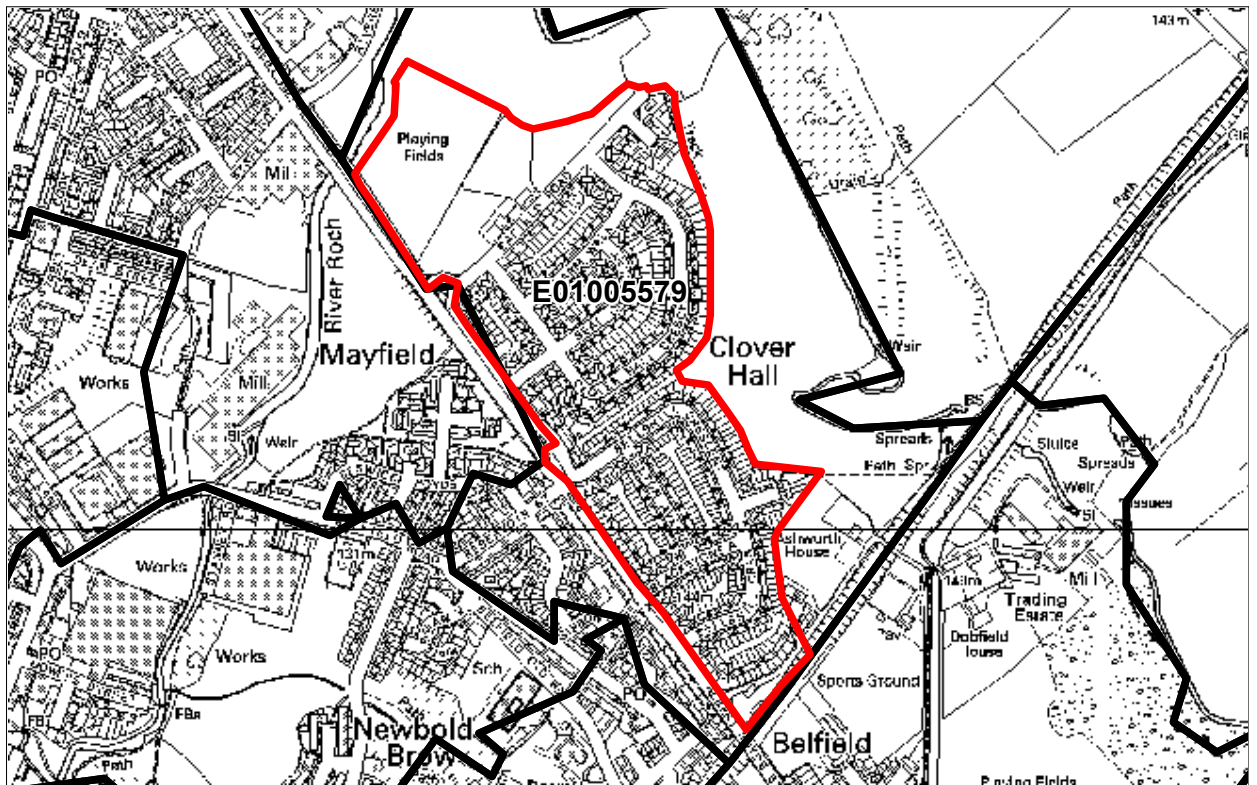
The National Strategy for Neighbourhood Renewal seeks to address multiple deprivation. Deprivation is a wider measure than poverty, or the lack of basic necessities. It includes material deprivation, relating to diet, health, clothing, housing, household facilities, environment and work. People experiencing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

Cloverhall and Bellshill 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.

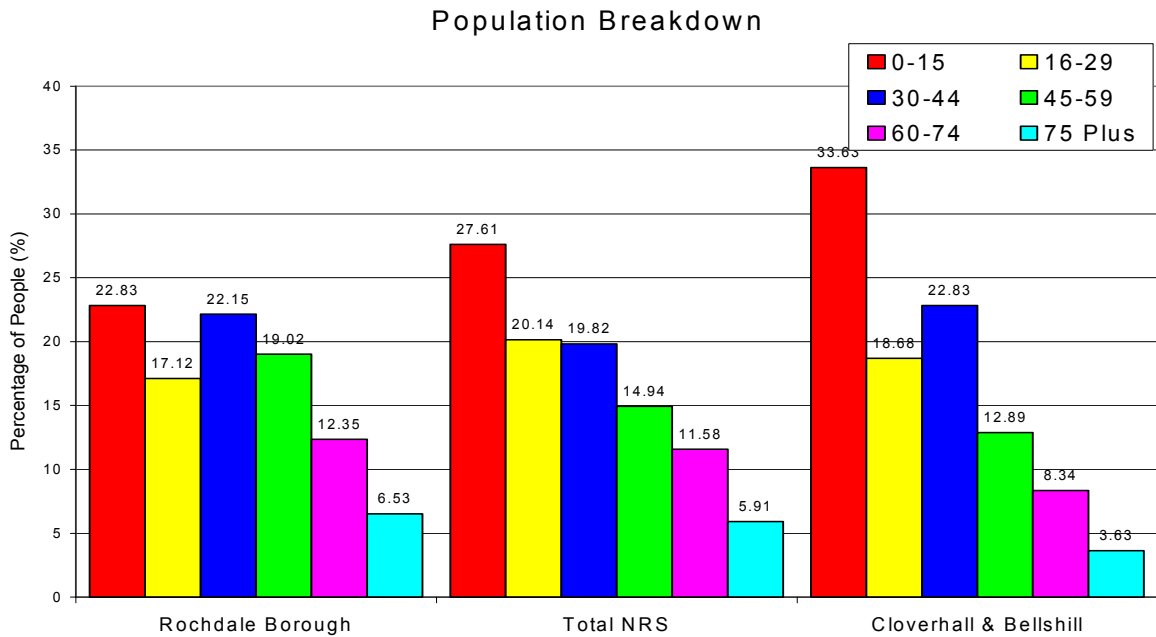
The data provided at neighbourhood level is most useful in terms of identifying issues of concern, but some of it has been produced using estimates, and should not be treated as the exact truth. Other data is available at Super Output Area level. These are small areas of about 1,500 people and there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

Map 1: Cloverhall and Bellshill and Lower Super Output Area Boundaries



# Demographics and Overall Deprivation

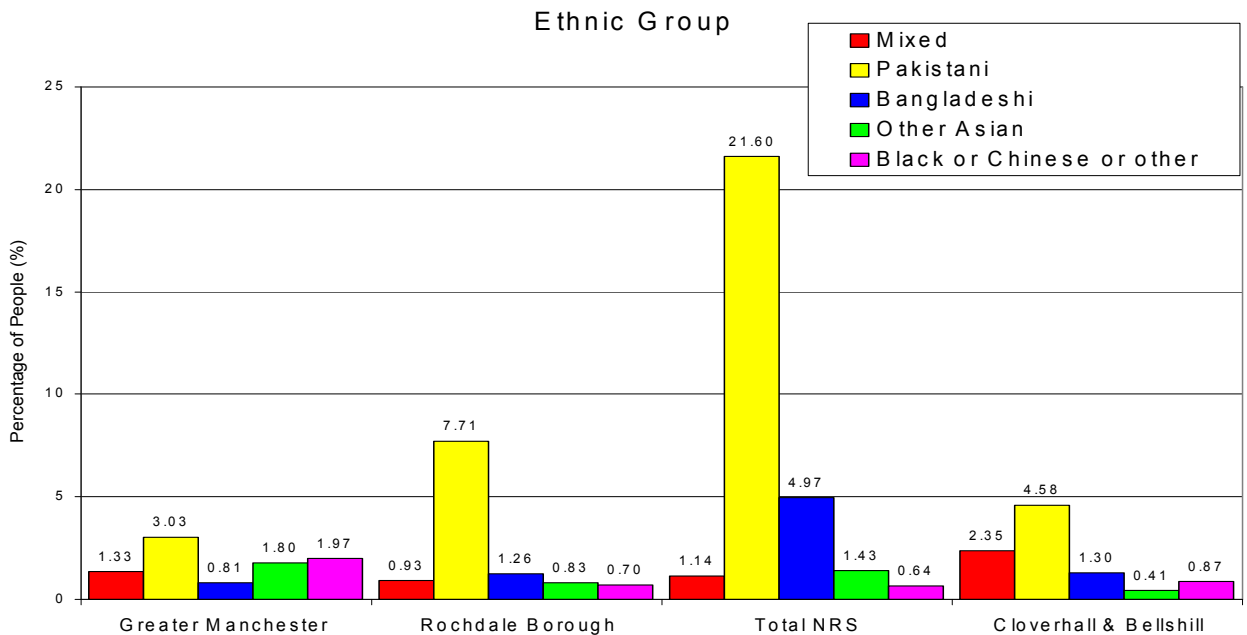
Graph 1: Population Breakdown



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 02, Crown Copyright 2003

Cloverhall and Bellshill has a total population of approximately 1,166 people, living in 433 households. It has a much younger age profile in comparison to England and Wales, the Rochdale borough and the Phase 1A NRS areas overall. Just over one in three residents (33.6%) in Cloverhall and Bellshill are children aged between 0 and 15 (compared with 23% for the borough and 20% nationally). The level of older people aged 45 plus in Cloverhall and Bellshill is correspondingly much lower than elsewhere.

Graph 2: Ethnic Group



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table Key Statistics 06, Crown Copyright 2003

Cloverhall and Bellshill has a predominantly white population (70.2%) compared with the NRS 1A area overall (70.2%) and Rochdale borough (88.6%). 4.6% of residents are Pakistani and 2.4% are of mixed ethnic origin.

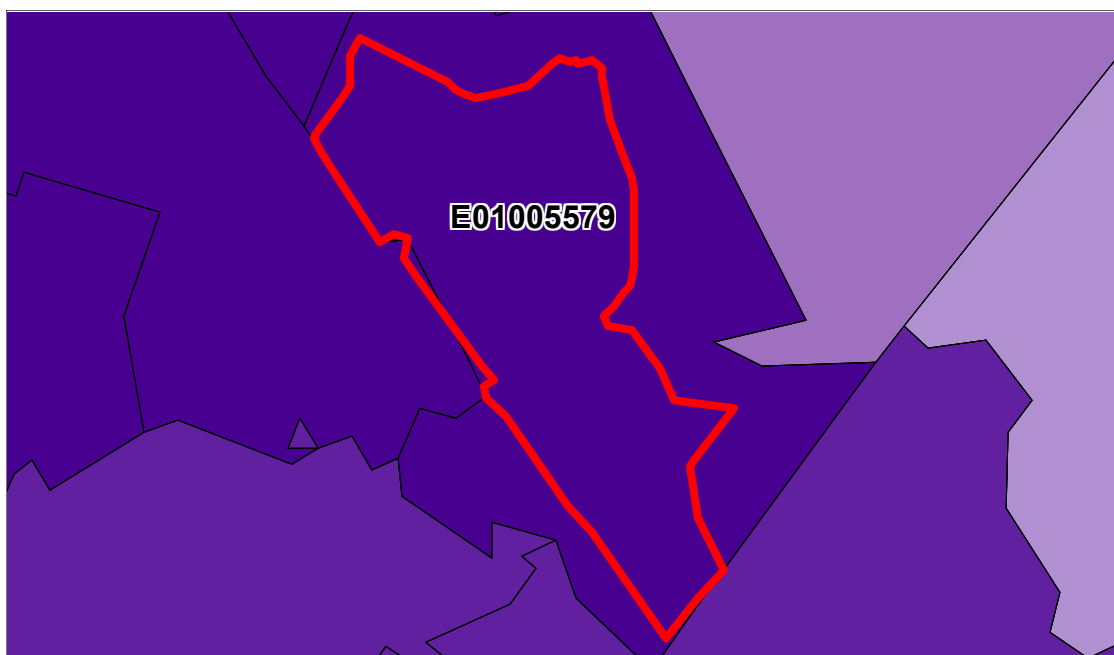
The overall Index of Multiple Deprivation 2004 (ID2004) combines seven domain (thematic) measures of deprivation to provide one overall measure of multiple deprivation. The ID2004 is published at Lower Super Output Area (SOA). One SOA contains the whole of Cloverhall and Bellshill (see map 1).

Table 1: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005579	423	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 2: Overall Index of Multiple Deprivation in Cloverhall and Bellshill



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The overall level of multiple deprivation in Cloverhall and Bellshill is high. Cloverhall and Bellshill is ranked 423 out of 32,482 and falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country

## Income

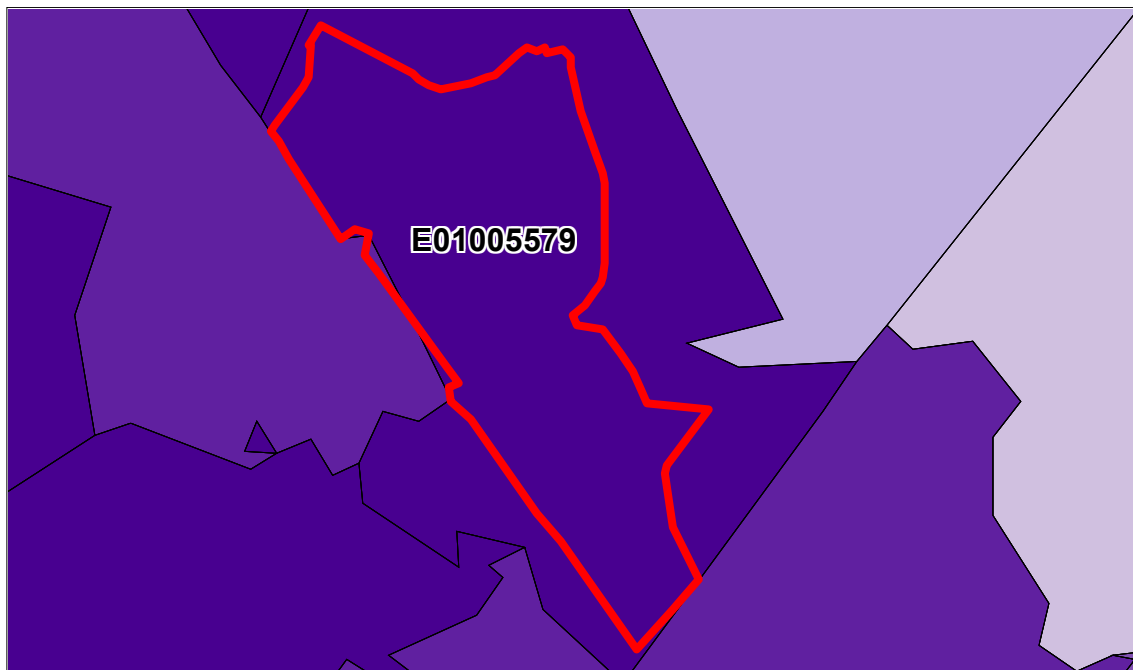
Low income is a key driver of deprivation. The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included an Income Deprivation domain, using data based on people living in families reliant on means tested income.

Table 2: Income Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005579	468	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 3: Income Deprivation in Cloverhall and Bellshill



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Table 3: Percentage of Children and Older who are Income Deprived (%)

<b>SOA</b>	<b>Children (%)</b>	<b>Older People (%)</b>
E01005579	19.9	21.8

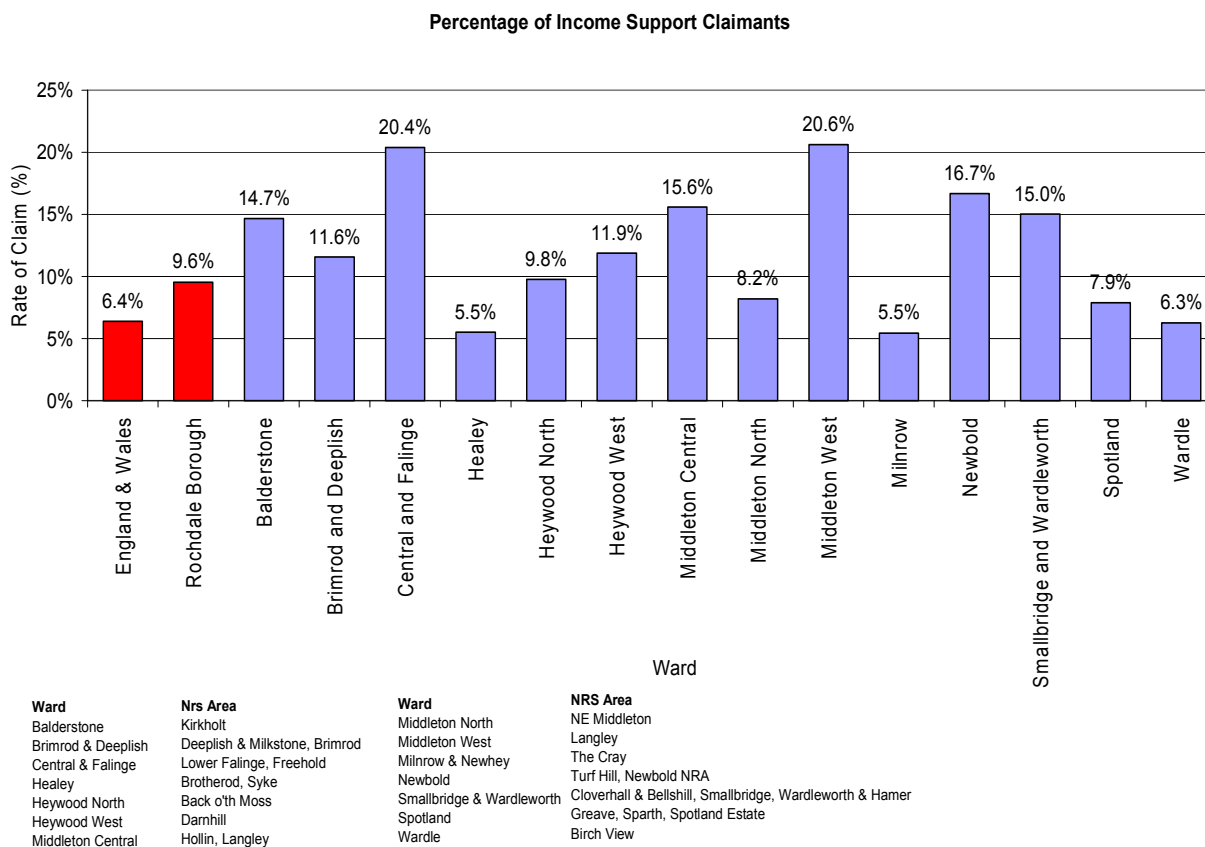
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Income deprivation in Cloverhall and Bellshill is high and falls within the worst 10% of the country. The rank for the SOA that Cloverhall and Bellshill falls into is particularly low at 468 (out of 32,482 SOAs in England). In Cloverhall and Bellshill 19.9% of children are living in families experiencing income deprivation. Slightly more older people in Cloverhall and Bellshill are income deprived at 21.8%.

The average household income in Cloverhall and Bellshill is estimated to be £17,981, compared with £26,791 in Rochdale borough and £29,374 for the UK (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 and the symptoms and they impact on each other.

In Cloverhall and Bellshill 57% of households claim Council Tax Benefit (Source: RMBC Council Tax). Households are eligible for Council Tax Benefit if they claim Income Support or Jobseeker's Allowance, or are working and on low pay. The high percentage of Council Tax Benefit claimants in Cloverhall and Bellshill indicates that there is a high level of income deprivation.

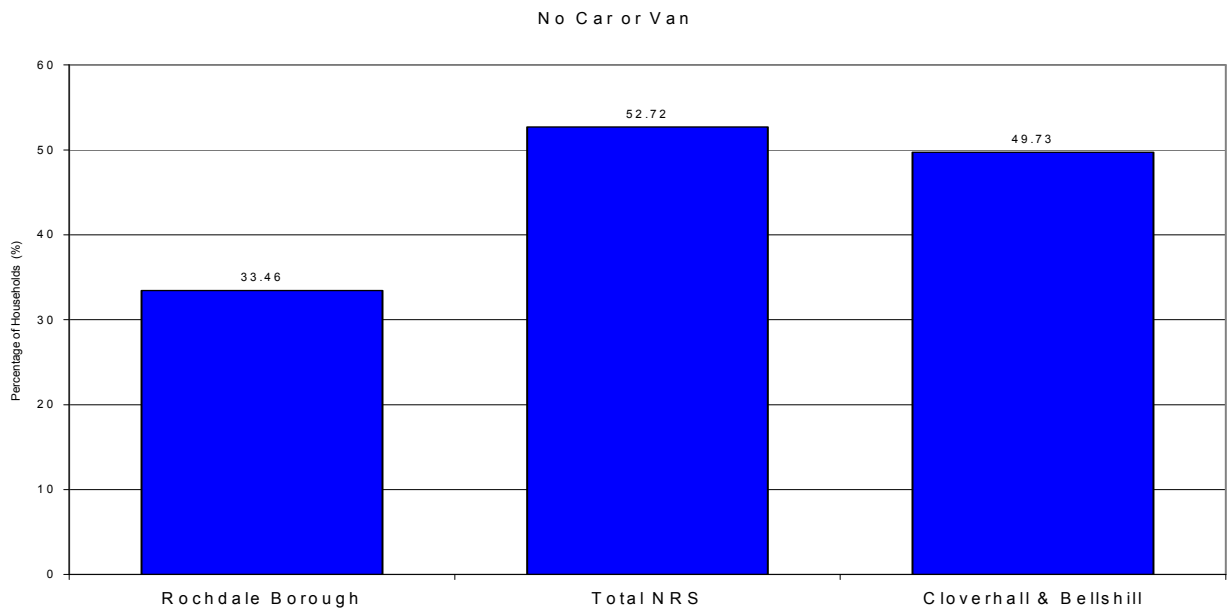
**Graph 3: Percentage of People Claiming Income Support at August 2002**



Source: Department for Work and Pensions (Information Analysis Directorate) Information Centre, Crown copyright 2003

Income Support is designed to top up income to 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. Cloverhall and Bellshill is in Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward (pre-2004 wards) which has a high level of Income Support claimants of 15%, compared with 9.6% in the Rochdale borough and 6.4% in England and Wales.

**Graph 4: Percentage of Households with No Car or Van**



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 17, Crown Copyright 2003

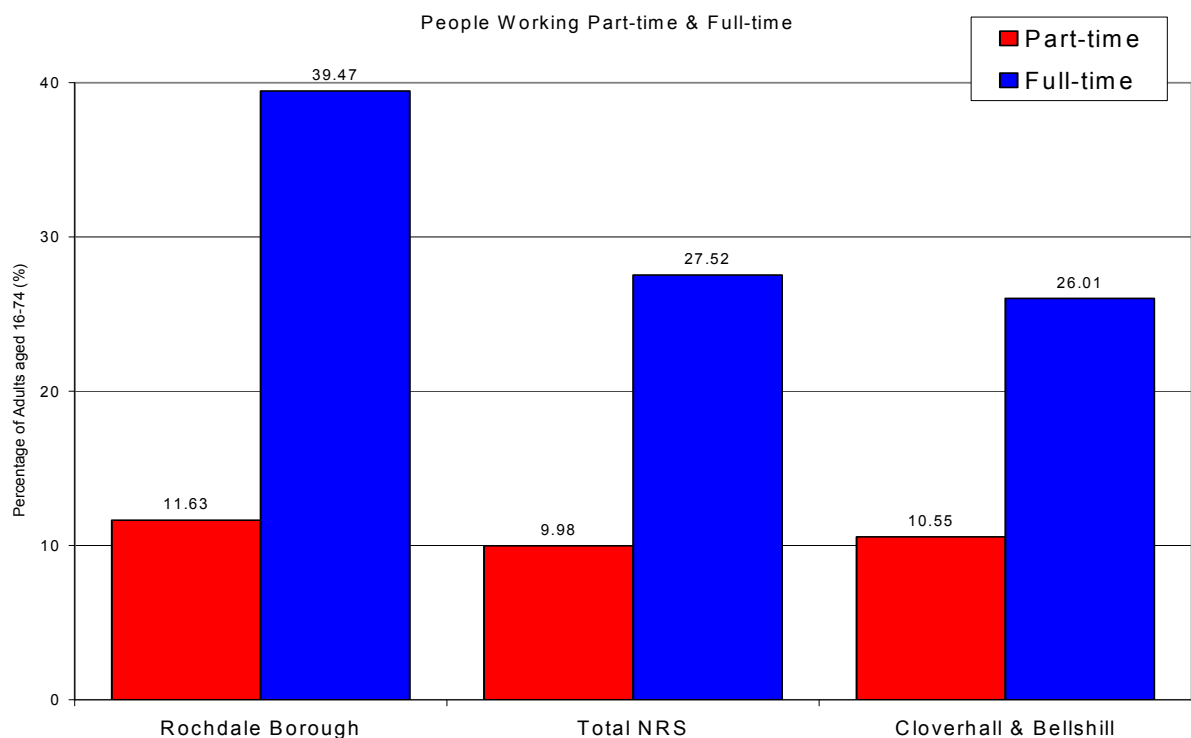
Nearly half of households in Cloverhall and Bellshill do not have a car or van (49.7%). This is much higher than the percentage of households in the Rochdale borough (33.5%) and nearly twice the percentage of households in England and Wales (26.8%). The ownership of a car or van can be used as a crude indicator of available income.

## 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 “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 5: Percentage of People in Full-time and Part-time Employment (Aged 16-74)



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS09a, Crown Copyright 2003

Only 26% of people aged between 16 and 74 in Cloverhall and Bellshill are in full-time employment with a further 10.5% of people in part-time employment.

Table 4: Percentage of People who are Employment Deprived

SOA	Employment deprivation (%)
E01005579	29.0%

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

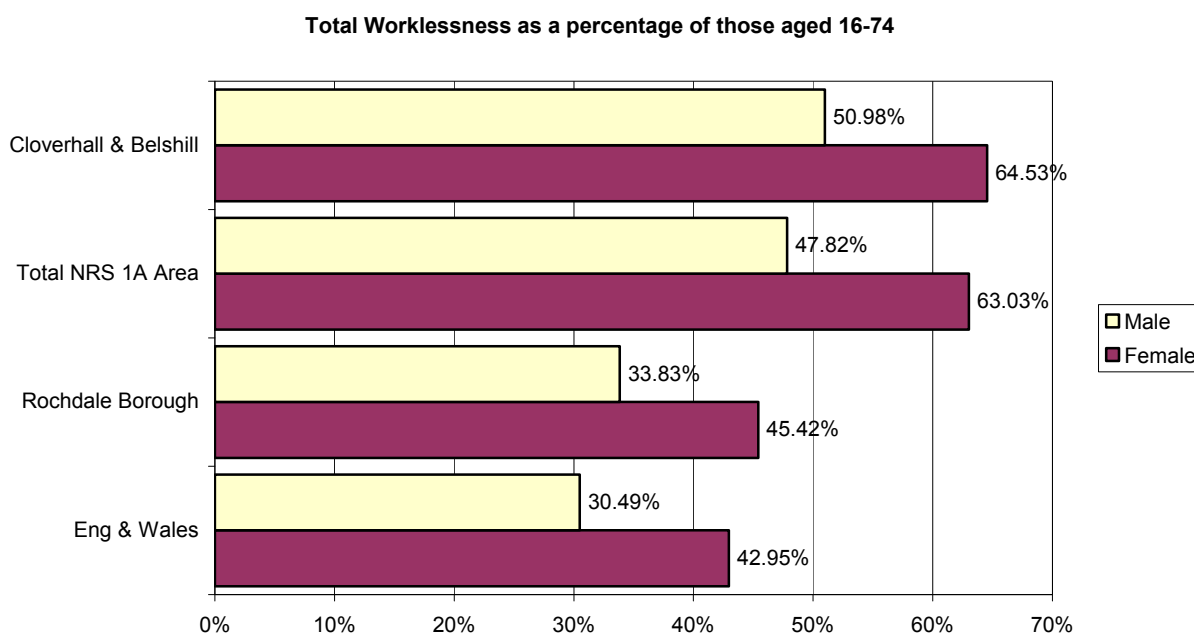
**Table 5: Employment Deprivation**

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	875	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

In Cloverhall and Bellshill employment deprivation is high – the SOA containing Cloverhall and Bellshill ranked at 875 out of 32,482 and is in the worst 10% in the country. 29% of people in the SOA that contains Cloverhall and Bellshill suffer from employment deprivation.

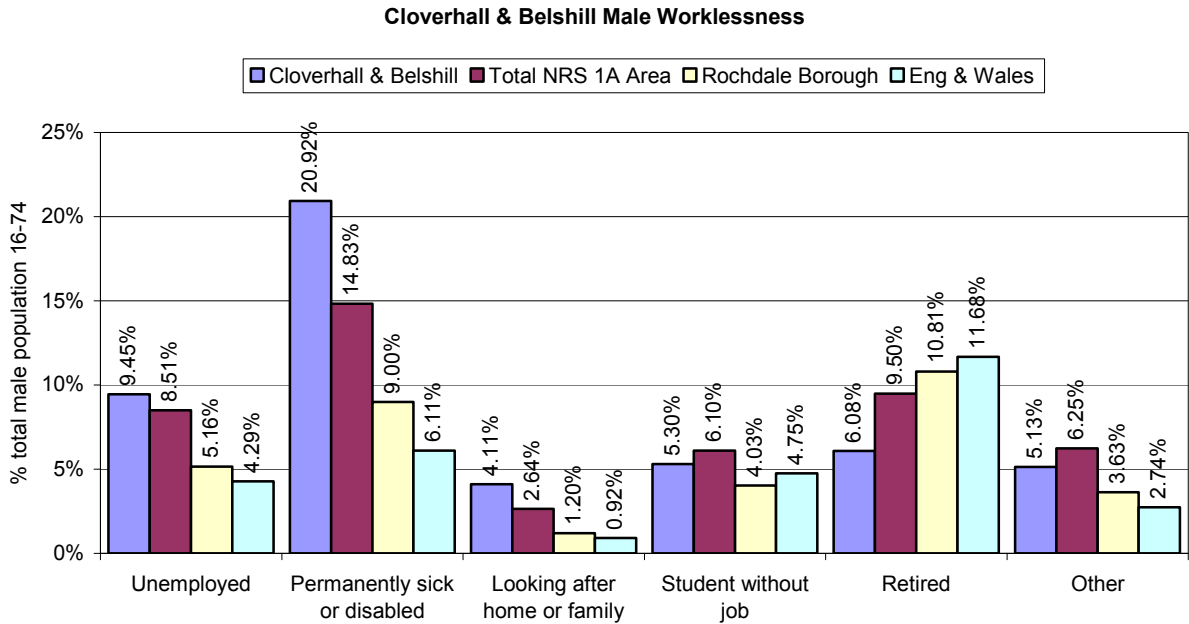
**Graph 6: Total Worklessness**



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).

Cloverhall & Bellshill has a slightly higher overall level of worklessness than the NRS 1A area as a whole, and is around 20% higher than the level for the Rochdale Borough and England & Wales for both males and females. Gender differences in Cloverhall & Bellshill follow broadly the same pattern as Rochdale and England & Wales in that women consistently have around a 15% 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.

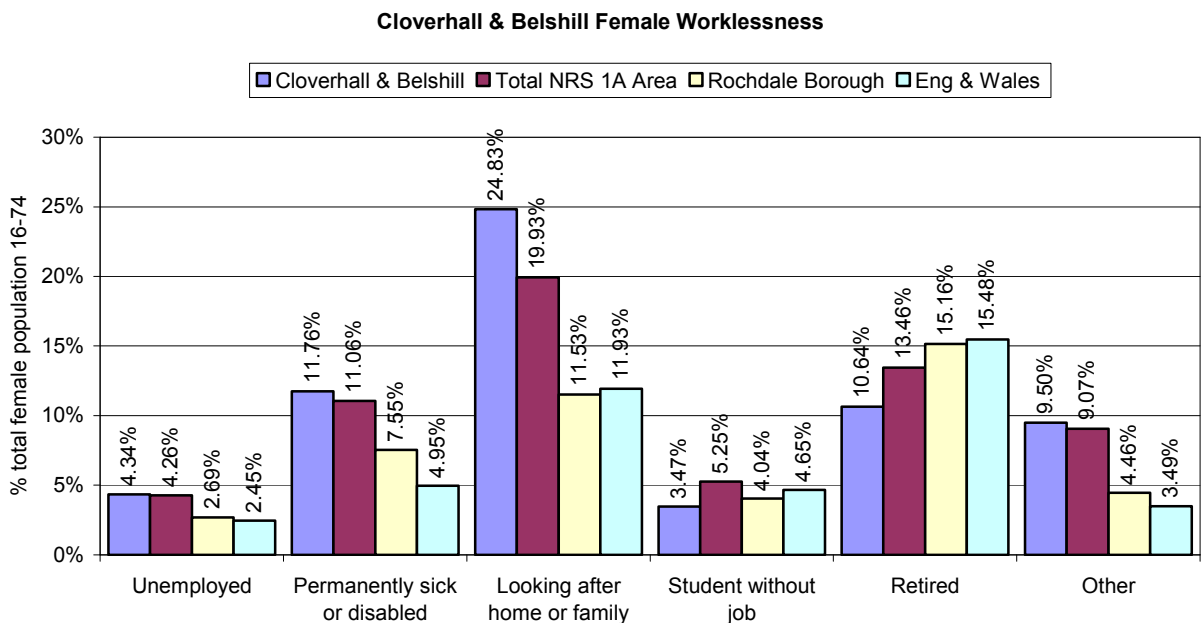
## Graph 7: Male Worklessness



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

Men aged 16-74 in Cloverhall & Bellshill are around twice as likely to be unemployed than those in England & Wales and around three and a half times more likely to be permanently sick or disabled. Overall men have an extremely low rate of 'looking after home or family', however in Cloverhall & Bellshill this level is over 4 times as high as England and Wales as a whole. The levels of 'student without job', 'and 'other' are broadly in line with the comparative areas, and there is a lower proportion of retired males aged 16-74, so these are not as significant factors contributing to the overall high level of worklessness compared to Rochdale and England & Wales.

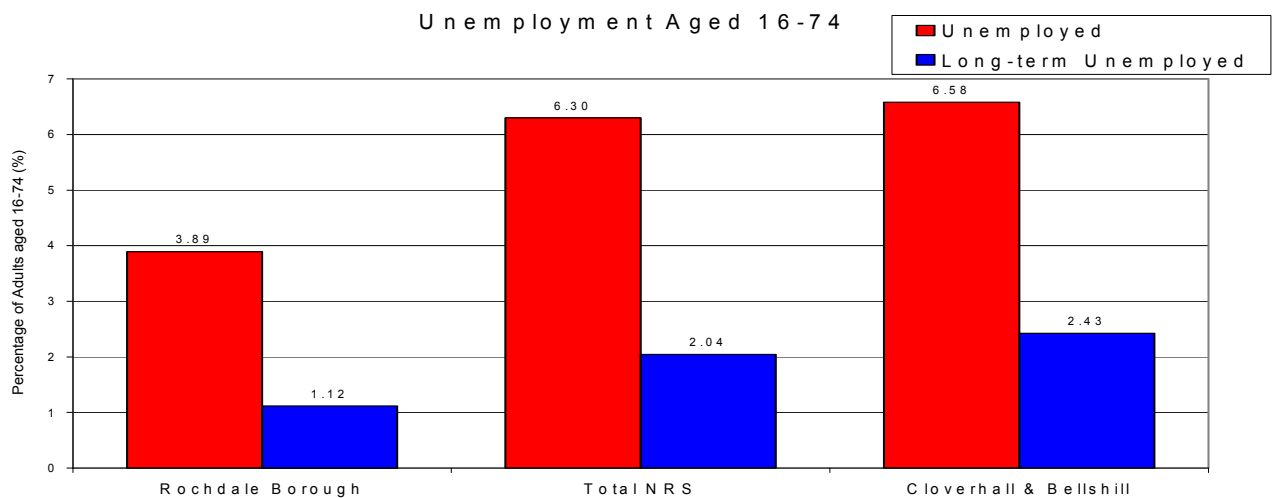
## Graph 8: Female Worklessness



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 Cloverhall & Bellshill 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 compared to Rochdale and England and Wales female unemployment in Cloverhall & Bellshill is only slightly higher, whereas 'looking after home or family' accounts for around one in four females, compared to one in five for the NRS 1A area as a whole and one in nine for Rochdale and England & Wales. Further to this around one in nine females aged 16-74 in Cloverhall & Bellshill are permanently sick or disabled and so unable to work, a similar proportion to NRS 1A area as a whole, but around twice as high as England and Wales. There are broadly similar levels of 'student without job', slightly lower levels of 'retired' females and significantly higher levels of females that classify themselves as 'other' compared with England and Wales.

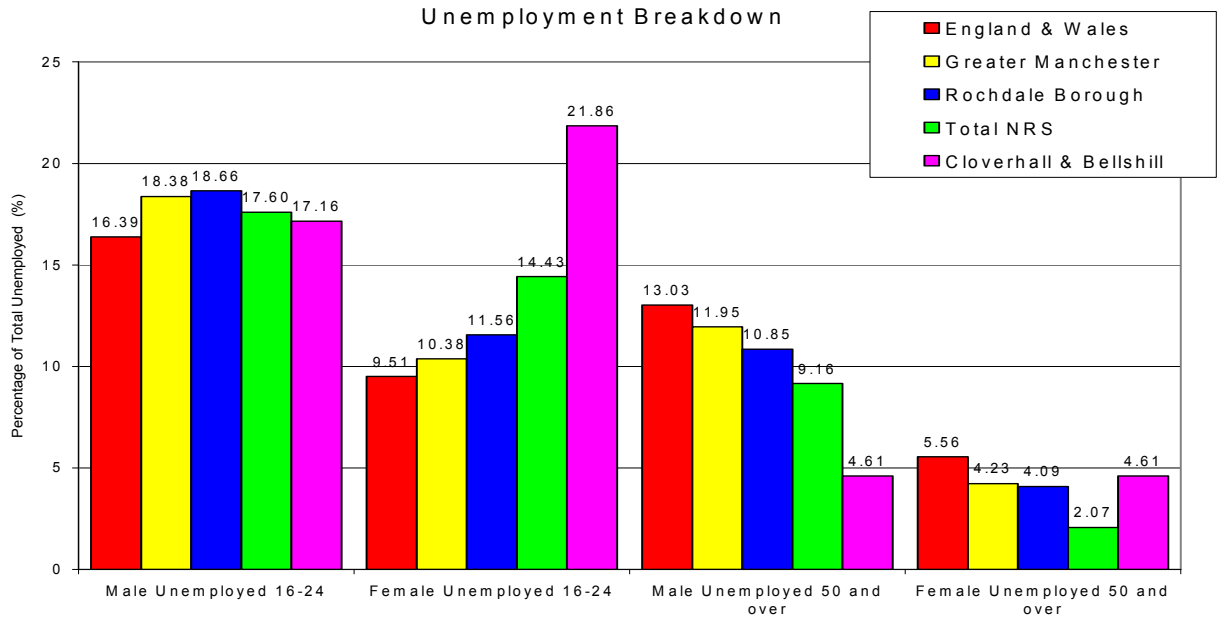
**Graph 9: Unemployment Aged 16-74**



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 09a, Crown Copyright 2003

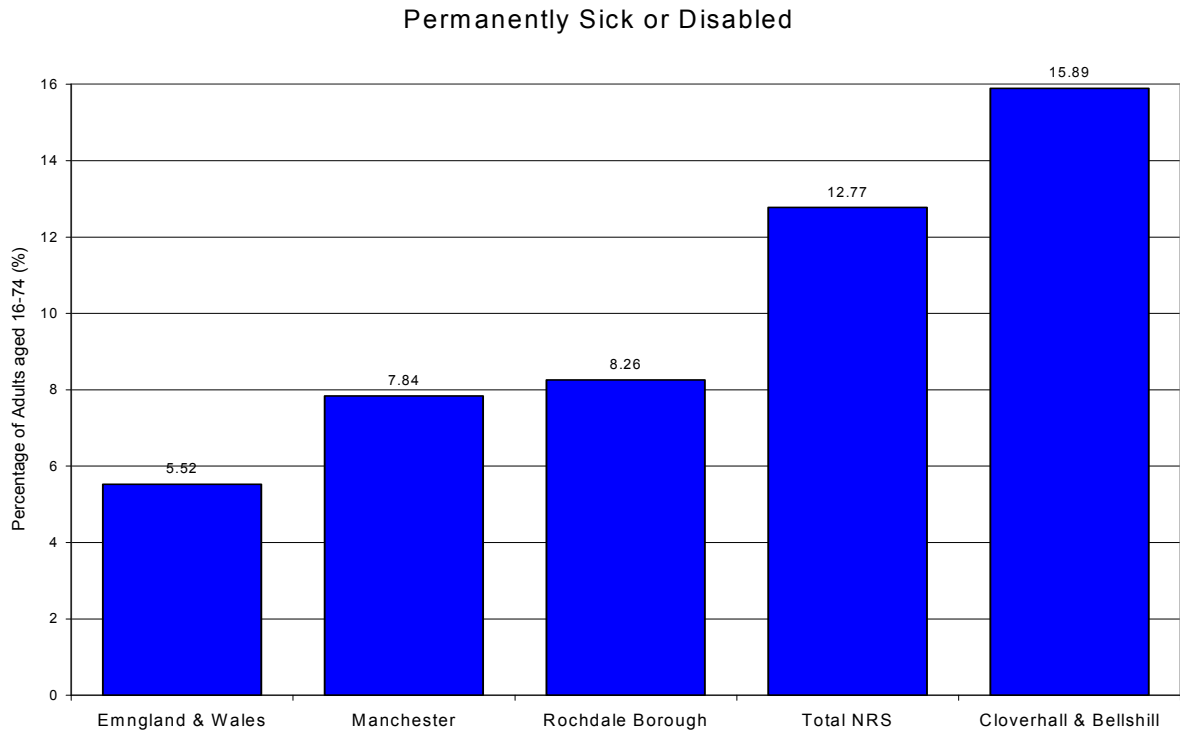
In Cloverhall and Bellshill 6.58% of adults aged 16-74 were unemployed in 2001. This was nearly twice the percentage of people in the Rochdale borough (3.89%) and England and Wales (3.55%). The percentage of people who are classed as long-term unemployment (more than 18 months) was also higher in Cloverhall and Bellshill than in Rochdale Borough and the Total NRS 1A areas.

**Graph 10: Unemployment Breakdown (Aged 16-74)**



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 09b&c, Crown Copyright 2003  
 The graph above shows the age breakdown of the unemployed based on 2001 Census data. More than one in five of all people who are unemployed in Cloverhall and Bellshill are women aged between 16 and 24. This is much higher than the comparator areas. However, it should be noted that this data is based on very small numbers and should be treated with caution.

**Graph 11: Percentage of People who are Permanently Sick or Disabled (Aged 16-74)**

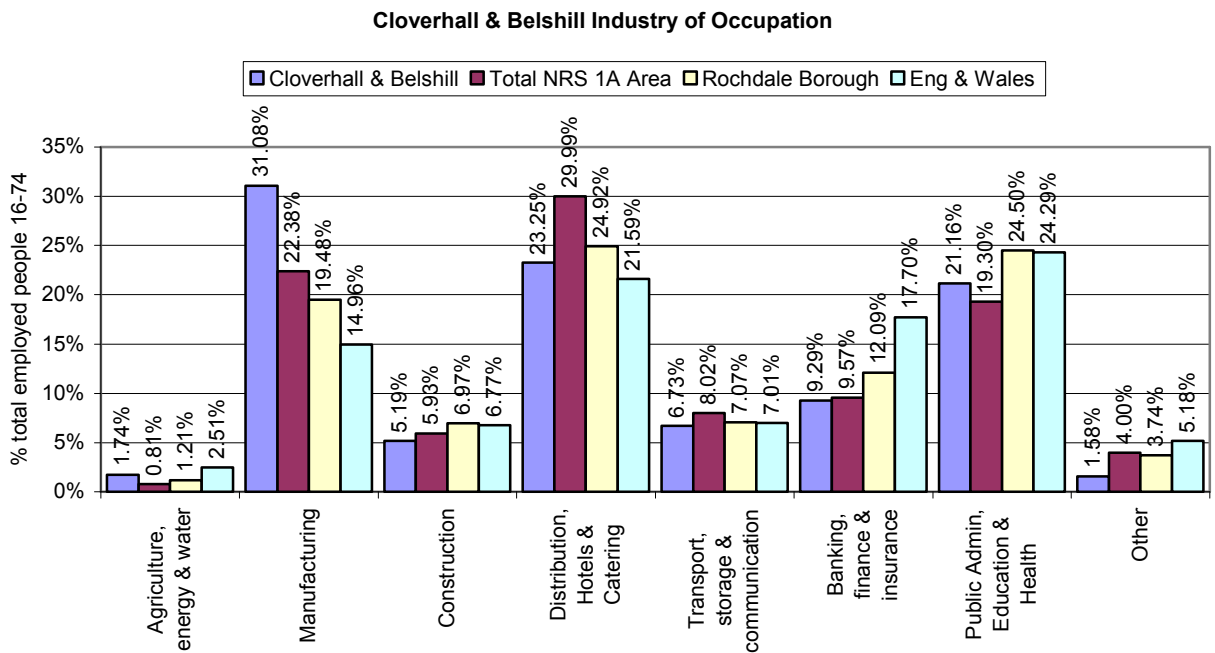


Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 09a, Crown Copyright 2003

The level of working age adults who are permanently sick or disabled, and thus involuntarily excluded from the labour market, is very high in Cloverhall and Bellshill (15.9%). This compares with 12.8% in the NRS 1A area overall, 8.3% in the Rochdale borough. It is nearly three times the national average. If these percentages were standardised for age and gender it is likely that Cloverhall and Bellshill would have even higher levels of permanently sick or disabled compared with the expected level (see Key Health Indicators table for standardised information on this for the Cloverhall and Bellshill SOA).

In Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward the rate of claim for Incapacity Benefit was 13.3% at August 2002 this was higher than the rate of claim than 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. The claim rate for Severe Disablement Allowance was also higher in Smallbridge and Wardleworth, at 1.14%, compared with the Rochdale borough (0.86%) and England and Wales (0.74%). Both 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**

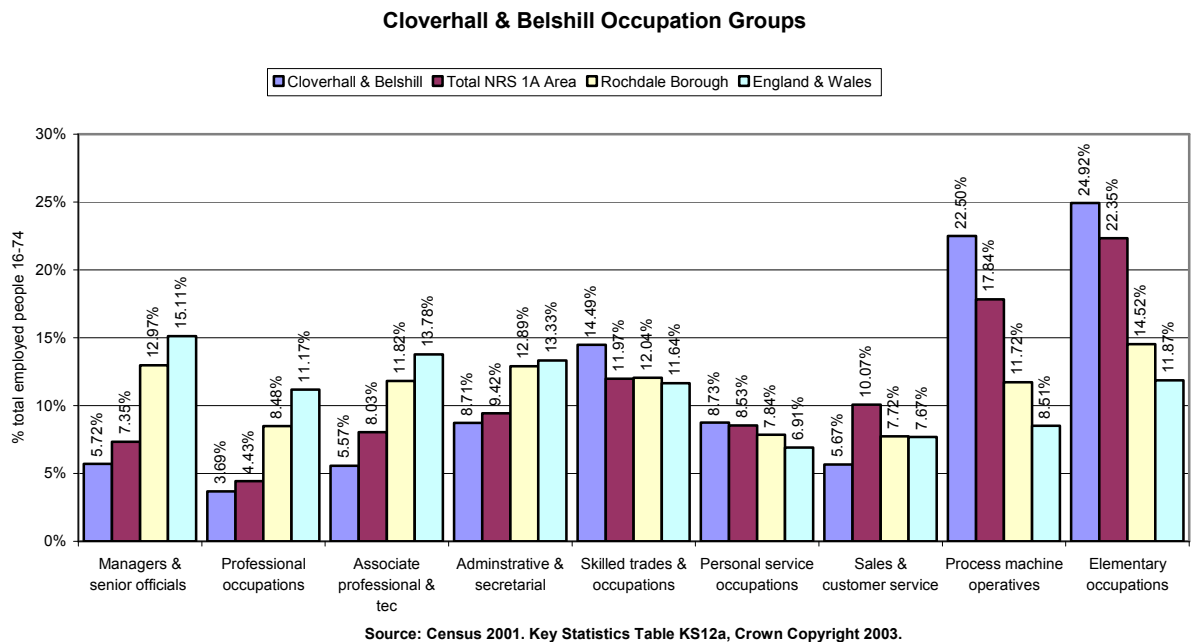


Source: Census 2001. Key Statistic Table KS11a. Crown Copyright 2003.

In Cloverhall & Belshill a third of employed people work in ‘Manufacturing’ Industries, (compared with a fifth of the general population of Rochdale Borough), and around one-quarter work in ‘Distribution, Hotels & Catering’, a lower proportion to the NRS area as a whole as well as the Rochdale Borough, but similar to the level in England & Wales. One-fifth work in ‘Public Administration, Education & Health’, compared with one quarter of England & Wales. 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 ‘Manufacturing’ industries averaged £473.20 per week in the UK and ‘Distribution, Hotels and Catering’ was £341.47. 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 Cloverhall & Bellshill 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. 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' both have double the proportion of workers in Cloverhall & Bellshill 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 Cloverhall & Bellshill the most prominent 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.

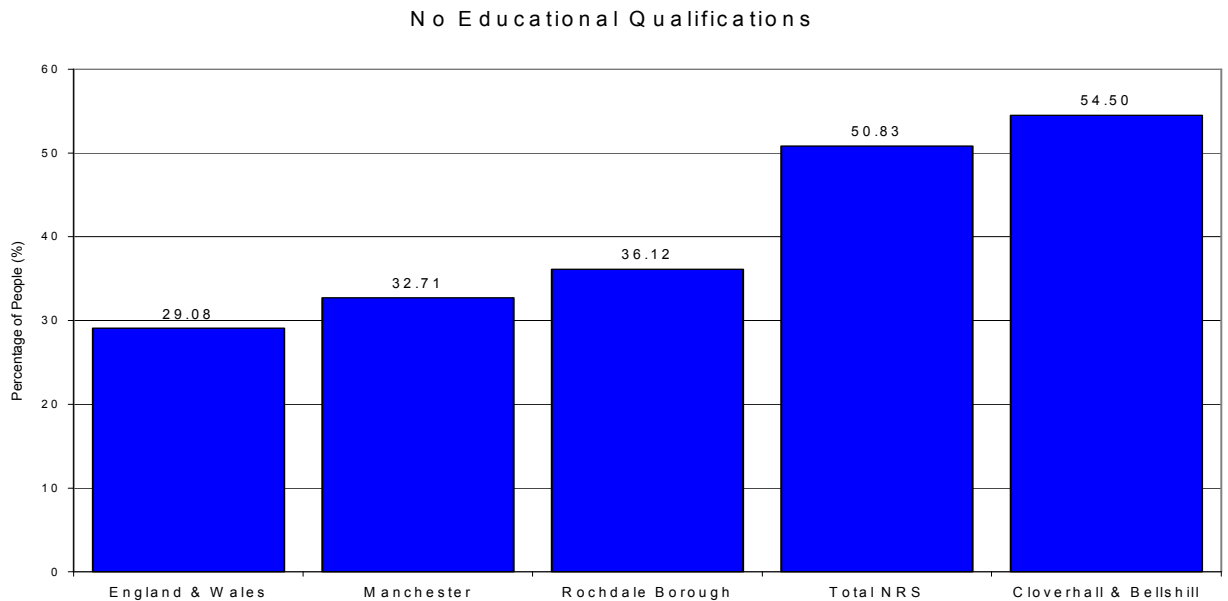
If we combine this occupational group pattern with the above trends in industry of employment we can see that the majority of workers in Cloverhall & Bellshill are concentrated in low skilled, low paying industries.

## 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: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 13, Crown Copyright 2003

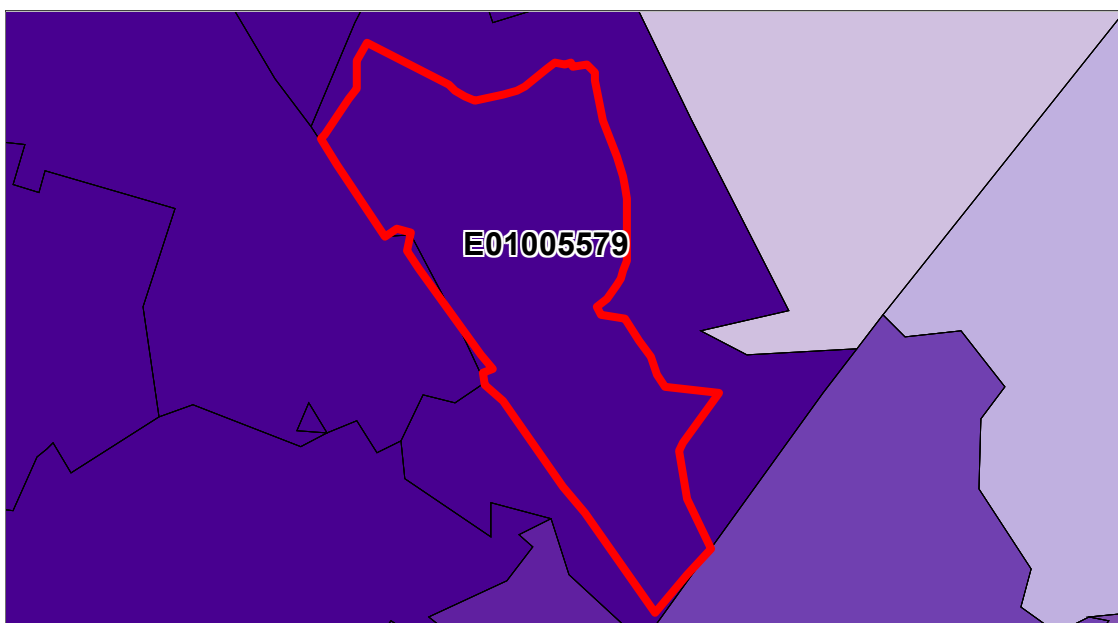
In Cloverhall and Bellshill more than half (54.5%) of working age adults have no educational qualifications, a much high level than in the Rochdale borough (36.1%) and England and Wales (29.1%).

**Table 6: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation**

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	936	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

**Map 4: Education, Skills and Training Deprivation in Cloverhall and Bellshill**



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The education, skills and training deprivation domain within the Indices of Deprivation 2004 was based on indicators of adult skills levels and attainment by children and young people. The level of deprivation within Cloverhall and Bellshill is high and ranks within the worst 10% areas in England.

**Table 7: SATs Key Stage 2 – Percentage of Pupils Awarded Level 4 and Above 2002-2003**

Area	English	Maths	Science
Cloverhall and Bellshill	42.2	52.0	65.0
Rochdale Borough	68.5	67.9	80.5
England	75.0	73.0	87.0

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

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

Area	% 5A* to C
Cloverhall and Bellshill	12.1
Rochdale Borough	41.3
England	52.9

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

The level of attainment at Key Stage 2 and GCSE (Key Stage 4) in Cloverhall and Bellshill is significantly lower than for the borough as a whole and England. In particular, GCSE results are much lower.

NB:

- (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 disappplied.

## 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.

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.

Table 9: Key Health Indicators at Super Output Area level for Cloverhall and Bellshill

Lower SOA	SMR All Causes	SMR Circulatory Disease	SMR Neoplasm's	BR Lone Mothers	SIR "not good"	SIR LLTI	SIR Permanently Sick or Disabled
E01005579	118.44	93.97	87.18	29.94	227.08	181.25	319.42

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%, in 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

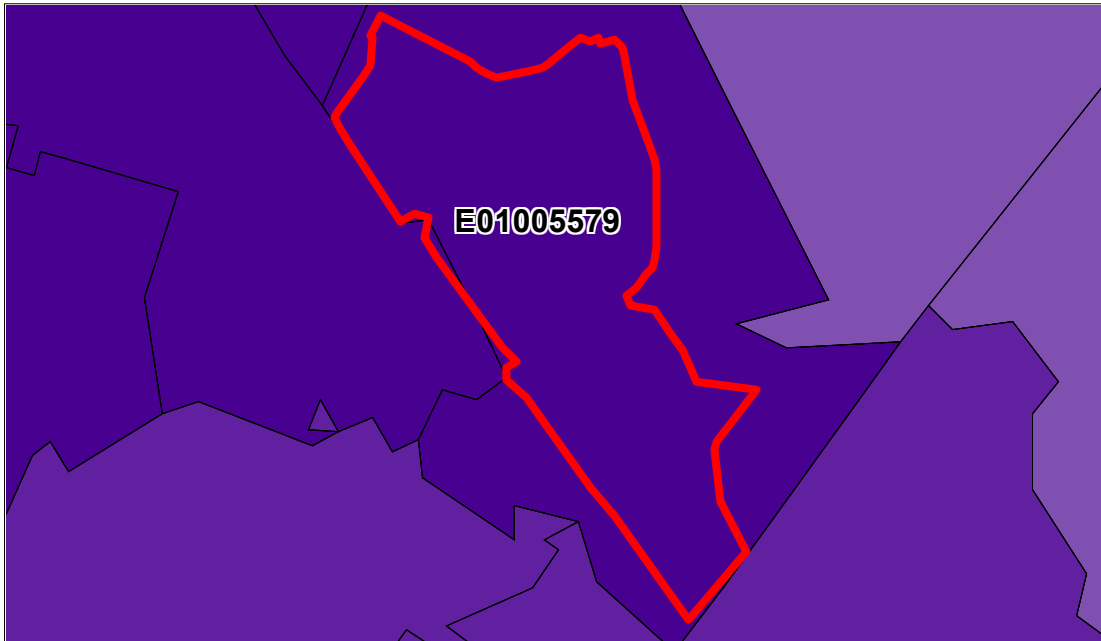
The table above indicates that the level of deaths (of all causes of death) in the Cloverhall and Bellshill SOA is slightly higher than expected. However deaths due to circulatory disease and neoplasm's is lower than expected. The levels of "not good" health and limiting long-term illness are much higher than expected, and the level of working age adults who are permanently sick or disabled extremely high.

Table 10: Health deprivation and disability

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	929	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

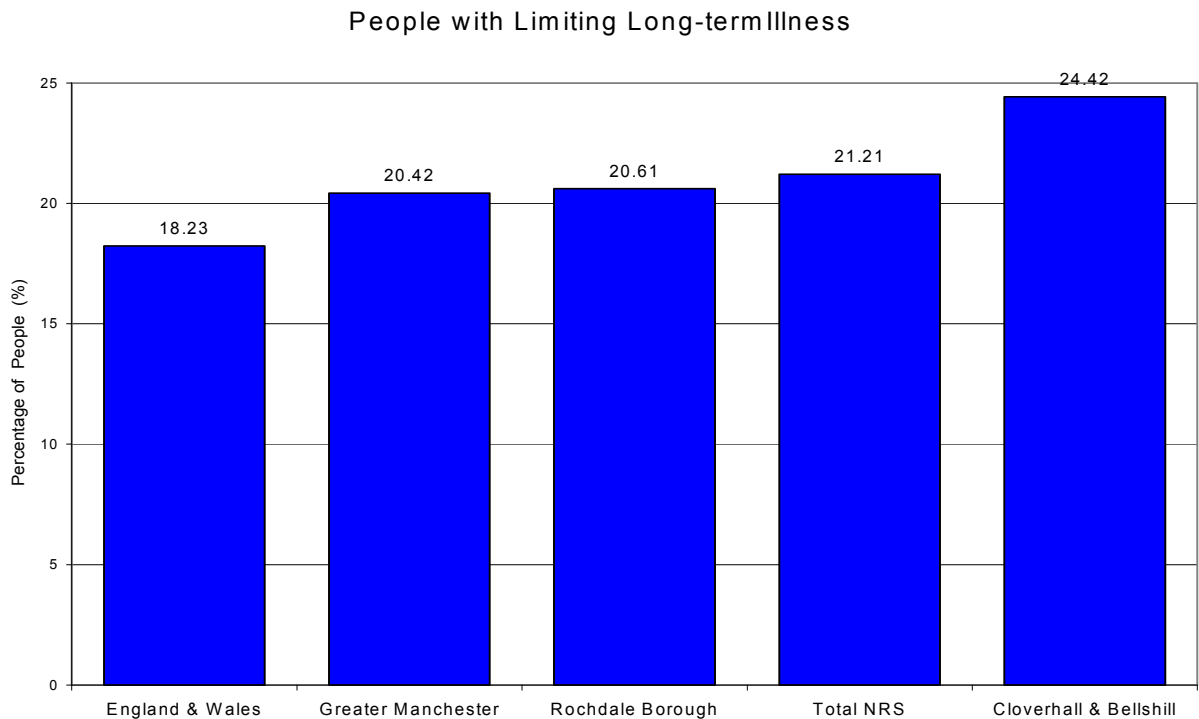
**Map 5: Health Deprivation and Disability in Cloverhall and Bellshill**



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 shows high levels of health deprivation and disability in Cloverhall and Bellshill. Cloverhall and Bellshill was ranked 929 out of 32,482 and falls within the worst 10% of SOAs in the country.

**Graph 15:Percentage of People with a Limiting Long-term Illness**



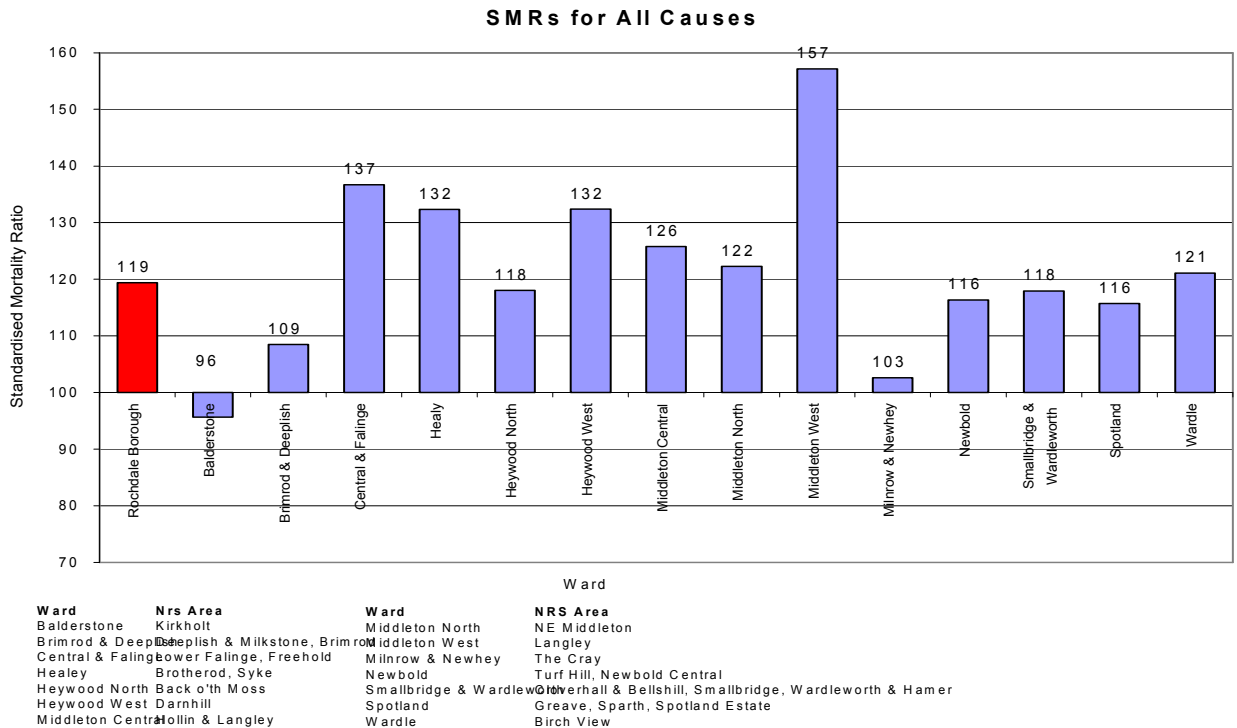
Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 08, Crown Copyright 2003

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 Cloverhall and Bellshill nearly one in five of the residents have a limiting long-term illness (24.4%). This is higher than the borough as a whole (20.6%) and England and Wales (18.2%). Given the relatively young population of Cloverhall and Bellshill these figures indicate a very high level of

health problems within the neighbourhood. Table 9 (Key Health Indicators) shows that the level of limiting long-term illness is massively higher than expected in the SOA.

The following data is at ward level, which tells us less about the situation in Cloverhall and Bellshill. However, it may be the only source of data available, or alternatively is useful as it is updated on a regular basis. The wards used are the old pre-2004 wards, as data for new wards is not yet available. Cloverhall and Bellshill is within Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward.

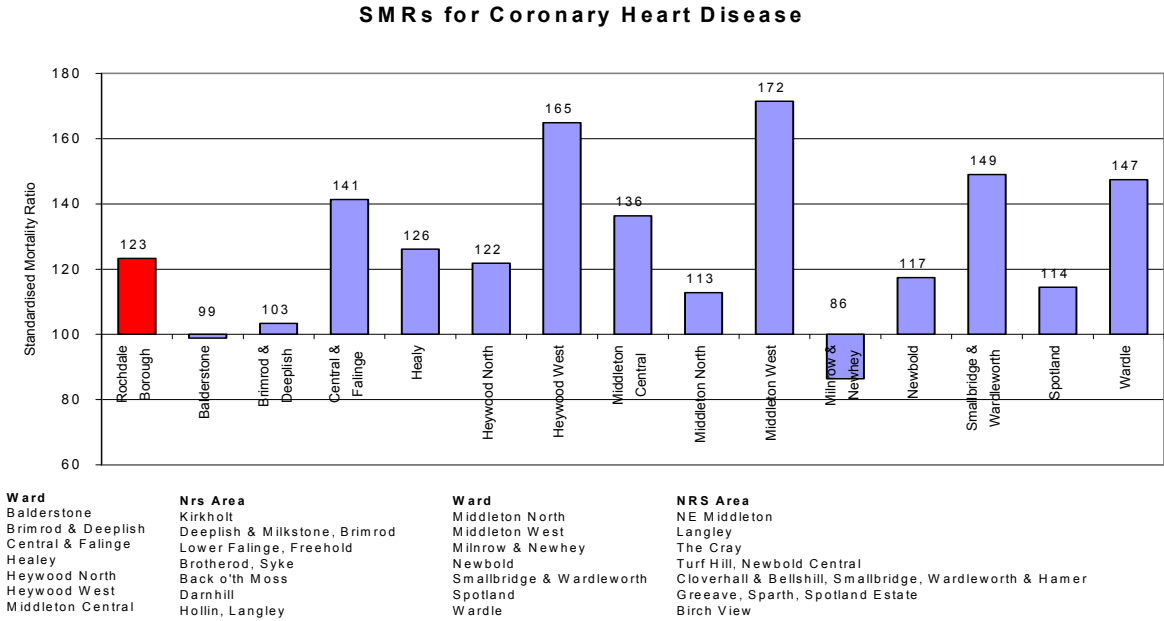
**Graph 16: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for All Causes of Death by Ward 1997-1999**



Source: Rochdale PCT

Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) are used to reflect an area’s mortality experience, taking into account age and gender. The national average for each SMR is standardised at 100. Any ratio above this level indicates that the death rates is higher than expected. Any ratio below 100 indicates that the area has lower than expected death rates compared with the England and Wales average .The Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward has an All Causes of SMR of 118. This is much higher than expected mortality in comparison to England and Wales

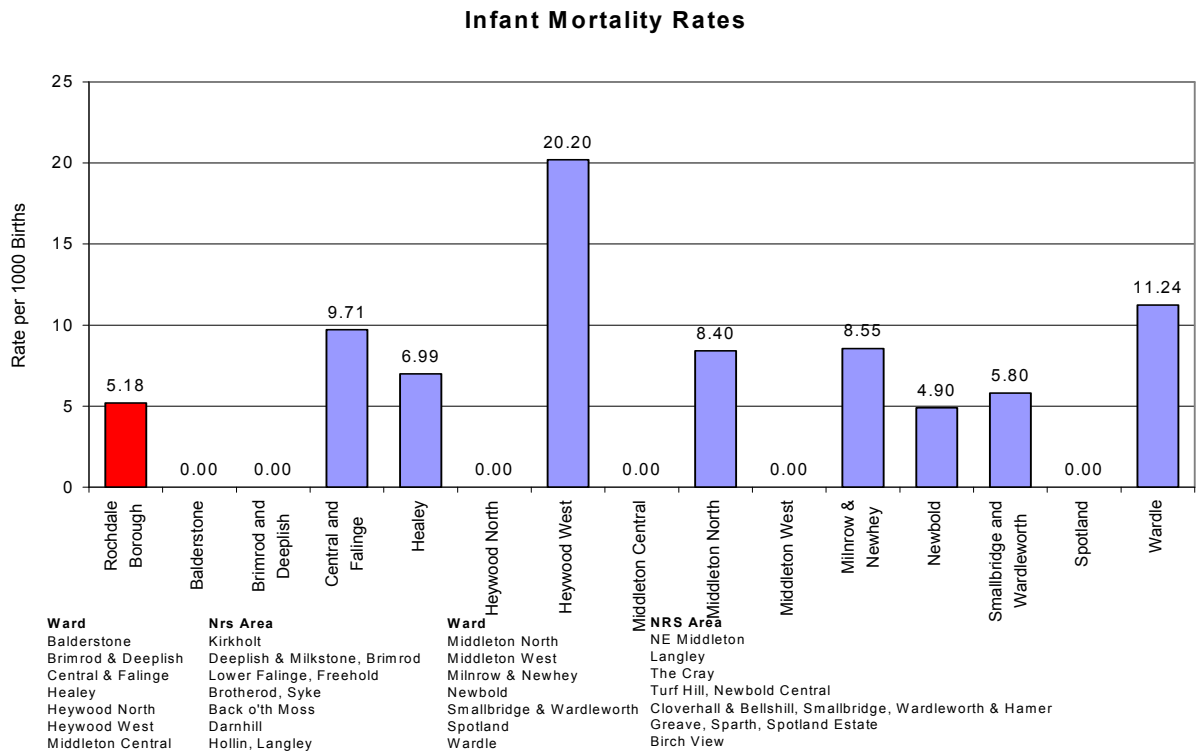
**Graph 17: Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) for Coronary Heart Disease by Ward 1997-1999**



Source: Rochdale PCT

The Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward has a high SMR for Coronary Heart Disease of 149. The SMRs for Circulatory Disease and Respiratory Diseases are also higher than expected at 131 and 123 respectively.

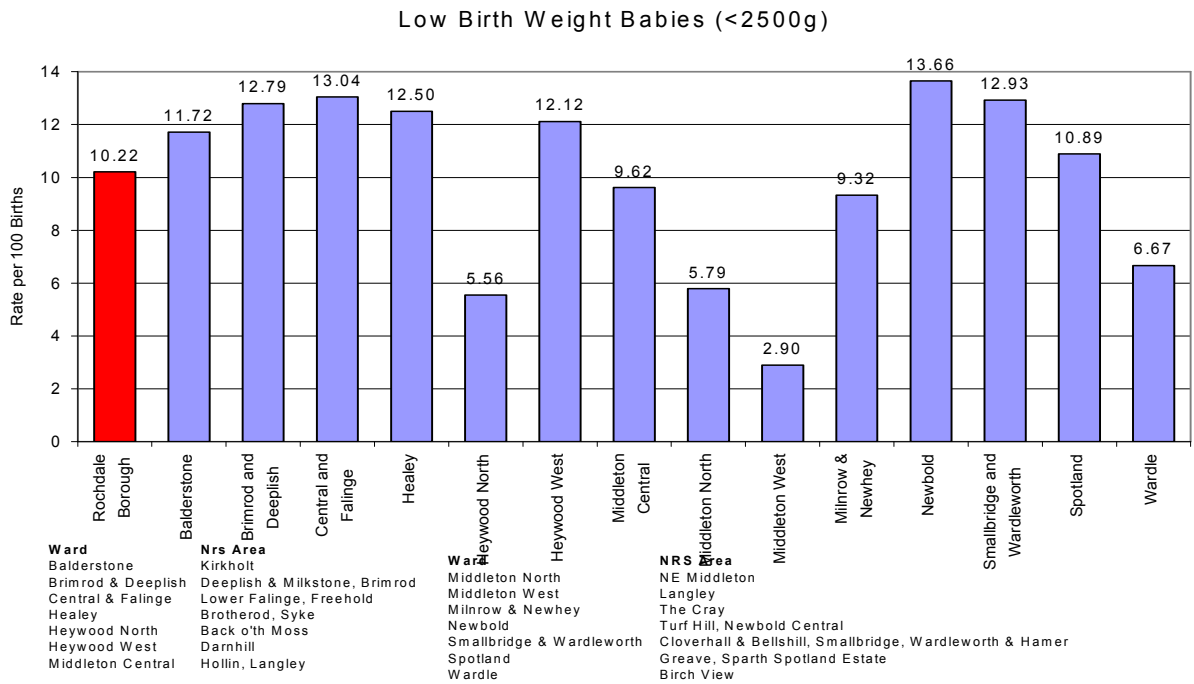
**Graph 18: Infant Mortality Rates by Ward 2002**



Source: Rochdale PCT

Infant mortality rate correlates very strongly with poor health in the first few weeks of life. The infant mortality rate in Smallbridge and Wardleworth was 5.80 per 1,000 births. This is similar to the rate for the Rochdale borough which stands at 5.18 death per 1,000 births.

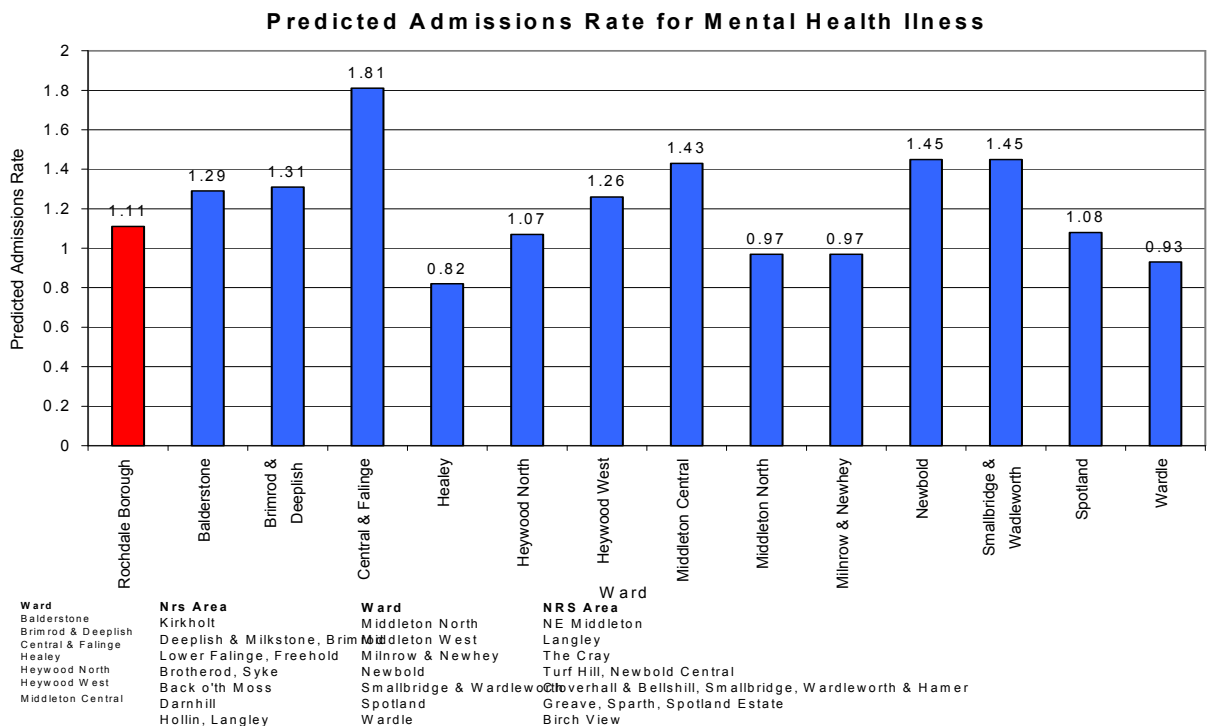
**Graph 19: Low Birth Weight Babies (< 2,500g) by Ward 2002**



Source: Rochdale PCT

The incidence of low birth weight babies (< 2,500g) in the Smallbridge and Wardleworth ward is relatively high at 12.93 per 100 births compared with 10.22 per 100 births of the Rochdale Borough. Low birth weight babies are babies that are born weighing less than they should for their gestational age (i.e. the amount of time they have been in the womb).

**Graph 20: Predicted Admissions for Mental Health Illness 2000 by Ward**



Source: Rochdale PCT

Poor mental health can lead to a variety of forms of social exclusion including long-term unemployment, homelessness, alcohol and substance misuse and social isolation. More than half of adults with mental health problems in employment are on low incomes.

In Smallbridge and Wardleworth the predicted admissions rate for people with mental health problems is 1.45 per 100,000. This is higher than the rate for the Rochdale borough which stands at 1.11 per 100,000 people.

## 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 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.

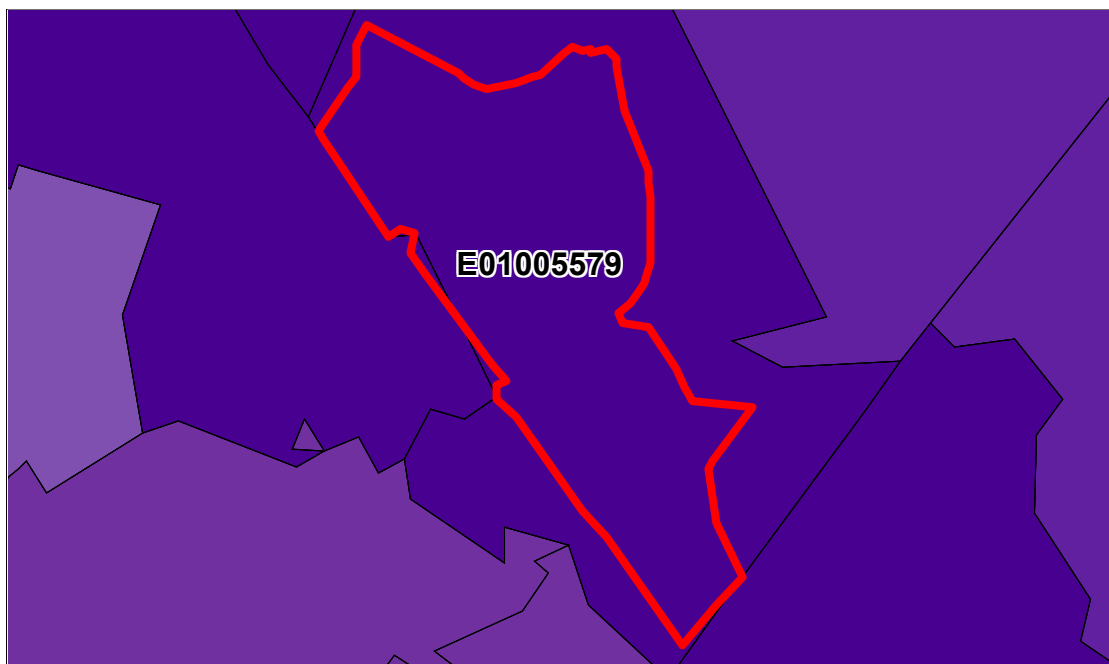
The experience of burglary can disproportionately affect low-income households. Such households are often unable to afford contents insurance especially when living in areas where premiums are extortionately high. Low-income households may not be able to afford security measures and are therefore more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

Table 11: Crime Deprivation

<b>SOA</b>	<b>RANK</b> (Where 1 is the most deprived)	<b>PERCENTILE (%)</b>
E01005579	848	10

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

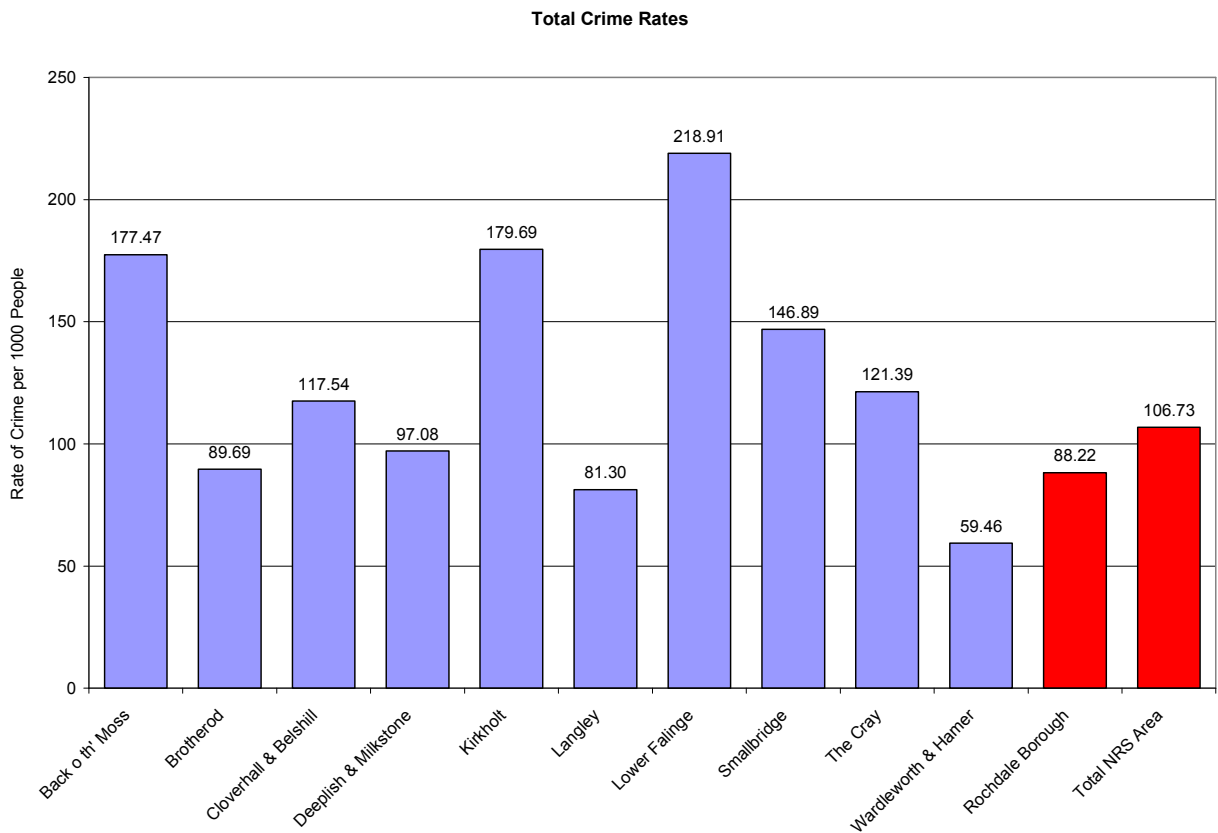
Map 6: Crime Deprivation in Cloverhall and Bellshill



Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Crime deprivation measures the rate of recorded crime for four major crime themes – burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence. Crime deprivation in Cloverhall and Bellshill is very high. Cloverhall and Bellshill was ranked 848 out of 32,482 and therefore falls within the 10% of SOAs in the country.

**Graph 21: Total Crime Rates in NRS Phase 1A Areas, 2002-2003**

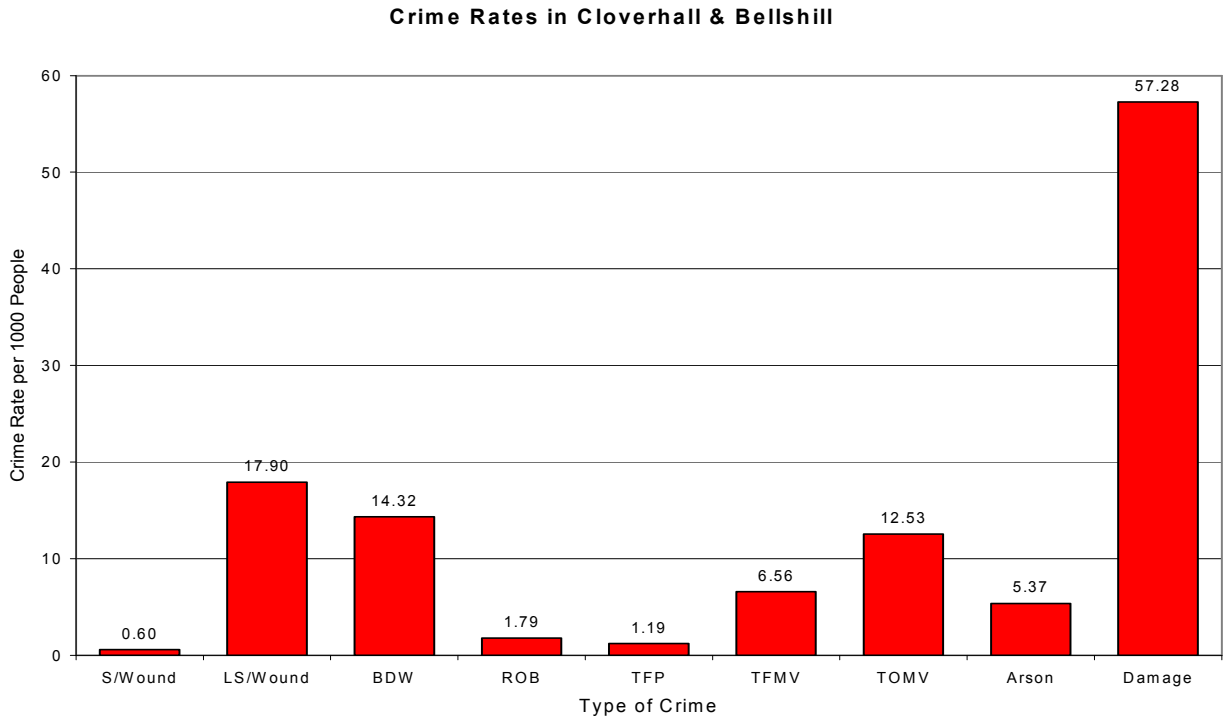


Source: Greater Manchester Police

The crimes included in “Total Crimes” are: Burglary of Dwelling, Robbery, Theft from Person, Theft from Motor Vehicle, Theft of Motor Vehicle, Arson, Criminal Damage, Serious Wounding, Less Serious Wounding

The Total Crimes rate in Cloverhall and Bellshill is 117.54 per 1,000 people. This is higher than the Rochdale borough and the Total NRS Phase 1A area with rates of 88.22 and 106.73 per 1,000 people respectively.

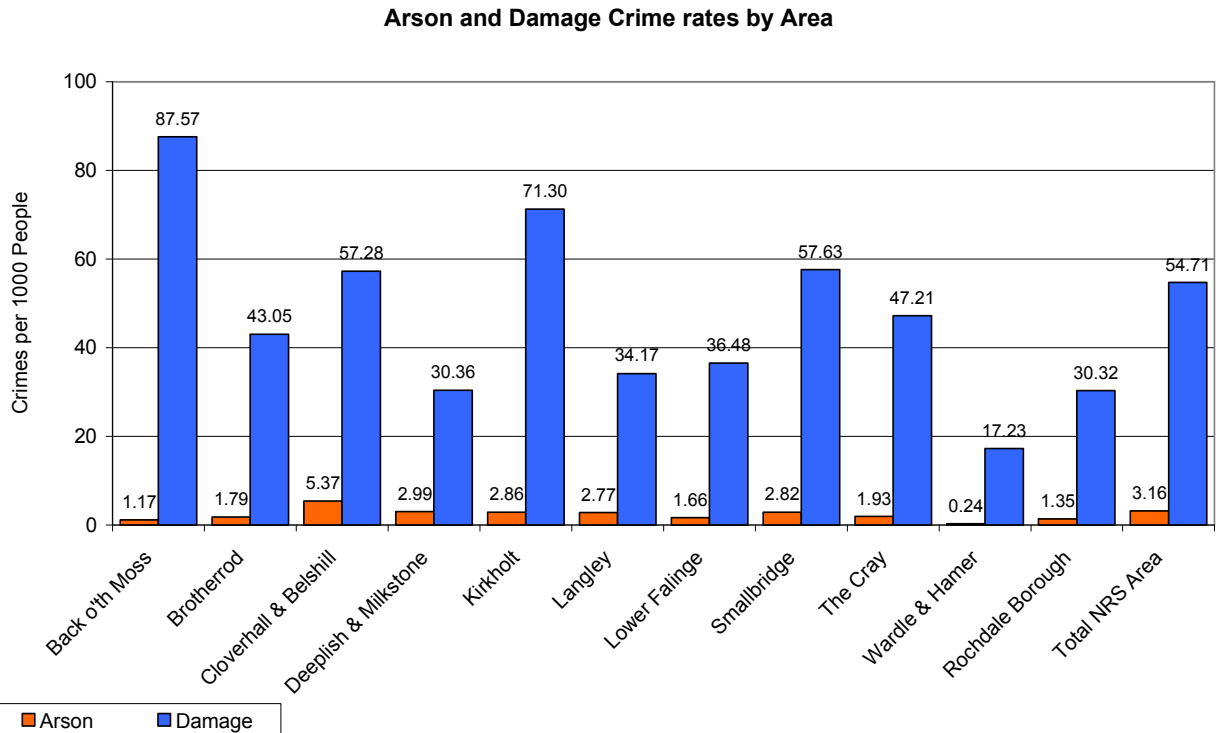
**Graph 22: Crimes Rates in Cloverhall and Bellshill, 2002-2003**



Source: Greater Manchester Police

Criminal damage, Less serious wounding and Burglary have the highest crime rates in Cloverhall and Belshill.

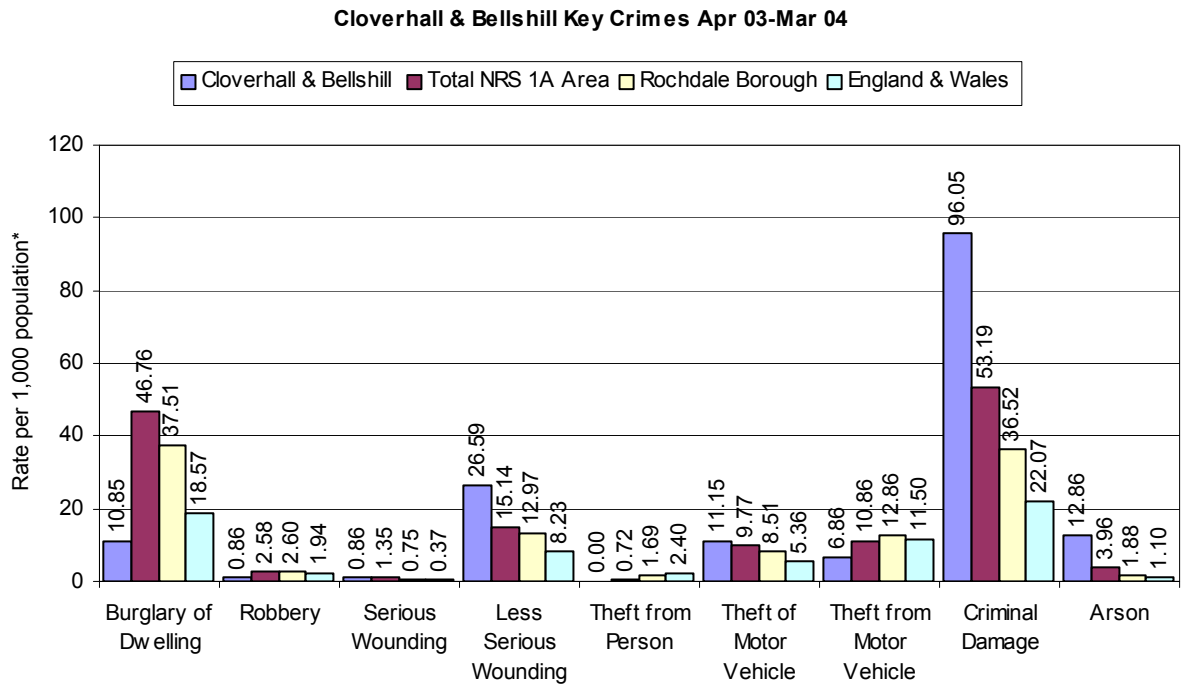
**Graph 23: Arson and Damage Crime Rates by NRS Phase 1A Areas, 2002-2003**



Source: Greater Manchester Police

The level of criminal damage crime rates in Cloverhall and Bellshill stands at 57.28 crimes per 1,000. this is nearly twice the rate for the Rochdale Borough (30.32)

Graph 24: Key Crimes Apr 03 - Mar 04



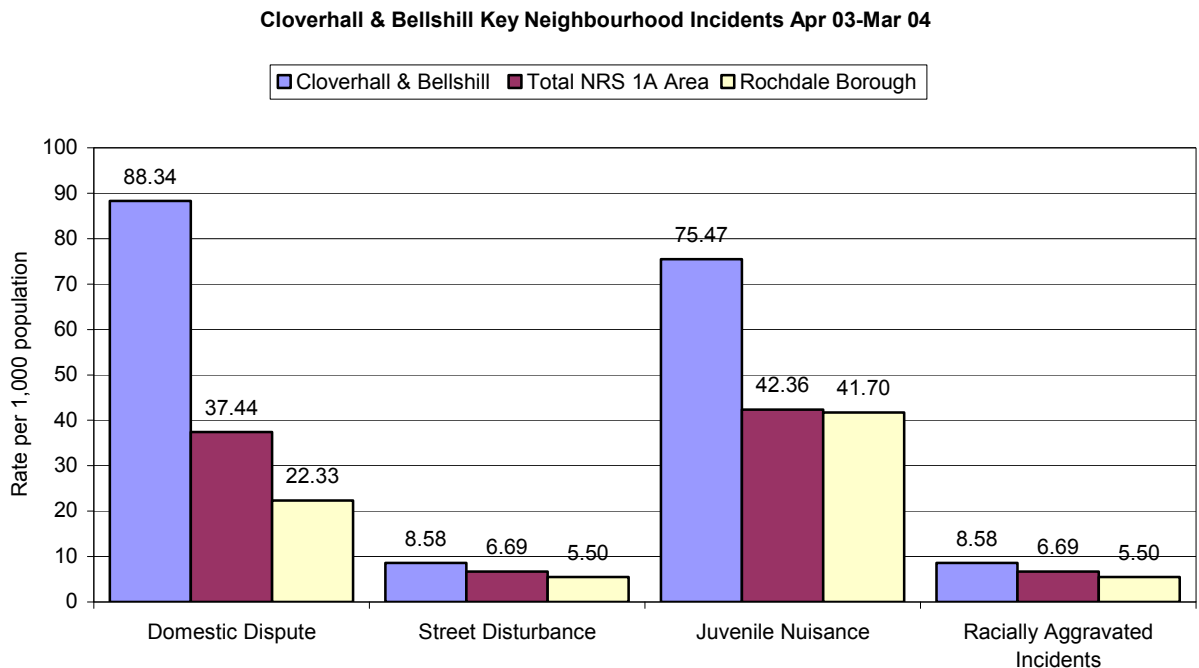
\* per 1,000 households for Burglary of Dwelling

Source: Greater Manchester Police

'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.

Cloverhall & Belshill has a significantly lower rate of Burglary of Dwelling than both the Rochdale Borough as a whole and England and Wales. This low rate means that on average a mere 0.1% of households reported a burglary during the period April 03 to Mar 04, compared to nearly 4% in the Borough as a whole and 2% in England & Wales. However despite this Cloverhall & Bellshill has a significantly higher rate of criminal damage - around two and a half times the rate of criminal damage than the Rochdale borough and more than four 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 significantly higher rates of less serious wounding, which add up to around three times that for England and Wales and the Rochdale Borough. Further to this Apr 03 to Mar 04 displayed a concentrated spate of reported arson attacks, which are over ten times that of the nationwide average. Other key crimes such as, robbery, serious wounding, theft from person etc. are extremely small in number and so not of significance.

**Graph 25: 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.

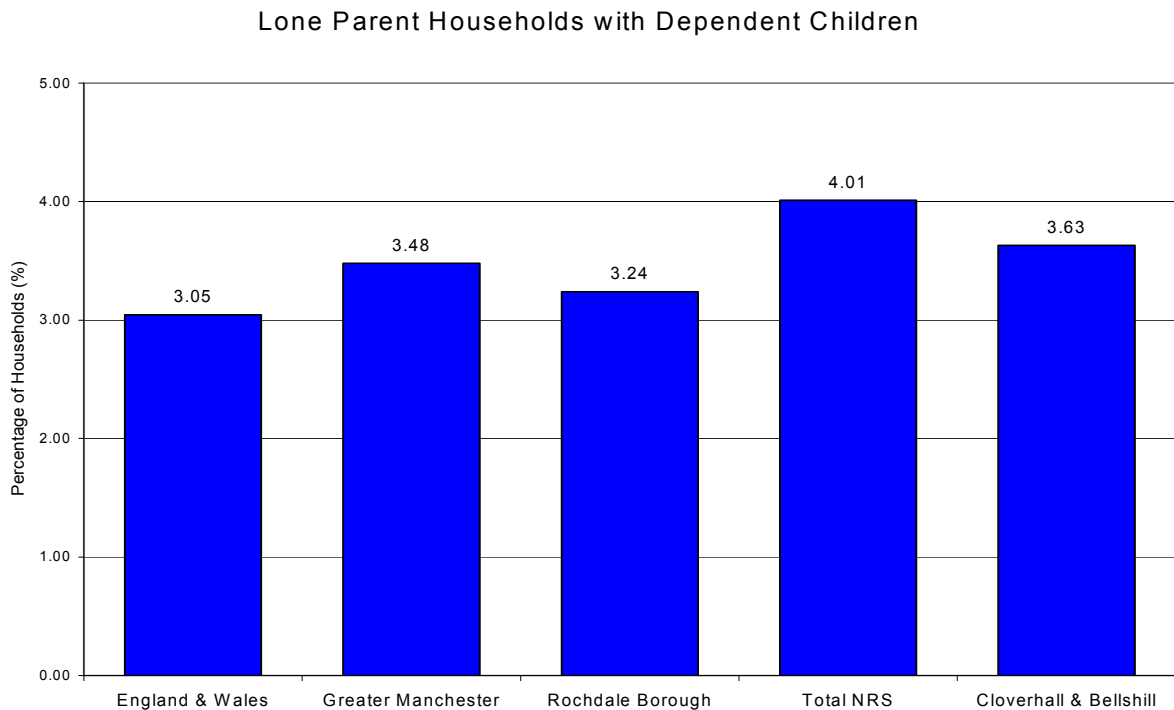
In terms of crime-related incidents Cloverhall & Bellshill has an extremely high rate of domestic disputes, around four times that of the Borough-wide level. It also has around twice as high level of ‘juvenile nuisance’, (e.g. youths causing annoyance on street corners etc.) than the Borough as a whole. The level of ‘street disturbance’ and ‘racially aggravated incidents’ is roughly the same as the total NRS 1A area and the Rochdale Borough, and the slight differences that there are 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 Cloverhall and Bellshill more than one in three of the population are children aged between 0 and 15.

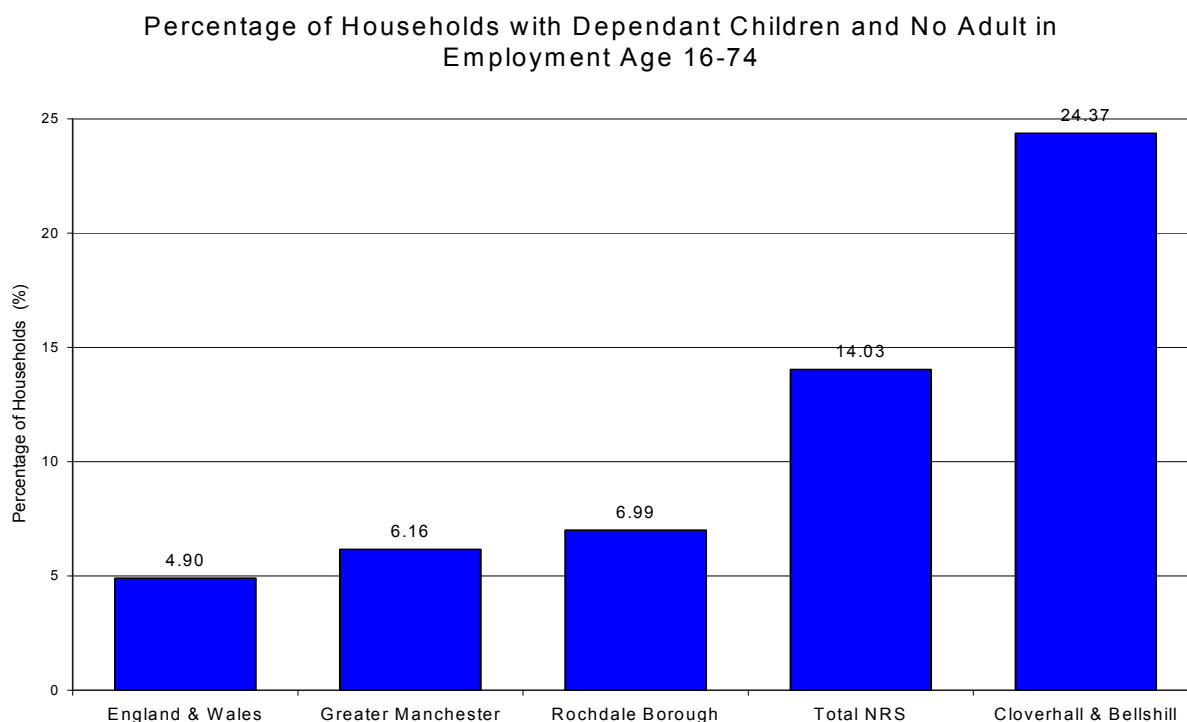
Graph 26: Lone Parent Households and Dependent Children



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics 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. The level of lone parent households in Cloverhall and Bellshill (3.63%) is slightly higher than the borough average of 3.24%.

### Graph 27: Households with Dependent Children and No Adult in Employment



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 22, Crown copyright 2003

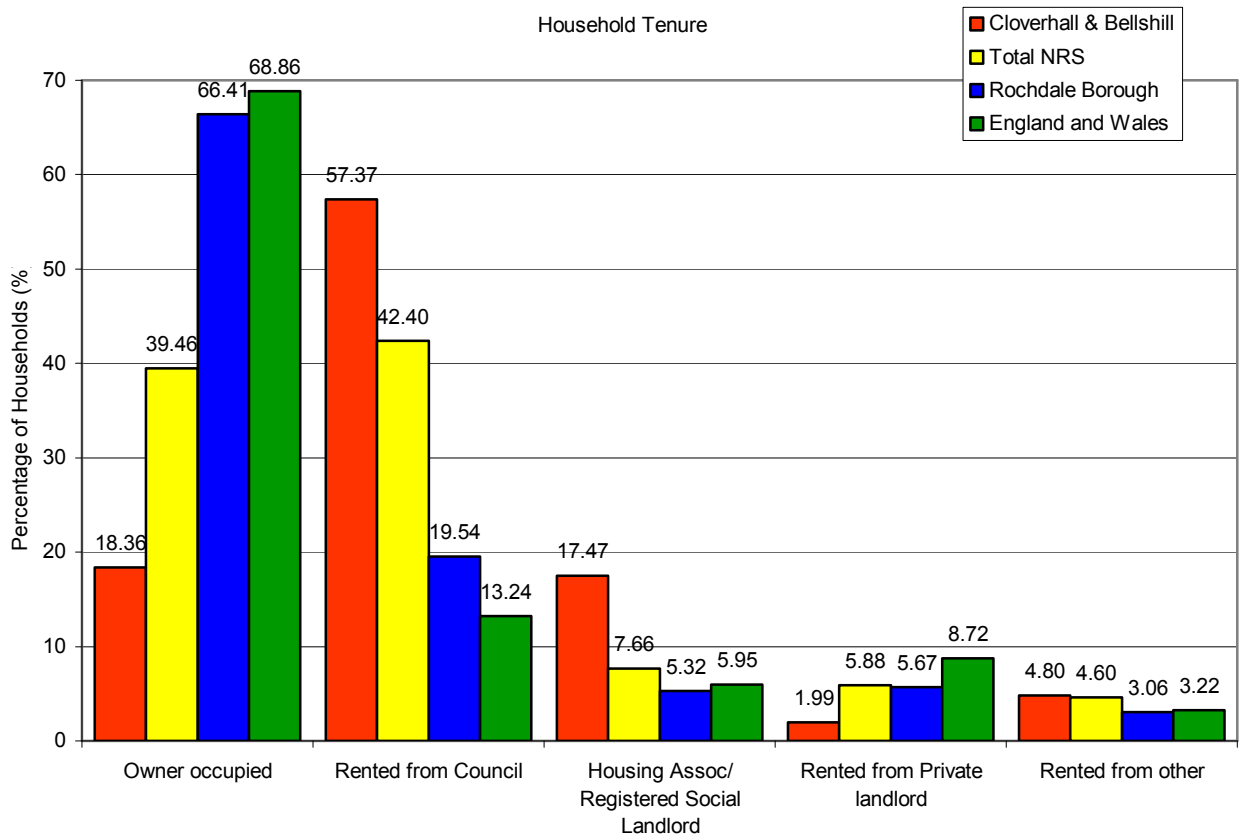
The employment status of the household which children live in also presents a major risk of child poverty. In 1995/96 the UK had the highest rate of children in workless households across the EU. Worklessness creates an economic disadvantage but also creates the potential for stress and tension within a family. It also has the danger of limiting a child's aspirations and social contacts. Cloverhall and Bellshill has an extremely high percentage of households with dependent children and no adult in employment. More than one in four households (24.37%) are in this category. This is nearly four times the borough level (6.99%) and five times the national average (4.90%).

## 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 Cloverhall and Bellshill there are 454 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 28: Household Tenure



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

In Cloverhall and Bellshill less than one fifth of the households own their own home (18.36%). This is much lower than the percentage of household in the Rochdale Borough (66.41%) and England and Wales (68.86%). The majority of households in Cloverhall and Bellshill (57.37%) rent their home from the council. This is higher than the percentage in all other areas. In Cloverhall and Bellshill 17.47% of people rent their home from a housing association or registered social landlord.

Table 12: Living Environment Deprivation

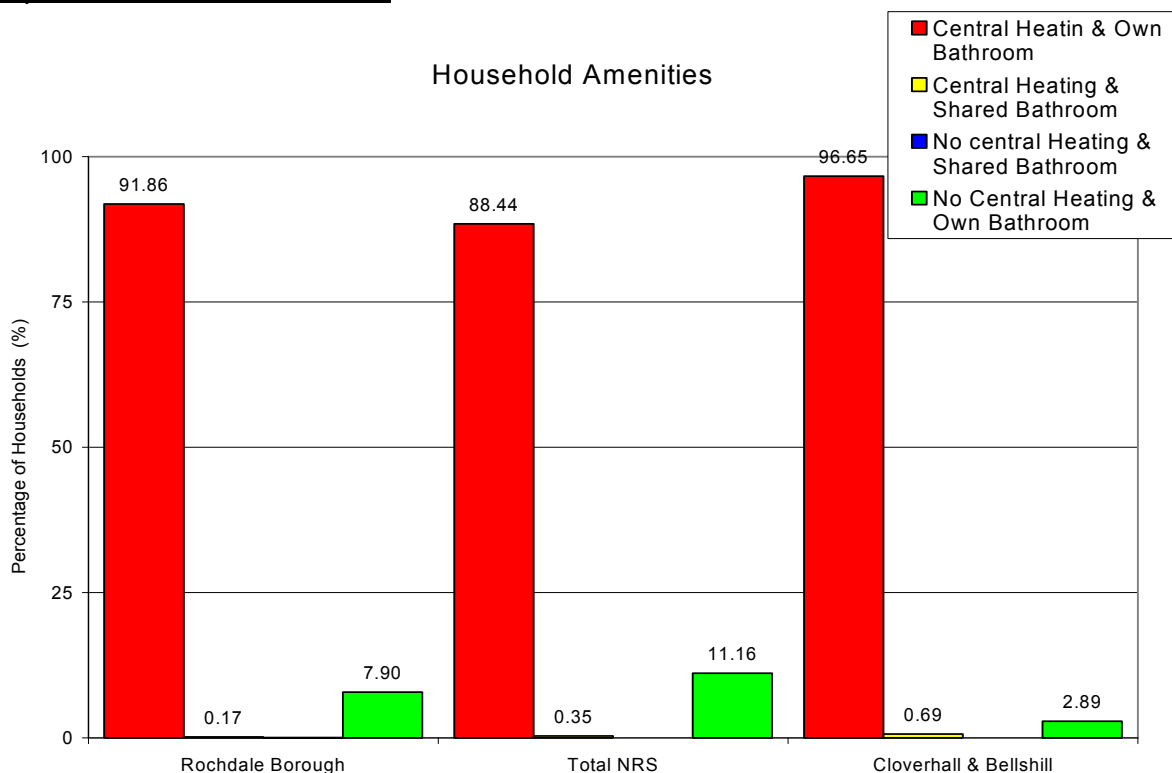
SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	15,444	50

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

The Indices of Deprivation 2004 included a domain on the Living Environment. This included indicators on housing quality and also outdoor environment quality (air pollution and road

traffic accidents). Living environment deprivation in Cloverhall and Bellshill was ranked 15,444 (out of 32,482) and falls within the worst 50% of SOAs in the country.

**Graph 29: Household Amenities**



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table 19, Crown Copyright 2003

The level of household amenities is very high in Cloverhall and Bellshill, with 96.65% of households having central heating and their own bathroom.

**Table 13: Property Prices by Financial Year**

Financial Year	Property Prices in Cloverhall and Bellshill (£)	Property Prices in the Rochdale Borough (£)
01/04/00 - 31/03/01	£48,666.67	£59,212.76
01/04/01 - 31/03/02	£43,500.00	£64,741.20
01/04/02 - 31/03/03	£47,500.00	£73,398.04
01/04/03 - 31/03/04	£33,166.67	£86,160.18

Source: HM Land Registry, Crown copyright 2004

The table above shows that property prices in Cloverhall and Bellshill have fluctuated since April 2000. By March 2004 the average property price in Cloverhall and Bellshill was significantly lower than that of the Rochdale Borough on average.

In Cloverhall and Bellshill 98.0% of residential properties are in Council Tax Band A compared with 57.9% at borough level. 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

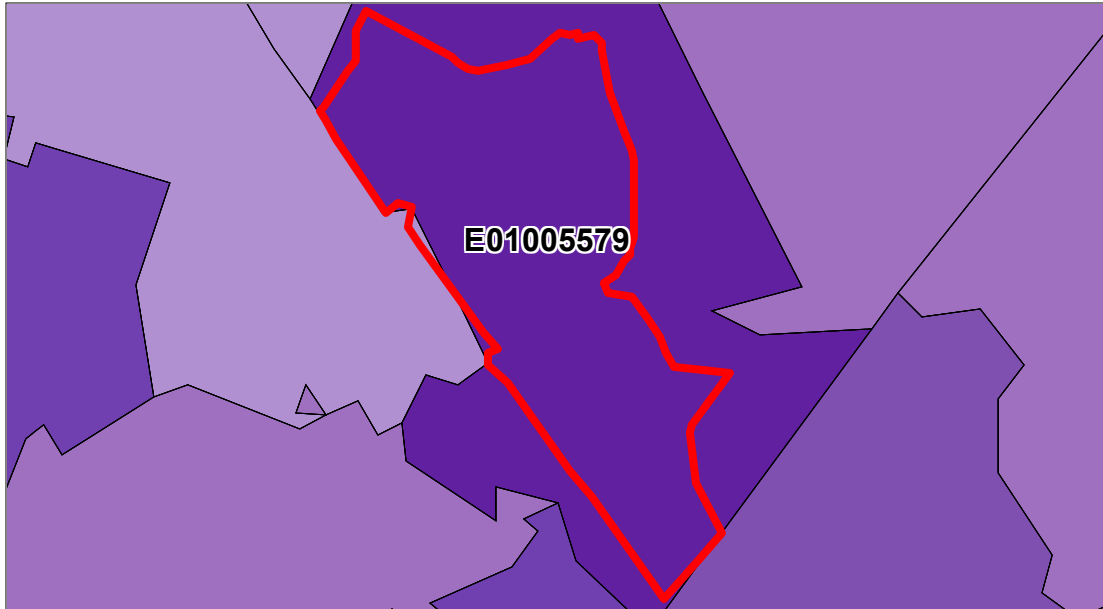
The percentage of properties classed as Council Tax voids (properties empty for more than six months) in Cloverhall and Bellshill is relatively low at 0.9% (February 2004) (Source: RMBC Council Tax).

Table 30 :Barriers to Housing and Services

SOA	RANK (Where 1 is the most deprived)	PERCENTILE (%)
E01005579	6,468	20

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2004

Map 7: Barriers to Housing and Services in Cloverhall and Bellshill



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. In Cloverhall and Bellshill barriers to housing and services deprivation is relatively high. Cloverhall and Bellshill ranked 6468<sup>th</sup> out of 32,482 and falls within the worst 20% in the country.

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